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JAMES HECTOR, M.D., C.M.G., F.R.S.
DIRECTOR

MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN

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CORRIGENDA

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Page 51, line 23, *for* list description, *read* list, description
,, 56, No. 110, *for* 1–2¾ lin. *read* 1¾–2 lin.
,, 57, No. 112, *insert* Long., 1¾–2 lin.
,, 57, No. 113, *insert* Long., 1¼–1⅞ lin.
,, 69, line 15, *for* gradually off *read* gradually rounded off
,, 131, line 6 from bottom, *between* antennal *and* large *insert* tubercles
,, 160, line 3, *for* seventh *read* eighth
,, 166, line 25, *for* points *read* joints
,, 213, No. 376=No. 383.
,, 249, No. 440, Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.
,, 254, No. 449, *insert* Long., 5½; lat., 2½ lin.
,, 306, No. 550, described after No. 1185 (Addenda.)
,, 397, No. 701, strike out the last sentence (The genus, &c.)
,, 399, *before* S. unguiculus *read* No. 1212.
,, 412, *for* A. crispi *read* Cotes crispi.
,, 505, Note to No. 898 *read* female the larger.
,, 517, line 3 from bottom, *for* P. formosa *read* Macroscytalus æneopicea.
,, 526, line 3 from bottom, *read* length 2¾, breadth ½.
,, 533, line 20, *for* round *read* rounded
,, 535, No. 950, in line 6 *after* The *insert* prothorax is cylindrical, not much wider at the base than at the apex; its surface is moderately, almost rugosely punctured, with several more or less distinct foveiform impressions on each side of the middle. The elytra are cylindric, broader than the thorax, and feebly striated, but the striæ are distinctly punctured, and there is a row of small punctures on the interstices, which appear somewhat rugose when viewed from behind. The legs are stout.
,, 536, line 14, *for* not all *read* not at all.
,, 559, *before* A. purpureus *insert* Genus—Anthribus continued.
,, 629, *for* Apilon *read* Aphilon.

PREFACE.

THE author of this work having been engaged for many years in forming collections of the Coleoptera indigenous to New Zealand, with a view of preparing a descriptive Catalogue, applied to the Council of the Auckland Institute to assist him in the publication of his work. The Council not being in a position to do so, applied to Government through the Geological Survey and Museum Department, representing that it was a work urgently required. On 25th July, 1877, the printing of the work was authorised by the Hon. Dr. POLLEN, the Colonial Secretary, and the preparation of the work was actively undertaken. The descriptions of the Insects were completed during March, 1879, but it was not until October following, that the complete MS. was received, and, through pressure of other work, the first sheets were not sent to press until the 7th January, 1880.

As the author resides in the Island of Kawau, it has been impossible to afford him the opportunity of revising the proof sheets of his work, so that the entire correction of the press was done in this office, but as the MS. was most carefully and clearly prepared, and the precaution was taken when possible to refer to the original authorities quoted, it is hoped that the work will be found free from serious errors. Before the printing of the work was finally proceeded with, the MS. was submitted to Professor HUTTON, who has a special knowledge of this branch of Zoology, and who reported that he considered it "a most excellent work, containing 1050 species, a large part of which are described for the first time, and that no country outside Europe and the United States has produced such a Catalogue." I think naturalists will endorse this opinion of the value of the work, and when moreover it is known that the author has laboured without any pecuniary reward, in a remote part of the Colony away from libraries, thus entailing a very considerable expenditure in providing himself with the necessary works of reference, this work cannot fail to be regarded as a monument of the zeal and industry of an ardent naturalist.

The author desires it to be stated that the following pages contain complete descriptions of almost all the New Zealand Coleoptera known to science.

The classification adopted accords chiefly with the views of Lacordaire, from whose work *(Histoire des Insectes Coléopteres)* the characters of the groups and many of the older genera have been translated.

For copies of descriptions of most of the early recorded species he is indebted to Professor Hutton, of Canterbury College, Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, of the Auckland Museum, and Mr. C. M. Wakefield, of Uxbridge, England; whilst Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire, and Mr. F. P. Pascoe, of London, kindly sent copies of the papers recently published by them.

JAMES HECTOR,

Director.

Wellington, June, 1880.

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

Order—Coleoptera.

Organs of the *mouth* composed of a labrum, a pair of mandibles, a pair of maxillæ, and a labium provided with palpi, all free. *Prothorax* not soldered to the mesothorax. Provided with four *wings*; the upper termed elytra, more or less solid, united by a straight suture when in repose, and usually covering the two under wings; these latter membraneous, and transversely folded when at rest.

Metamorphoses complete. *Larvæ* with the head distinct, usually furnished with six legs. *Pupæ* inactive, enveloped in a loose membrane, so that the organs of the perfect insect are rendered perceptible.

Family—Cicindelides.

Mentum emarginate. *Ligula* horny, without paraglossæ, very short, concealed by the chin. *Maxillæ* elongate, slender, ciliated inwardly, and generally terminated by an articulated hook; internal lobe palpiform, two-jointed, slender. *Mandibles* long, arched, toothed inwardly, acute, crossed in repose. *Palpi* four-jointed. *Antennæ* filiform or setaceous, composed of eleven joints. *Legs* more or less slender and elongate; the anterior *tibiæ* not notched on the inner side: posterior *coxæ* transversal, widened and prolonged inwardly; *trochanters* of the same pair prominent: *tarsi* five-jointed. *Abdomen* composed of six or seven segments, the three basal soldered together.

Group—CICINDELIDÆ.

Palpi moderate, rarely equal; the labial nearly always shorter than the maxillary; their first joint attaining, at the most, the level of the lateral lobes of the mentum; the fourth joint of the maxillary longer than the third. *Mentum* provided with a median tooth, sometimes but little apparent. *Eyes* large, very prominent. The three first joints of the anterior *tarsi* dilated among the males.

Cincindela.

Linné, Syst. Nat.

Mentum tooth acute. *Palpi* moderately long, the maxillary longer than the labial; the last joint sub-cylindric and obtuse at the extre-

mity. *Labrum* variable, generally with one or more notches at each side of the acute central portion, and not overlapping the base of the mandibles externally. *Antennæ* filiform, the basal joint sub-pyriform, second short. *Mandibles* very long, prominent, curved, acute, and acutely dentate internally. *Eyes* large, very prominent, longitudinally reniform, and very finely facetted. *Head* nearly as large as prothorax, constricted posteriorly, and more or less concave between the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, narrowed behind, sides somewhat rounded. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oblong, wider than thorax, obliquely rounded posteriorly. *Legs* long and slender; the three basal joints of the male anterior *tarsi* slightly dilated inwardly, and more densely ciliated on the inner than the outer edge.

In the male there are seven segments of the abdomen, whereof the penultimate is hollowed; in the other sex there are only six.

These characters coincide with the description given by Lacordaire (*Histoire des Insectes Coléoptères, Tom.* 1, *p.* 17,) but are somewhat modified for application to the New Zealand species.

1. **C. tuberculata**, *Fabricius; White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 1. Sub-cylindrical, obscure bronze. *Elytra* spotted with green; shoulder and base of the side of *elytra* with a yellowish lunule, connected at the end with a spot in the middle, forming a transverse band, which extends nearly to the suture, and is bent downwards at the end; on the outer edge it is dilated especially towards the upper lunule; at the lower part it is but slightly attached to the terminal lunule of elytra, which is narrowest in the middle; the other parts of elytra are of a blackish purple, with many minute greenish dots; an interrupted line on each elytron near the suture of larger spots; scutellum with the sides nearly straight.

NOTE.—The head and thorax are finely rugose; the latter bears a dorsal, two oblique frontal, and a transverse basal, depressions; the elytra bear many minute tubercules; and the colour is usually brighter than might be inferred from White's description. The size is variable, about 5 lines in length. (T.B.)

New Zealand.

2. **C. huttoni**, *n. s.* This species is very similar in form to *C. tuberculata*, but is less robust. The *antennæ* are obscurely coloured, the basal and four terminal joints are fuscous, the intermediate tawny. *Labrum* cream-coloured, with two semicircular excisions at each side of the centre; the outer the wider. *Head* and *thorax* obscure bronze, rugosely sculptured, and with depressions on each similar to those of the preceding species. The *elytra* are fuscous and lustreless, covered with minute irregularly-disposed tubercules, and quite destitute of the conspicuous green foveoles which decorate *C. tuberculata*; the lateral stripe of each elytron is dull-white, the humeral lunule is interrupted so that it is quite distinct from the middle one, and is somewhat prolonged inwardly, and the posterior is also separated from the medial. The *legs* and tarsi are nearly destitute of bristles; they are infuscate, and not at all metallic.

The species may be at once identified by its rather anteriorly narrowed elytra, and obscure colour.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Captain F. W. Hutton, in whose honour the species is named, found two specimens at Martin Bay, on the west coast of Otago; and I found a third on the bank of a creek some ten miles inland from Tairua, on the east coast of Auckland.

3. **C. latecincta,** *White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 1. *Elytra* bordered all round with a widish yellow band, which extends close to the edge; the inner edge has four slight sinuosities and three lobes, the middle one largest, forming a shortish band, not quite reaching to the suture. Head, thorax, and rest of elytra of a dark, bronzy-brown. Elytra much elongated.

Length, 7 lines.

Waikouaiti, Mr. Earl.

NOTE.—Mr. H. W. Bates (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March*, 1874) adds, "This form is generally considered a variety of *C. tuberculata.*" The differences, however, are considerable; for besides the width of the lateral white stripe, which reaches throughout the lateral rim of the elytra, it is a broader insect, with the elytral surface more uniform in colour, and particularly the rows of punctures much less marked and with smaller green spots.

4. **C. wakefieldi,** *Bates. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March*, 1874. *C. tuberculata* similis, at multo minor et angustior; fascia alba mediana elytrorum postice oblique prolongata.

Long., 4 lin. M.F.

Very similar to *C. tuberculata* in sculpture, colours, and markings, but certainly distinct. It is always much smaller and narrower; and although the lateral white stripe of the elytra is very similar in form and direction, the median fascia is prolonged as a curved streak some distance down the disk of the elytron. There is also a structural difference in the apex of the elytra, which may better be expressed by a tabular formula:—

Cicindela tuberculata, Elytrorum apicibus. M. conjunctim prolongatis, sutura longe spinosa. F. conjunctim rotundatis, sutura acute spinosa.	*Cicindela wakefieldi*, Elytrorum apicibus. M. conjunctim, late rotundatis, sutura breviter spinosa. F. singulatim abrupte rotundatis (vel ad suturam fortiter conjunctim emarginatis,) sutura breviter spinosa.

Very local, near Christchurch. Sent in some numbers by Mr. C. M. Wakefield, but first discovered by Mr. Fereday, of Christchurch.

5. **C. douei,** *Chenu: White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 1. Elongated, bronzed above; labium and mandibles on the sides yellow; thorax quadrate, somewhat flattened, deeply impressed with two transverse bluish furrows; elytra with anterior margin, lunules on shoulder and sub-apical point, yellow. Body beneath greenish-blue, with white hairs.

NOTE.—Mr. Bates states (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March*, 1874), that the figure (*Guér. Mag. de Zool.*, 1840, *pl.* xlv.) represents an elongate species evidently of the "tuberculata" group, a little shorter than *C. tuberculata* (11 millims = 5 lines). It is distinguished at once by the apical white lunule of the elytra being represented by a sub-apical spot.

The locality "New Zealand" given to this species rests on the assurance of a dealer, who was told by the surgeon of a whaling ship that it was taken there. I have seen no specimen of it.

6. **C. parryi,** *White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 1. Obscure bronze; *elytra* with a slight isolated lunule on the basal edge of a pale yellow, with many brown dots, a widish line on the margin next to this, from the front of which a sharpish spot directed backwards does not nearly attain the suture. This, and a wide straightish spot at the end of the elytra are pale yellow, thickly dotted with brown, rest of elytra of a bronzy hue, very much pustuled, with many largish, irregularly placed greenish spots, and two deep velvet-like, somewhat sagittate marks near the suture; scutellum large, with the sides rounded, *antennæ* with the first joint green, the other joints ferruginous, from the 2nd to the 4th paler; *head* narrowish; *thorax* with the two lobes forming upper part not so distinct as in *C. tuberculata*, tibiæ and tarsi paler than in *C. tuberculata;* the elytra also are wider and less long than in that species.

Length, 5—5½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

NOTE.—I found a specimen at Tairua. (T.B.)

7. **C. dunedinensis,** *Castelnau; Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria*, 1867, *vol.* viii., *p.* 35. Small, light brown; labrum and base of the mandibulæ white; elytra covered with punctures of a green copper colour; a sinuate line of large punctures follows the suture; a rather broad marginal band (white) extends along the exterior margin, and sends forth a short lunule behind the anillary angle, an oblique band that almost reaches the suture, and an apical lunule. Below and legs bright copper; abdomen black.

Length, 4‴; breadth, 1½‴.

8. **C. feredayi,** *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol.* 4, *p.* 53, 1867. *C. oblonga*, sub-depressa, supra opaca, viridi-obscura; labro curto, albo medio triangulariter producto, dente mediana valida instructo, angulis lateralibus rotundatis; *thorace* transverso, opaco, lateribus valde rotundatis, sulcis antice posticeoque profundis; elytris apice dehiscentibus supra æqualiter haud profunde punctatis, lunula magna humerali, marginibus lateralibus vitta mediana obliqua angulata (cum margine connexa) et lunula apicali, albis.

Long., 5 lin. ♀.

Collected by Mr. R. W. Fereday, Christchurch.

9. **C. perhispida,** *n. s. Labrum* transverse, somewhat rounded, and not at all acute or produced in the middle, with a slight, oblique sinuation towards the rounded lateral angle; it is cream-

coloured. The head rather concave between the eyes, finely and rugosely granulated, and densely covered with clear-white bristles. *Thorax* sub-quadrate, sides rounded, widest in front, very finely and rugosely granulated; with a dorsal furrow, a transverse basal, and two oblique frontal, depressions; it is of a metallic green, coppery colour, and clothed with white bristles, which partially conceal the colour and sculpture. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oblong, apices obtusely rounded, minutely spinose at the suture; they bear a few minute granules, and shallow punctures; the ground colour is dark crimson, with numerous small green spots and foveoles; but, owing to the extremely wide, cream-coloured bands, it is only visible as an elongate triangular patch extending nearly to the apex, sending forth a short transverse band near the middle, and abruptly bent forwards at the extremity, which is furcated near the hind femora, so that the marks on the *elytra*, conjointly, very much resemble the form of an anchor; they bear a few short, white bristles, which are chiefly distributed near the base. The four basal joints of the *antennæ* are cupreous, and hispid, the others infuscate and pubescent. The *femora* are densely hispid and cupreous, the *tibiæ* and *tarsi* testaceous, with the apices of the articulations infuscate, and with short, white bristles; claws very long and slender. Under side dark purple, with cupreous tinges, and more or less hispid.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., for a specimen which he found near Hokianga; I found a few others on the loose white sand at Marsden point, Whangarei Harbour. It is the most active *Cicindela* I have seen.

10. **C. austromontana**, *Bates*. *Oblonga*, supra saturate olivacea, opaca, subtilissime sculpturata, fere lævis; *elytris* lunula humerali, fasciaque brevi mediana vix curvata, per marginem cum lunula apicali connexa, albis: *labro* valde transverso, margine antico fere recto, medio tridentato; capite subtilissime strigoso; *thorace* lateribus rotundato, postice magis quam antice angustato: *elytris* apice rotundatis sutura spinosa, dorso æqualiter subtilissime granulatis: *corpore* subtus femoribusque æneis, sparsim albopilosis.

Long., 5 lin., ♂.

Closely allied to *C. feredayi*, from which it may be distinguished by the form of the anterior edge of the labrum. This, in the ♂ of *C. feredayi*, is angularly produced in the middle, and ends in a stout tooth; but in the same sex of *C. austromontana*, it is not produced, forming in the middle a sharp tooth with a more obtuse one on each side. Besides this definite structural character, the new species differs in being more parallel-sided, duller in colour, and in the sculpture of the elytra consisting of granules instead of punctures. The usual row of large green punctures is not visible. The white markings are not very different; but the white margin is interrupted at the end of the humeral lunule, and the median belt is not bent and prolonged posteriorly. The forehead and thorax have a few long white hairs.

Castle hill, Eastern slope of New Zealand Alps, Canterbury (C. M. Wakefield): two examples.

FAMILY—CARABIDES.

Mentum emarginate. *Ligula* prominent, nearly always furnished with paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* slender, ciliated inwardly; their external lobe bi-articulate, palpiform. *Mandibles* in general moderate, unarmed, or having few teeth on the inner side. Labial *palpi* three-jointed. *Antennæ* eleven jointed, usually filiform or setaceous. Posterior coxæ widened and prolonged at their inner extremity; trochanters of the same pair projecting inwardly; tarsi five-jointed. *Abdomen* composed of six segments, the three first connate.

Group—MIGADOPIDÆ.

Mesothoracic epimera not reaching the middle coxæ.

Amarotypus.

Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol. ix., *p.* 50, 1872.

Corpore ovato Gen. Amaram simulans. *Antennis* articulis, 4 basalibus glabris. *Caput* postice crassum, retractum, oculis haud prominulis. *Mentum* breve, leviter emarginatum, dente mediano brevi, bifido. *Palpi* breves, robusti, articulis ultimis elongato-ovatis, ad apicem sub-acuminatis, leviter oblique truncatis. *Prosternum* obtusum, haud porrectum. *Epimera* metasterni nulla. *Tarsorum* maris articuli basalis 4 pedum quatuor anteriorum dilatati, subtus spongiosi, articulo quarto æqualiter bi-lobato.

The strange little Carabid forming this genus is distinguished from the allied genera *Migadops*, *Brachycœlus*, *Loxomerus*, &c., by the four dilated basal joints of the anterior and middle legs, and by the equality of the lobes of the fourth joint.

The species resembles an *Amara* to deception, and forms an interesting addition to the Antarctic group *Migadopinæ*, allied to our northern *Nebrianæ*, but differing from them in facies and in the middle tarsi being generally dilated. In form *Amarotypus* resembles *Systolosoma*, but the hind coxæ do not reach the side of the body, as in that still more anomalous genus.

11. **A. edwardsi,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* ix., *p.* 51, 1872. *Ovatus*, cupreo-fuscus, nitidus, antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis, palpis flavo-testaceis; elytris seriato-punctatis.

Long., 3 lin. ♂ ♀.

Note.—Collected by Mr. H. Edwards in New Zealand. I found a few specimens on the trunks of trees at Tairua. (T. B.)

Group—SCARITIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. Second joint of the antennæ longer than the third. *Prothorax* united to the hind-body by means of a neck. Anterior *tibiæ* widened towards their extremity, palmated, dentate exter-

nally, and deeply hollowed inwardly; their *tarsi* nearly always simple in both sexes, their soles not brush-like, and their three first joints sometimes slightly dilated among the males.

Clivina.

Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Col., Tom. 1., *p.* 204.

Body cylindrical; prothorax oblong, elytra cylindric. *Mentum* with the wings rounded externally, and obtusely rounded at their extremity; the tooth large, about as long as the wings. *Labrum* transverse, truncate in front. Mandibles broad and strong, externally curved. *Palpi* with the apical joints subacuminate. *Femora* wide, laterally compressed; anterior *tibiæ* palmated, terminating in two strong spiniform-spurs, with three more or less distinct teeth on the outer edge; intermediate *tibiæ* with long spur at apex, and notched above.

The thorax is joined to the elytra by means of a distinct neck; the antennæ are short and moniliform; the front tarsi of the males are not dilated; the genus is nearly allied to *Dyschirius*.

12. **C. rugithorax**, *Putzeys; Stett. Zeit.*, 1866, *p.* 37. *Head* with a somewhat curved depression at each side extending to the occiput, and more or less uneven. *Prothorax* convex, considerably longer than it is broad, finely margined, the sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, narrowed anteriorly, and obliquely truncated behind towards the base; there is a straight dorsal line, and an angulated impression in front, which are well defined, and a few transverse, aciculate impressions on the disc, which, however, is not very obviously rugose. The *elytra* bear finely and closely punctured striæ, and a marginal row of catenulate impressions; the interstices are slightly elevated, rather broad, and the third bears four large punctures.

The body is of a moderately shining black colour, the legs are pitchy-red, the antennæ, tarsi, and palpi testaceous-red.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$—5 lines.

I have not seen the original description; the above corresponds with the specimens which I found at Auckland.

Group—CNEMACANTHIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity, or soldered throughout its length to its paraglossæ. *Mandibles* short or moderate. *Elytra* oblong or oval, with indistinct shoulders. Anterior *tarsi* very rarely simple; their two, three, or four basal joints dilated among the males, and sometimes those of the intermediate; their clothing underneath consisting nearly always of hairs.

Mecodema.

Blanchard.

Mentum deeply emarginate, the wings nearly straight inwardly and strongly curved externally; the central tooth is robust, rather short,

bilobed. *Palpi* robust, the last joint a little thickened towards the extremity and truncated, yet scarcely securiform. *Labrum* transverse, rounded outwardly. *Mandibles* strong, arcuated, the right strongly dentate at base. *Eyes* rather small, prominent, obsoletely facetted. *Antennæ* moniliform, second and third joints longest, the latter the longer of the two, joints, 5—11 pubescent, the others sparingly hispid. *Legs* moderate, femora not very much inflated; *tibiæ* a little dilated apically, the anterior armed internally with a strong apical process, and produced externally, the other two pairs with two stout spines; the four basal joints of the front *tarsi* are sub-cordate and of nearly equal size; the soles smooth, but hispid near their front angles.

Head rather short, not quite so wide as the thorax, which is cordiform; *elytra* oviform, somewhat narrowed in front. *Scutellum* proportionally small, sub-triangular.

I have not seen the diagnosis of this genus; the above characters have been derived from a specimen of *M. lucidum*, which had been found on the hills near Nelson by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S.

(See p. 10, note to *M. alternans.*)

13. **M. sculpturatum,** *Blanch.; Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool.* iv, 35, 1853. Black, above dull bronze, head generally punctate-rugose; prothorax cordate, grooved on the middle, posterior angles slightly notched. *Elytra* strongly rugose, quadri-costate, intervals slightly excavated. *Tarsi* pitchy-black; femora red.

Length, 22 mil.

Body slender; *head* slightly convex, rugose, and covered with large confluent punctures. *Antennæ* blackish, hairy, especially at the extremities. *Prothorax* almost heart-sharped, with the posterior angles rather prominent, very little convex, rugose over its whole surface, having a median groove terminating behind in a slight cavity, and an oblong fovea near each posterior angle. *Elytra* oval, slightly convex, bronzed, like the head and thorax very strongly shagreened (punctate?) with four obscure costæ in front of the extremity; the sutural indistinct, those nearer the margin much more prominent than the others; the interstices with a series of impressions, or rather, deep excavations. *Tarsi* brownish black, thighs deep red. *Abdomen* black, almost smooth.

Taken at Otago.

14. **M. howittii,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 159. Dark copper; forehead almostsmooth, but strong transverse striolæ cover the anterior parts of the *head: thorax* broad and cordiform, rather smooth with some transverse irregular striolæ, on its anterior margin the striolæ are longitudinal, the margins are entire; *elytra* oval, rather long, covered with longitudinal lines, rather elevated, and with their intervals most irregularly but strongly punctated and granulated.

Length, 13—16 lines.

Christchurch.

Syn. *M. rectolineatum*, Putz., *Stett. Zeit.*, 1868, *p.* 317.

15. **M. rectolineatum,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii, *p.* 160. Nearly allied to *sculpturatum*, but the thorax more smooth,

and the elevated lines of the elytra regular, with the bottom of the striæ strongly punctated; they are deprived of those irregular depressions so remarkable on the typical species *(M. sculpturatum);* the general form of the elytra is also shorter.

Length, 13 lines.

Mountains near Dunedin.

16. **M. impressum,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 161. Dark copper colour, rather brilliant; *head* smooth in front, and punctured on its posterior part; *thorax* rather smooth, with faint transverse striolæ; the anterior angles covered with a dense punctation; *elytra* rather long, covered with striæ, which are very finely punctured, and with the intervals between them smooth towards the suture and formed of very strong punctures near the margins. On the interval between the seventh and eighth striæ are three or four rather large but irregular punctiform impressions; a smooth longitudinal carina follows near the external margin, and is bordered externally by a line of large and distinct punctiform impressions; posterior part of elytra covered with very strong and irregular impressions; legs and antennæ black.

Length, 10½ lines.

Dunedin.

17. **M. lucidum,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 160. Dull black, smooth, *head* with a transverse line of very small points on the forehead; *thorax* with vestiges of faint transverse striolæ only on the middle longitudinal sulcate; *elytra* with punctated striæ, almost obliterated near the suture, but very strong on the sides and behind; a sort of longitudinal and smooth costa near the lateral margin, which is bordered externally by a few large irregular punctures.

Length, 12 lines.

New Zealand.

18. **M. crenicolle,** *Castelnau: Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 160. Dark copper colour; *head* covered with irregular rugosities; *thorax* with its sides crenulated, and its surface covered with transverse striolæ; *elytra* oval, long, covered with very strong and large points, dispersed in irregular longitudinal lines, they are much deeper and confluent on the sides; base of antennæ and legs rather reddish.

Length. 13½ lines.

Auckland.

19. **M. simplex,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 160. Rather shiny black, having a metallic tinge; *head* and *thorax* covered with transverse undulating striolæ; others longitudinal on the internal sides of the eyes; *elytra* regularly striated; the striæ with very small punctures near the suture, but those near the margin formed of large square points; the intervals of the striæ are nearly carinated; antennæ and legs dark brown.

Length, 13 lines.

Auckland.

20. **M. alternans,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 161. This insect is very nearly allied to *M. impressum*, and has the same punctiform impressions of the elytra, but they are very different, being disposed so as to leave alternately broad and narrow spaces between them; the broad spaces number four, having two punctated striæ between each; the colour is rather darker than in *impressum*, and the elytra rather broader and of a more oval form.

Length, 11½ lines.

This insect was brought from the neighbourhood of Otago, and is in Dr. Howitt's collection.

Note.—The above species have all the same facies, being rather depressed, with the thorax more or less cordiform; the latter has a longitudinal sulcate in the middle, and two transverse impressions—one in front and the other behind, with others at each angle.

21. **M. crenaticolle,** *Redtenbacher; Reise d. Novara, Zool. Subtus* nigra, supra obscure cupreo-ænea; *thorace* cordato, lateribus crenatis; *elytris* intus serie-punctatis, extus irregulariter punctatis et variolosis.

Lat., 3½—4; long., 11 lines.

22. **M. spinifer,** *n. s.* Elongate, moderately convex, glossy, bronzy-black, with the legs, palpi, and antennæ a little reddened. *Head* large, with two elongate, shallow, frontal depressions, longitudinally rugose near the eyes, with fine transverse wrinkles in front, and transversely impressed behind the eyes. *Thorax* cordate, its sides very slightly rounded as far as the middle, from thence narrowed and sinuated to the obtuse hind angles; the dorsal furrow terminates in the transverse frontal impression, and is deepest behind; the basal foveæ are rather small and situated close to the angles, with a few shallow punctures extending inwards; the lateral rims are thick, and along the marginal channel, there is a row of coarse punctures with bristles proceeding from them, and there are a few aciculate impressions on the disc. The *elytra* are oviform, widest behind; each has eight striæ, the outer far more deeply impressed than those near the suture, their punctuation corresponding, *id est*, fine near the suture but coarse elsewhere; the interstices are flat on the middle, the outer convex, the seventh bears two punctures near the base, and three behind in the stria; the space between the external stria and margin is smooth and convex, with the channel beyond more or less punctate; the sculpture becomes much less obvious, and confused, towards the apex, and the surface bears more or less distinct transverse, aciculate impressions. *Legs* moderate; the trochanter of the middle with a stout spine, directed backwards.

Length, 14½; breadth, 4½ lines (max.)

I have one mutilated example of this fine species from Mr. Smith, of Waitakerei, near Auckland.

Metaglymma.

The characters assigned to the species described by Count de Cas-

telnau under the name *Maoria*, which is, apparently, a synonym for *Metaglymma*, are as follow :—

Distinguished from *Mecodema* by its palpi which, instead of being more or less securiform, are terminated by an oval articulation ; the tooth of the mentum is simple and not bilobed ; the legs are stronger, thighs inflated ; front tibiæ more strongly palmated, and those of the other two pairs are dilated at their extremity, and protrude in the form of a strong point ; tibiæ straight, the anterior armed with two very long spurs on the inner side ; mandibula strong.

23. **M. tibiale,** *Castelnau ; (Maoria.) Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 163. Black, with a rather brown tinge ; *head* smooth, with a transverse depression behind the eyes ; *thorax* rather cordiform, rounded and marginated laterally, with the anterior angles rounded and impressed, a very deep punctiform impression on each of the posterior angles ; *elytra* oval, very strongly striato-punctated ; a longitudinal series of deep punctiform impressions on the intervals between the sixth and seventh striæ ; the lower part of the margin covered with irregular deep impressions. which cover also the posterior part of the *elytra ;* some long straight brown hairs are scattered over the elytra, and on the margin of the thorax ; thighs, base of the antennæ, and mouth of a reddish brown.

Length, 9½ lines.

Otago.

Syn. *Maoria tibialis*, Casteln.

24. **M. monilifer,** *Bates ; Ent. Mon. Mag.* iv., *p.* 78. *M. nigrum*, subnitidum ; *capite* thoraceque lævibus, hoc explanato-marginato, fovea magna utrinque basali, lineaque impressa longitudinali. *Elytris* sulcis decem fortiter punctatis, apicem versus confluentibus.

Long., 8—9 lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday.)

25. **M. punctatum,** *Putz.* Brownish black, long, rather depressed, sides almost parallel ; *head* with a few longitudinal striolæ on the inner side of the eyes, and a transverse line of small punctures on the forehead ; *thorax* rather cordiform, almost straight laterally, with the anterior angles rounded and impressed ; posterior angles very rounded, sinuous, and having a deep punctiform impression ; the surface presents transverse striolæ, and others longitudinal on the posterior margin ; *elytra* rather long, parallel, covered with longitudinal striæ, formed of oblong points, rather distant one from the other ; they have a smooth longitudinal space near the margin ; lower side of the body and antennæ black ; palpi brown.

Length, 8 lines.

Dunedin.

Syn. *Maoria punctata*, Casteln., whose description is given.

26. **M. morio,** *Castelnau : Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 164. Like the last but smaller, and of a brilliant dark copper colour ; *elytra* more regularly punctato-striated ; the general form is rather more convex and less depressed.

Length, 6½ lines.
Otago.
Syn. *Maoria morio.*

27. **M. elongatum,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 162. Brilliant copper colour; elongated, with the sides almost parallel; *head* with two strong depressions in front, and a transverse band of small punctures behind the eyes; *thorax* rather cordiform, longer than broad, narrower behind, with a transverse impression on each of the anterior angles, and a deep elongated one on the posterior; the surface presents faint transverse striolæ, and its posterior part is sometimes rather rugose; *elytra* long, covered by striæ formed of strong punctures; near the lateral margin is a smooth space, on the inner side of which extends a longitudinal row of deep punctiform impressions; lower side of the body, legs, and mouth black; the end of the palpi red; some long straight hairs are disposed on the elytra, and still more on the thorax.

Length, 6½ lines.
Syn. *Mecodema elongatum.*

28. **M. aberrans,** *Putz.; Stett. Zeit.*, 1868, *p.* 320. I have been unable to get a copy of the description of this insect.

29. **M. clivinoides,** *Castelnau; (Maoria.) Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 164. Dark brilliant brown; elongated; *head* oval, with a strong transverse impression behind the eyes; *thorax* cordiform, rather longer than broad, narrower behind, with the sides rounded and marginated; a very deep impression at each posterior angle, and a transverse one uniting them; *elytra* oval, rather convex, covered with deep striæ, of which those near the suture are rather punctated; a smooth space extends near the margin and bears a row of deep punctiform impressions; antennæ, mouth, and tarsi brownish red.

Length, 6½ lines.
Wellington.
Syn. *Maoria clivinoides.*

30. **M. dyschirioides,** *Castelnau; (Maoria.) Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 164. Brownish black, rather brilliant; *head* small and oval, with a longitudinal impression near the inside of each eye, and a very strong impression (transverse) on the posterior part; *thorax* considerably longer than wide; its greatest breadth being part one half of its length; it is rounded and marginated laterally, with the anterior angles rather rounded, and the posterior broadly so; behind these angles the thorax is rather prolongated forward with a strong sinuosity on each side; there is a light transverse impression on the anterior angles, and a strong rounded one behind; *elytra* oval, rather depressed, covered with striæ, very strong near the suture, and disappearing almost entirely as they go near to the lateral margin; *legs* and parts of the mouth red; *antennæ* black and hirsute, except the basal articulations which are brown.

Length, 6½ lines.
Crooked River.
Syn. *Maoria dyschirioides.*

Oregus.

This genus is allied to *Mecodema* and *Metaglymma.*

Mentum not very deeply emarginated, with a broad, scarcely bilobed tooth. *Palpi* rather short, with the apical joint a good deal dilated and truncated at apex, so as to be securiform. *Labrum* transverse, truncate in front. *Head* large and elongate. *Thorax* cordate, the sides regularly rounded, without the posterior sinuation observable in *Mecodema*, and the hind angles indistinct. *Elytra* sub-cylindrical. External apex of anterior tibia simple.

The above characters have been taken from a specimen of *O. æreus.*

31. **O. æreus,** *White; Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins., p.* 5. *(Promecoderus.) Head* above in front of the eyes with several bent striæ; *thorax* very convex above, gradually narrower behind, a few distant, longish hairs on the margin, a deepish groove down the middle, not reaching to the fore or hind margins, in front, on each side before its termination is a slight, transverse line, a very slight point near each of the hind angles; *scutellum* not visible; *elytra* together of a longish oval, slightly striated, the striæ with rather distant punctures, near the edge is a row of rather larger punctures; tibiæ and tarsi with a few deep ferruginous hairs.

Length, 9 lines.
Port Nicholson.
Syn. *Promecoderus æreus.*

32. **O. inæqualis,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, p.* 162. *(Mecodema.) Head* large with longitudinal striolæ on the inner side of the eyes, and a transverse series of large punctiform impressions on the forehead; *thorax* cordiform, covered with striolæ, which are transverse on the disc, and longitudinal on the anterior margin; a number of long straight hairs are dispersed on its surface; *elytra* oval, covered with strong longitudinal striæ, which are very irregularly interrupted laterally and behind; inferior side of the body, legs, mouth and antennæ black, the latter hirsute, except on the basal articulations.

Length, 7 lines.
Dunedin.
Allied to *O. æreus,* but shorter and broader.
Syn. *Mecodema inæqualis.*

Brullea.

Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. viii., *p.* 166.

Mentum broad, deeply emarginate, with a small bi-lobed tooth in the centre; wings large, broad and curved on the external side, obliquely

truncated at their extremity; *palpi* with anti-penultimate articulation very long and slender, the terminal long, slender, fusiform, curved, rounded at the end; *labrum* very transversal; *mandibulæ* large, strong, carinated, very prominent, almost straight on the inner side, and arched externally; *legs* short, very strong; *thighs* largely inflated, particularly the posterior; *tibiæ* strongly curved internally, particularly the posterior, much dilated, almost triangular, rugose, with a sharp edge externally; *tarsi* with four first joints triangular, first longer, inferior side with long, straight hairs; *antennæ* short, thick, the basal joint largest, second narrower and rather shorter, the others granular and hirsute, last oval. *Body* thick; *head* almost square, transversal, much broader than the mandibulæ; *thorax* cordiform, rather depressed, separated from the body by a peduncle; *elytra* oval, broader behind than in front; posterior trochanters large, oval, arched and pointed.

33. **B. antarctica,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol.* viii., *p.* 166. Dark brown, rather shining, smooth; *thorax* cordiform, rounded laterally, a longitudinal sulcate in the middle, and a strong punctiform one on each of the posterior angles; *elytra* covered with strong longitudinal striæ; those nearest to the margin very strongly punctated; posterior part of elytra rugose; on the margin a longitudinal row of very large and strong punctiform impressions, and another of four similar ones on the seventh striæ; lower side of the body, legs and antennæ, reddish brown.

Length, 12½ lines.

Auckland.

Group—LICINIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. *Mentum* nearly always without median tooth. *Mandibles* more or less robust, in general strongly arched, and truncated at their extremity among the greater number. *Labrum* generally strongly emarginated. *Head* more or less robust and prominent, gradually widened and very obtuse in front, rarely sub-cylindrical. The first, or first and second joints of the anterior *tarsi* of the males dilated. *Body* always smooth.

Rembus.

Latr.; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. 1, *p.* 233.

Mentum deeply but narrowly hollowed, without median tooth, its lateral lobes oblique outwardly, rather acute. *Ligula* prominent, wide, almost truncated in front, its paraglossæ longer. Last joint of the *palpi* slightly oval, and truncated at the end. *Mandibles* rather prominent, slightly arched, very wide at their base, unarmed inwardly, widely and longitudinally truncated at the end. *Labrum* small, nearly square, strongly and angularly hollowed in front. *Head* obtuse, frequently depressed in front, a little narrowed posteriorly; epistome semi-circularly emarginated. *Eyes* rather prominent. *Antennæ* scarcely attaining the middle of the body; first joint rather thick, and as long as the

third; second short; the following joints elongated, sub-equal. *Prothorax* nearly square, a little transversal, slightly convex, feebly hollowed at the base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, moderately convex. The three first joints of the front *tarsi* rather strongly dilated among the males—first trigonal, the next two quadrate, all strongly ciliated laterally.

The above characters have been epitomised from the descriptions of *Dicœlus* and *Rembus*.

34. **R. zeelandicus,** *Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zoology. Niger*, parum nitidus; *thorace* transverso, lateribus æqualiter rotundato, basi utrinque leviter impresso; *elytris* striatis, striis vix punctatis, striæ brevi scutellari distincta.

Long., $9\frac{1}{2}$; lat., 4 lines.

Auckland.

Note.—Mr. H. W. Bates *(Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March,* 1874*)* remarks:—"A large species ($9\frac{1}{2}$ lines), of which I have seen no specimens from New Zealand. The description and figure agree pretty well with a Chinese species, and there may be an error in the locality." I have included this species amongst the New Zealand *Carabidæ*, as the country has not been sufficiently explored to justify its exclusion, and moreover, Mr. Bates does not positively assert that the meagre description "exactly" corresponds with the Chinese insect alluded to.

Physolæsthus.

Chaud.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. 1, *p.* 235.

Mentum deeply but not widely emarginated, furnished with a single, short, median tooth. Last joint of the labial *palpi* much enlarged, swollen, dilated exteriorly, and terminating in a sharp angle. *Mandibles* less obtuse than in *Badister*, the right rather sharp, and furnished inwardly in front of the middle with an obtuse tooth. Third joint of the *antennæ* very much shorter than the following.

Ligula projecting, obtuse at the extremity. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* slightly oval, obtuse at the end. *Mandibles* robust, strongly arched, truncated, and sometimes slightly bifid at the apex. *Labrum* very short, deeply hollowed. *Head* oval, or almost cylindrical, not at all, or very feebly narrowed behind; epistome truncated, or slightly rounded in front; *eyes* rather small, a little prominent. *Antennæ* long and slender—first joint thick, and a little longer than the others; second shorter; the following equal. *Prothorax* gradually narrowed near the base, slightly convex, a little emarginated at base and apex, with its angles obtuse. *Elytra* oblong. *Legs* slender; the two first joints of the anterior *tarsi* rather strongly dilated among the males; the first joint trigonal, the next two transversely quadrate; all strongly ciliated.

The latter portion refers to *Badister*, excluding the characters by which *Physolæsthus* is differentiated from it.

35. **P. insularis,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., June,* 1878, *p.* 22. *Oblongus*, sub-depressus, piceo-niger, elytris thoraceque marginibus

rufescentibus, *capite* thoraceque subopacis illo antice late concavo; *thorace* transversim quadrato postice modice angustato, angulis obtusis, ibique margine elevate, margine postico late rotundato; *elytris* politis, striatis, interstitiis convexis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Considerably smaller than either of the Australian species already described of this genus; but agreeing in almost every other respect with *P. australis*, Chaudoir. It bears a strong resemblance to the European *Badister peltatus*, from which its swollen labial palpi at once distinguish it. It is smaller, and has a shorter thorax, the hind angles having a broad smooth fovea, from which springs a strong bristle. The pale margin of the elytra is confined to the reflexed rim.

Canterbury Province (C. M. Wakefield).

Dichrochile.

Guérin-Meneville; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. 1, *p.* 344.

Mentum large, deeply and quadrangularly emarginated without tooth, its lateral lobes straight and rather acute at the extremity. *Ligula* membraneous, straight, and obtuse in front. *Palpi* slender, their last joint ovate; the maxillary much longer and more slender than the labial. *Mandibles* rather prominent, moderately arcuated, and almost obtuse at the extremity. *Labrum* large, smooth, deeply curvedly emarginate. *Head* moderately elongate, rounded posteriorly. *Eyes* moderate, and slightly convex. *Antennæ* slender, considerably longer than head and thorax; the basal joint stouter and longer than those which follow, second short, the others about equal. *Prothorax* smooth, a little longer than broad, narrowed behind, posterior angles rounded. *Elytra* oblong, rather elongated apically. *Legs* rather long and slender, the three basal joints of the anterior *tarsi* of the male dilated, the first joint longest, next three triangular and nearly smooth underneath.

36. **D. subopaca,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *D. oblongo-ovata*, sub-depressa, nigra, palpis et tarsis rufo-piceis; *elytris* alutaceis, subopacis; capite parvo; *thorace* quadrato, postice modice angustato.

Long., $4\frac{1}{4}$—5 lin.

Shorter in form than the common Australian *D. goryi*, and the elytra more ovate; distinguished also by the alutaceous and subopaque surface of the elytra. The *head* is relatively small, as in *D. goryi*. The *thorax* is quadrate, moderately narrowed behind, with explanated and reflexed margins; the hind angles obtuse and rounded at the tip, the middle of the base broadly sinuated. The *elytra* are elliptical-ovate, obliquely and strongly sinuate near the tip, with the suture produced; the lateral margins are somewhat explanated and reflexed, the striæ sharply impressed, the interstices scarcely convex.

Apparently abundant near Christchurch.

37. **D. aterrima,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *D. oblonga*, nigra, nitida; *capite* majore; *thorace* breviore, transverso, quadrato, postice paulo angustato, angulis posticis obtusis,

apice rotundatis, margine vix reflexo; *elytris* oblongis, nitidis, fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis alternis magis elevatis.

Long., 5 lin.

Same size as *D. subopaca*, but distinguished at once by its deeper black colour and shining surface, by its larger head (owing chiefly to the much more prominent eyes) and much shorter, more transverse thorax. The palpi and tarsi are also shining black. The elytra are much less sinuate truncate, and the sutural apex less produced; the striæ are punctulate, and the interstices more convex, especially the third, fifth, and seventh.

Taken by Mr. C. M. Wakefield in some numbers at Lake Coleridge, under stones in a dry lagoon.

NOTE.—This species also occurs at Auckland, where I found a few specimens some four or five years ago.

38. **D. ovicollis**, *Mots.; Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc.*, xxxvii., ii., 316. Statura *Platyni scrobiculati*, sed elytris angustioribus, thorace latiore; oblonga, sub-depressa, nitida, nigra, palpis, antennis, tibiis tarsisque plus minusve ferrugineis; thorace capite fere duplo longiore, ovali, sub-convexo, reflexo, postice arcuatim angustato, medio canaliculato, basi truncato, angulis posticis obtusis, anticis rectis apice rotundatis; elytris thorace dimidio latioribus, subellipticis paulo opacis, profunde striatis, interstitiis convexis, sutura elevatiore; humeris marginatis, rotundatis, apice utrinque sinuato, medio prominulo.

Long., 5 lin.; lat. elyt., 2 lin.

Nouvelle Zélande.

NOTE.—Mr H. W. Bates remarks:—"By its elytra *paulo opacis*, this may possibly be our *D. subopaca;* but the description of the thorax cannot possibly be intended for that species ('capite fere duplo latiore, ovali.') There is not the faintest approach to the oval form in the thorax of *D. subopaca*."

39. **D. limbata**, *n.s.* The *head* is very similar in form to that of *D. subopaca*, but is rather concave in front; it is quite smooth, with the exception of one or two punctures near the eyes, and is piceous. *Thorax* transverse, with the sides rounded in front of the middle, and a little narrowed behind, with distinct, but not acute, hind angles; it bears a very indistinct dorsal line, is depressed near the posterior angles, and faintly strigose; its colour is a brownish-black, the lateral margins being testaceous. *Elytra* oblong, a little narrowed and rounded in front, and obliquely and obtusely rounded, but not sinuated apically; they are a little convex, and sharply but finely striated, the external striæ being more or less confluent behind; the only visible punctation consists of two punctures on the third interstice, and a marginal row; the interstices, owing to the narrow striæ, are rather broad; the disc is of a somewhat shining bronzy brown colour, the side margins testaceous. Legs dull fuscous, antennæ and palpi fuscous with the extremity of each joint paler. The second and third antennial joints, taken together are not longer than the fourth.

The insect more nearly resembles *D. subopaca* than *D. aterrima;* and one of my two specimens has brown elytra, but this, I suspect, is owing to its having been immature.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I have only seen the two specimens which I found some years ago at Auckland.

40. **D. maura,** *n.s.* Oblong, scarcely depressed; moderately shining, pitchy-black, tibiæ and elytral margins more or less rufescent, the tarsi, antennæ and palpi ferruginous, epistome infuscate. *Head* moderate, much smaller than the thorax, rather smooth, with not at all prominent eyes. *Prothorax* sub-cordate, moderately large, transversal, slightly convex, regularly rounded laterally but more narrowed posteriorly than in front, with obsolete posterior angles; its surface presents an even slope towards the lateral margins, which are not at all explanated or reflexed, a fine dorsal line with a frontal depression, an elongate, irregular impression midway between it and each side not attaining the apex, and many transverse striolæ. *Elytra* oblong-oval, slightly convex, a little broader than the thorax, only slightly sinuate and not truncate posteriorly, and with very slightly produced apices; each bears a scutellar and eight well-defined, apparently impunctate striæ, between the outer stria and reflexed margin a row of punctiform impressions, and on the third interstice a median and apical puncture.

The legs and antennæ are slender. The apical joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the penultimate.

The form of the prothorax readily distinguishes this species.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one ♀ at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—ANCHOMENIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. *Mentum* normally emarginated. *Legs* more or less long and slender; the anterior tibiæ not at all, or only feebly, dilated towards the apex. The three first joints of the front *tarsi* dilated in the males, triangular or quadrate, nearly always longer than broad; their soles squamulose. Tarsal claws simple or dentate.

Calathus.

Bonelli; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. 1, *p.* 342.

Mentum, large, deeply hollowed, furnished with a strong, bifid median tooth. *Ligula* a little narrowed in the middle, slightly rounded in front. Last joint of the *palpi* sub-cylindrical, and truncated at the end. *Mandibles* a little prominent, feebly arched, sharp. *Labrum* transversal, entire. *Head* oval, slightly narrowed behind. *Eyes* rather large, a little prominent. *Antennæ* filiform, as long as the body; first joint stout, cylindrical; second short; third a little longer than the following ones, which are about equal. *Prothorax* nearly always longer

than broad, sometimes a little narrowed in front, of the width of the elytra at its base, the sides sometimes rounded, and a little narrowed at the base, sometimes quite square. *Elytra* oval or oblong, a little convex, usually not sinuated at their extremity. *Legs* moderate, tibiæ spinose; *tarsi* smooth above, the four posterior grooved externally; the three first joints of the anterior strongly dilated among the males, triangular or cordiform; longer than broad, subequal; claws denticulate.

Body elongate, and attenuated at the extremities.

41. **C. zeelandicus,** *Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zoology. Apterus,* niger, parum nitidus, femoribus rufopiceis, *thorace* longitudine multo latiori, a basi ad apicem sensim angustato, postice non impresso, indistincte rugoso, *elytris* simpliciter striatis, stria tertia serie punctorum impressa.

Long., $6\frac{1}{4}$; lat., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland.

NOTE.—Mr. Bates doubts whether this species really belongs to the genus *Calathus*, and adds that *C. rubromarginatus*, Blanch., from the Auckland Islands, is decidedly not a *Calathus*, having, according to Chaudoir, four joints of the male anterior tarsi dilated and brush-like beneath.

42. **C. deformipes,** *n.s.* Body moderately elongate, slightly convex, a little shining, black, the legs and antennæ pitchy, parts of the mouth red. *Head* elongate, and with the mandibles as long, but narrower than thorax, very smooth, the frontal foveæ shallow, the transverse line distinct. *Prothorax* really but little longer than broad, apparently a good deal longer, its widest part but little broader than base of elytra; it is sub-ovate, widest near the middle, rather gradually rounded laterally, and sinuously narrowed towards the obtuse hind angles; apex sub-truncate, the base with a slight median lobe, and slightly obliquely truncated close to the angles; the marginal channels are distinct, with reflexed rims, the disc is a little convex, with a central groove and curved frontal depression, in front of which the apex seems raised, the basal foveæ are large and irregular, and from each proceeds a broad impression running parallel to the marginal channel, almost, if not quite, reaching the apex; the surface is feebly impressed transversely. *Elytra* oval, gradually rounded, the shoulders, consequently, not at all distinct, they are obliquely narrowed towards the apices, which are divaricate and obtusely pointed, leaving a triangular sutural excision; they are obviously striated, the striæ are distinctly but not deeply punctured, some of the punctures larger than others; there is a short scutellar stria, and puncture, on each; the interstices are but little elevated and impunctate; the third and sixth, and the fourth and fifth striæ are united at the end, the seventh is prolonged to the apex; the sides bear an interrupted row of punctures, and the rims are a little reflexed. *Legs* long and slender, the anterior *tibiæ* bent outwards near the extremity, the four basal joints of the *tarsi* of about equal width, the first longest, oblong; second and third triangularly-cordate; fourth cordiform; they

are slightly grooved and carinated above and densely hispid underneath.

The *mentum* tooth is sub-triangular and acute; the mandibles very long and but slightly arched.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

It is not a *Calathus*, though placed in that genus for the present. I am unable to define its exact position more clearly, and it seems to me to indicate a new form of this sub-family. I have succeeded in finding one individual only, at Parua, Whangarei harbour.

Anchomenus.

Bonelli; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléoptères, Tom. 1, *p.* 349.

Mentum more or less large, deeply emarginated, and furnished with a strong tooth in the middle; its sides terminating acutely. *Ligula* short, squarely or feebly rounded in front; its paraglossæ linear. Last joint of the *palpi* slightly ovate, and somewhat truncated at the extremity. *Mandibles* moderate, sides straight, arcuated anteriorly, and pointed at the end. *Labrum* transverse, entire or slightly emarginated at apex. Head more or less elongated, narrowed behind. *Eyes* moderately coarse and prominent. *Antennæ* slender, long, the basal joint stout and cylindrical, second rather short, third of variable length, but always longer than, or as long as, the first, the following joints about equal, or decreasing in length. *Prothorax* variable, sub-orbicular, ovate, cordate, or quadrate. *Elytra* oblong, or ovate, and a little convex. *Tarsi* slender; the three basal joints of the anterior pair, in the male, more or less dilated, the first long and narrow, the next two oblong or a little triangular, with somewhat rounded angles, always longer than broad, the fourth hollowed at apex.

The above, though not a literal translation, defines the characters of the New Zealand species. The antennæ, from fourth joint, are pubescent.

Platynus is a synonym.

43. **A. parabilis,** *n.s.* This species is of a rather narrow, convex form, and moderately shining black colour, with reddish legs, antennæ, and palpi. *Head* elongate, rather large in proportion to the size of the thorax, nearly smooth, with two elongate frontal foveæ, and subtruncate labrum. *Prothorax* elongate-cordate, widest at the middle, a little rounded and narrowed anteriorly, with slightly rounded front angles, and considerably narrowed and sinuated posteriorly, with subacute hind angles; the base is sub-truncate, but with a short oblique space at each side towards the hind angle, and the apex is a little emarginate; the sides are explanated and slightly reflexed; besides the broad marginal channel, there are two curved depressions on each side of the disc, the dorsal furrow terminates in a depression near the front, and the surface is more or less strigose. The *elytra* are ovate and convex, rather narrow, with reflexed lateral margins; they are obliquely

sinuated towards the tip, and the apices are divergent, and individually rounded; each bears six broad discoidal, and three less distinct, lateral striæ, which are not very distinctly punctured; the interstices are convex and impunctate, the fifth insulated, and the marginal one with a row of large punctures. The *legs* are long and slender; the front *tarsi* with oblong articulations, having their basal angles somewhat rounded, and with sponge-like soles; all the tarsi are more or less superficially grooved.

Length, 5 lines.

I found this insect rather common at Whangarei Heads.

44. **A. batesi,** *n.s.* This large species is of a shining black colour, with piceous legs, the palpi, tarsi, and basal joints of the antennæ pitchy-red, and the rest of the antennæ of a paler red, and clothed with bright yellow pubescence. *Head* large and elongate, not so wide but nearly as long, as the thorax; it is smooth, with indistinct frontal foveæ, and a fine transverse line between the antennæ, a rounded puncture near each end of this line, and two or three similar ones near each eye; labrum rather large, its apex truncate. The *prothorax* is sub-cordate, relatively small and narrow, widest in front of the middle, rounded anteriorly, and narrowed behind; the base and apex are slightly emarginate, the hind angles obliquely obtuse; the sides are explanated and reflexed; the disc has a dorsal furrow, ending in angular impressions, and, owing to the very wide, concave, marginal spaces, is of a well-defined, elongate-cordate shape; the surface bears a few transverse, aciculate impressions. *Elytra* convex, broad, almost ovate, base slightly bisinuated, sides rounded, and obliquely sinuated posteriorly, the apices with the rather narrow extremity truncate; each bears an abbreviated scutellar, seven discoidal, and two marginal, striæ, which are sharply defined, and not perceptibly punctulate; the interstices are rather flat, the third with three punctures (in one of my two specimens only two); the third and fourth, and fifth and sixth striæ become confluent behind; the lateral margins are reflexed, and there is a row of punctures along the sides. *Legs* long; the front *tarsi* have three oblong joints, the second and third narrowed behind, so that their form is somewhat elongate-triangular; all the tarsi are superficially grooved and carinated, with a piceous spot near the apex of each joint, and densely hispid soles.

Length, 7–8 lines; greatest breadth, 3 lines.

I found two specimens of this remarkably fine species near Whangarei Heads, and have much pleasure in dedicating it in honour of Mr. W. H. Bates, who has greatly assisted New Zealand entomologists.

It somewhat resembles the European *A. complanatus*, but has a larger thorax, and the sutural apices of the elytra, owing to the deeper sinuation at each side, are more produced.

45. **A. elevatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 3. *Head* in front, with a very obscure impression on one side; antennæ and palpi ferruginous; *thorax* with a deepish groove down the middle, not reaching the fore or hind margin; the side margin hollowed out, and a

longish bent groove on each side behind, fading away in front; *elytra* with the grooves very deep; third and fourth, and fifth and sixth connected at the end; between the eighth and ninth a row of impressed points; tibiæ and tarsi slightly ferruginous.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—As there will be difficulty in determining the species by the above description, I add some remarks by Mr. Bates, who, no doubt, examined the type in the British Museum.

"A large shining black species ($6\frac{1}{2}$ lines,) with large ovate thorax, much larger in proportion to the elytra than in any other described species. The hind angles of the thorax are very obtuse, almost rounded; and the lateral margins are widely explanated and strongly reflexed, of the same width from the anterior to the posterior angle. The elytra are ovate, rather rounded at the shoulders, and strongly sinuate near the apex. The tarsi are grooved only on the sides."

Mr. Lawson and I found several specimens at Auckland.

46. **A. montivagus**, *n.s.* This species is intermediate in form between *A. elevatus* and *A. politulus*, being less broad than the latter, with a more oviform thorax, which however is decidedly less oviform than that of *A. elevatus;* it is of a shining pitchy-black colour, the elytra faintly tinged with red, femora piceous, antennæ, palpi, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish. *Head* rather short, very little elongated anteriorly, with two frontal depressions, and faintly strigose; labrum emarginate. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, apex only slightly emarginate, sides rounded, and obliquely narrowed posteriorly, with obtuse hind angles, and widely explanated and reflexed side margins; the disc is convex, with a distinct dorsal furrow; there is a broad curved line near each side, the usual basal cavities, which are rather large and ill-defined, and the surface is finely strigose. The *elytra* are broadly oval and sinuate-angustate behind; each bears a short scutellar, seven rather wide discoidal, and two marginal, striæ, all of which are impunctate; the interstices are convex, the marginal with a row of large, rather transverse, punctures, and the striæ are more or less confluent towards the apex. The *tarsi* are of the orthodox pattern, indistinctly grooved above, and with somewhat spongy soles.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads.

47. **A. politulus**, *n.s.* In this species the *thorax* is scarcely longer than broad, with rounded sides, narrowed towards the base, and indistinct, obtuse hind angles, and explanated and reflexed lateral margins; the marginal grooves are rather wide, there is a curved impression near each side, the dorsal furrow ends in broad depressions, the basal region is rather uneven, with broad angular depressions, and the disc is finely strigose; the apex is emarginate. The *elytra* are broadly ovate, with impunctate striæ, and slightly convex interstices, and a marginal row of large punctures. The head is rather elongate, with

two frontal foveæ, but otherwise quite smooth. The structure of the *tarsi* is similar to that of *A. submetallicus;* the second joint is a little narrowed at the base, and the third somewhat triangular; they are densely hispid beneath. The insect is of a shining pitchy-black colour the femora are piceous, the palpi, tibiæ and tarsi, and the antennæ are reddish.

Length, 6 lines:

I found this species also near Whangarei Heads.

48. **A. feredayi,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April,* 1874. *A. oblongus,* sub-gracilis, nigro-æneus, nitidus, thoracis margine laterali, elytrorum margine deflexo, tibiis tarsisque obscure piceo-rufis; *thorace* transversim quadrato, angulis posticis distinctis sed obtusis; *elytris* striatis, interstitiis planis, tertio tripunctato.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. M.F.

A small *Agonum,* having much resemblance to the British *A. micans,* but distinguished, among other characters, by the shorter thorax, scarcely more narrowed behind than in front, with distinct hind angles and pitchy and explanated lateral margins; the anterior angles are rather rounded, not prominent as in *A. tristis,* Dej. The eyes are much more prominent than in *A. micans,* and the palpi shorter and more robust. The frontal foveolæ are deep and well-defined. The *elytra* are very obliquely and rather strongly sinuate at the apex, with the suture strongly produced; the striæ are sharp and fine, equally impressed from base to apex, and finely punctulate or crenulated; the interstices quite plane, with three large punctures on the third; the deflexed margins and extreme edge of the lateral rims rufo-piceous. The *antennæ* are robust from the fourth joint, black, with rufous bases to the joints. The palpi and femora shining black; the trochanters reddish-testaceous; the tibiæ and tarsi pitchy-red. The *tarsi* are finely grooved on the sides only.

Christchurch. Sent first by Mr. R. W. Fereday, and afterwards by Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

49. **A. lawsoni,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April,* 1874. *A. oblongus,* gracilis, nigro-piceus, æneo-tinctus, nitidus; partibus oris, antennis, pedibus (femoribus exceptis), thoracis elytrorumque marginibus lateralibus piceo-rufis; *capite* convexo; *thorace* paulo transverso, subquadrato, lateribus rotundatis, postice plus quam antice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis sed distinctis; *elytris* fortiter striatis, interstitiis subconvexis, tertio tripunctato.

Long., 4 lin. M.F.

Longer and proportionally narrower than *A. feredayi. Thorax* conspicuously longer, the posterior narrowing more gradual, and slightly incurved before the hind angle; striæ of the *elytra* deeper, and interstices more convex. The *antennæ,* parts of the mouth, and legs also differ in being wholly dull rufous, except the femora, which are blackish. The anterior angles of the thorax are not at all advanced, and are rounded off.

Auckland. Collected by Mr. Lawson.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua, as well as at Auckland.

50. **A. submetallicus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 2. *(Colpodes.)* Bronzy brown; thorax with the side margins yellowish; the side margins of elytra very slightly yellow. *Head* in front, with the sides with two deepish longitudinal impressions; the edge slightly recurved (of thorax, T.B.), scarcely grooved in the middle; *elytra* with straight grooves not punctured; the second groove (from the suture), near the end with a transverse very short impressed line on the outside; near the margin a row of impressed points, closest near the end; an impressed point near the end of the seventh stria; legs yellowish; antennæ brownish; under side of abdomen greenish.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Note.—A widely-distributed species; the thorax is rather small, relatively, to the wide oblong elytra. The fourth joint of the anterior tarsi is rather triangular and emarginate.

51. **A. suborbithorax,** *n.s.* Colour pitchy black, head and thorax shining, elytra rather dull, antennæ, palpi and legs reddish. *Head* with two ill-defined frontal groves; labrum emarginate and hispid. *Thorax* about as long as broad, with explanated and reflexed margins; the sides regularly rounded, indistinctly narrowed behind, the front angles obtusely rounded, the posterior obsolete, apex slightly emarginate, base truncate; the disc is rather convex, with an impressed dorsal line, and a broad, shallow, irregularly curved groove between the marginal channel and disc, the base is broadly depressed near the hind angles; there is a curved impression near the front, and another near the scutellum, both of which are scored with fine longitudinal lines, the rest of the surface with some transverse aciculate impressions. *Elytra* broadly oval, not greatly wider than thorax, the base sinuous, with an oblique sinuation near the apex; each elytron bears nine impunctate striæ, the two outer ill-defined, the third and fourth, fifth and sixth, unite before reaching the apex; the interstices are rather broad, slightly convex, and the marginal ones bear a row of large, but feebly impressed punctures. The *tarsi* are hispid beneath, with the fourth joint of the front pair sub-cordate, the two hind pair are feebly grooved above, and all the joints have a piceous apical spot. The antennal joints 4–11, with yellow pubescence.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I found my specimen on Mount Manaia, near Whangarei Harbour.

52. **A. perrugithorax,** *n.s.* This species very much resembles *A. suborbithorax*, but it has a shorter *head*, which is more or less rugose, and the *thorax*, though nearly the same, approaches the cordate form; the apex being rather deeply marginate, the sides rounded, but obliquely narrowed behind, with more distinct hind angles; the disc is sub-depressed, with impressions as in the preceding one, and strongly rugose. The *elytra* do not differ materially from those of the preceding species, but the marginal punctation is more obvious, and they are indistinctly rugose towards the tip. The structure of the *legs* is alike in both species, but, in this the *femora* are more or less rugose, and the

hinder *tarsi* are more perceptibly grooved, and the soles somewhat sponge-like.

The insect is of a moderately shining pitchy black, with reddened margins; palpi and legs reddish.

Length, 5 lines.

I found one example near Whangarei Heads.

53. **A. (Platynus) deplanatus,** *White*; *Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins., p.* 3. Head and thorax shining black; elytra dull black; *head* with some rather large impressed points on the sides in front, and a transverse impressed line behind the eyes; *thorax* in the middle, behind and in front with many close striæ, placed longitudinally; a deepish groove in the middle and two very distinct, longish fossæ behind, one on each side; *elytra* above depressed; the grooves not very deep; the second, seventh, and eighth bent at the end; a row of dots near the margin; legs black, tarsi reddish.

Length, 5 lines.

New Zealand, Capt. Parry.

Syn. *Anchomenus atratus*, Blanch., Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool. p. 21, 1853.

Note.—Mr. White leaves us to "imagine" the form of the insect. Mr. Bates, in his note to this species in the *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874, states:—"Blanchard's description is so vague that it is difficult to determine to which of the New Zealand species of the same size (12 to 14 millims.) it applies. Judging from the figure and the expressions 'ater, obscurus' and 'elytres obscures planes,' I refer to it a slender, sub-opaque species existing in some of the London collections, and remarkable for the very sharp furrows and ridges of all the tarsi, and for the uneven slightly rugose thorax, which is sub-cordate in form, but with produced and rather acute hind angles. The head and eyes are very similar in form to those of *P. scrobiculatus* of Europe. White's description agrees pretty well with the same insect, and I have little hesitation in adopting the name, although I have not seen his type."

54. **Anchomenus otagoensis,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878, *p.* 27. *Elongatus*, deplanatus, nigro-piceus, opacus; antennis, palpis, pedibusque omnino melleo-fulvis: labro late emarginato; *collo* haud sulcato; *thorace* elongato-quadrato, postice longe, sinuatim sed modice angustato, angulis posticis subacutis; supra impunctato, utrinque linea curvata paulo impressa a basi fere ad marginem anticum ducta; *elytris* planis, elongato-ovatis, prope apicem fortiter sinuatis, apice suturali obtuso, subtruncatis; supra subtiliter striatis, interstitiis planis.

Long., 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Allied to *A. deplanatus*, White, from which it is at once distinguished by the tawny-yellow colour of antennæ, palpi, and legs. From other allied species it is distinguishable by the form of the *thorax*, which is not at all strongly narrowed behind, but gradually and slightly, the anterior part of the sides being also gently rounded; the shallow

lateral groove begins as a broad depression, with the basal fovea, and extends towards the front, gradually becoming narrower and fainter. The *elytra* are nearly plane, smooth, and opaque, regularly elongate-oval, with sharp lateral edges; the interstices are quite flat, and the three punctures of the third very well marked. The *labrum* is broadly and distinctly emarginated. The mesosternal *epimera* are short and broad as in the sub-genus *Platynus*.

55. **A. (Platynus) colensonis,** *White; Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins., p.* 3. *Head* with very slight grooves in front, very smooth behind; *antennæ* of a brownish yellow, the first joint palest; *thorax* in the middle with three grooves, the outer curved; head and thorax of a deep brown, the latter ferruginous; angle of thorax behind quite smooth; *elytra* very much depressed, with very distinct longitudinal striæ, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth united at the end; between the eighth and ninth is a row of impressed points; they are of a reddish brown; the *legs* are of a pale yellow.

Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand, — Colenso, Esq.

56. **A. (Platynus) edwardsii,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April,* 1874.) *P. elongatus*, modice convexus, niger nitidus, palpis, antennis (articulis 1–3, exceptis) et tarsis rufo-piceis; *capite* ovato, pone oculos sub-constricto, supra lævi; *thorace* angusto, quadrato-cordato, post medium fortiter sinuato, angulis posticis productis, acutis; *elytris* elongato-ovatis, apice fortiter sinuatis, convexis, profunde sub-punctulato-striatis, interstitio tertio tripunctato.

Long., $5–5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. M.F.

Allied to *P. colensonis*, especially in the form of the thorax, with produced acute hind angles, but legs constantly pitchy black; palpi and antennæ dull pitchy red, with the greater part of the three basal joints of the latter black. The *thorax*, as in *P. deplanatus* and *P. colensonis*, has a deep central groove, and on each side a curved, shallow, impressed line proceeding from the basal fovea, and nearly reaching the anterior angles. The lateral explanated margin is narrow and reflexed. All the *tarsi* (except the dilated joints of the male) are sharply ridged and grooved, as in *P. deplanatus*.

57. **A. (Platynus) cheesemani,** *n.s.* A large, elongate, shining black insect. *Head* elongate, somewhat constricted and smooth behind, rugosely impressed in front, with long mandibles, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi considerably longer than the last. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than broad, though the eye is apt to be deceived in this respect, it measures 26 x 2 lines, cordate-ovate, front angles obtuse, rounded laterally, widest at the middle, and from thence sinuously narrowed to the almost rectangular, but not acute, posterior angles; the sides are explanated and reflexed, the apex is slightly sinuate-emarginate, the base subtruncate and obliquely truncated close to the angles; there are the usual median groove, and a curved impression near each side proceeding

from the basal fovea, and nearly attaining the apex, besides the rather deep marginal channel; the basal fossæ are almost connected by an irregularly formed impression, while the curved frontal impression extends nearly across the thorax; the disc itself, owing to these depressions, appears convex, and is finely striated transversely. The *elytra* are oviform, with fine, reflexed margins, slightly sinuated near the apices, the latter divaricate and rounded; each elytron has a short scutellar, and seven striæ, these latter bear rather large but shallow punctures, and the sides are punctate; the interstices are simple and a little elevated, the fifth is insulated by the confluence of the fourth and sixth, and these again by the third and seventh. The *legs* are long, the *tarsi* elongate, the first four joints superficially grooved and carinated and brush-like below.

Length, $8\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, 3 lines.

I have named this fine species in honour of its discoverer, T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S. I have only seen one mutilated specimen which was found by him at Remuera, Auckland.

58. **A. (Platynus) sulcitarsis,** *n.s.* A rather elongate, convex insect, somewhat glossy black in colour, with pitchy-red legs, and reddish antennæ, palpi, and tarsi; the latter (anterior) have an elongate basal joint, the second and third are triangular, the fourth sub-cordate, and all are widely grooved above, so that the middle of each joint is a good deal carinated; the joints of the posterior are more sharply grooved and ridged. The *head* is oval, constricted behind, with a large, hispid puncture near the base of each jaw, a transverse line in front unites the very indistinct frontal impressions, and the rest is nearly smooth. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, ovate-cordate, narrower than the elytra, convex, base and apex subtruncate; it is rounded anteriorly and laterally, and narrowed behind, the width of the front and base about equal, the posterior angles are not acute; the median line does not reach the apex, the basal foveæ are large but not deep, with a curved impression from each proceeding towards the front; the marginal channel is not continued to the hind angle, so that the surface, at that point, is level with the rim, and the surface is finely strigose. The *elytra* are elongate-oval, slightly sinuated and narrowed behind, slightly convex, with sharply-marked, impunctate striæ, the sixth and seventh are prolonged towards the suture; the interstices are a little elevated, the seventh bears two punctures at the apex, and the marginal punctures are interrupted, and coarsest behind.

Length, 6; breadth, $2\frac{1}{6}$ lines.

I found one mutilated specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. The species is quite distinct, dissimilar to the foregoing, and, perhaps, not a true *Anchomenus*.

Tropopterus.

Solier; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléoptères, Tom. 1, *p.* 363.

Mentum strongly transverse, furnished with a large triangular, central tooth, the side lobes acute. *Ligula* large, rectangular; paraglossæ slender,

rather prominent. *Palpi* long and slender; the maxillary longer than the labial, their terminal joint sub-ovate and acuminate; the last joint of the labial somewhat obtuse. *Labrum* truncate at apex. *Head* small, sub-triangular, narrowed behind the eyes. *Antennæ* thickened towards the extremity, joints 5—10 cylindric and longer than broad. *Prothorax* cordiform. *Elytra* short and broad, convex, a little narrowed behind, the shoulders prominent. Legs slender, the three basal joints of the front *tarsi* of the male a little dilated; the first elongate-triangular, the next two almost longer than broad, almost cup-shaped, the terminal elongate but stout, narrower than the penultimate.

These are the essential characters of the genus; but Lacordaire's description implies a similar form of the apical joints in both palpi, whereas the labial only are obtuse, the maxillary palpi having the last joint produced to a point.

59. **T. sulcicollis,** *Bates · Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1847. *E. ellipticus*, niger, nitidus; antennis, palpis et pedibus piceo-rufis; *capite* spatio inter sulcos laterales haud carinato; *thorace* quadrato, vix transverso, medio rotundato, antice plus quam postice angustato, angulis posticis productis rectis, basi utrinque fovea sulciformi; *elytris* convexis, striato-punctatis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. F.

Resembles the genus *Oöpterus*, but distinguished by the pubescence of the antennæ not beginning before the fourth joint, and by the labial palpi having their terminal joint obtuse-ovate, instead of acuminate. Agrees in all essential points with the Chilian genus *Tropopterus*; allied to *Colpodes*, in which the forehead has on each side two grooves with a carinate interval between them. The eighth and ninth striæ of the elytra are sunk in a broad groove near the apex; and the seventh at that part is bordered by a sharp carina. The sixth and seventh striæ are nearly obsolete.

One example, female, sent by Mr. Fereday from Christchurch.

60. **T. seriatoporus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874.) *T. ovatus*, elytris gibbosis; castaneo-rufus, nitidus; *thorace* basi grosse punctato; *elytris* grosse seriatim punctatis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin. F.

The labial *palpi* are obtuse; the maxillaries taper to a point almost as in *Oöpterus*. The posterior narrowing of the *thorax* is strongly sinuated, and the hind angles produced; the whole base is very coarsely punctured; the dorsal line and long basal foveæ are deeply impressed. The sutural rows of punctures are impressed in striæ, the rest are superficial; the form of the lateral striæ is as in *T. sulcicollis*.

Mr. H. Edwards; one example.

61. **T. placens,** *n.s.* Body of a shining pitchy-black colour, legs, palpi, and antennæ testaceous. *Head* with two elongate depressions on each side, separated by an elevated interval, the inner depressions rather shallow, and united in front by a distinct transverse groove,

the vertex quite smooth. *Thorax* convex, transverse, finely margined, the sides rounded, narrowed and slightly sinuated behind, with acute, but not very prominent, hind angles; the discoidal longitudinal line is not very deeply impressed, the base is depressed at each side, and the intervening space is distinctly punctured. The *elytra* are very convex, with rounded sides; each bears six obvious, discoidal, punctured striæ, the lateral striæ being indistinct, and all are more or less superficially impressed or obsolete near the extremity; the interstices are broad, and the third is impressed with a puncture in front of the middle. The lateral margins become indistinct before reaching the apex. Characters normal.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found one example of each sex near Whangarei Heads.

Cyclothorax.

Macleay; Trans. Ent. Soc. N.S.W., 1873, *vol.* ii. *p.* 104.

Mentum deeply emarginate with a large median tooth. *Labium* rather long, obtuse at the apex. *Palpi* short, somewhat filiform, the tip of the maxillary rather obtuse. *Labrum* square, entire. *Mandibles* short, strong, and slightly arcuated with a small tooth in the centre of the right mandible. *Antennæ* of moderate length; first joint long and thicker than the others; second small; third and sixth longer than the others; the remainder equal. *Thorax* convex, transversal and rounded at the sides and base. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, slightly convex, and short. *Legs* moderately strong, the anterior tarsi slightly dilated in the male, the intermediate still less so; the two first joints of all the tarsi longest.

62. **C. insularis,** *Motsch; Bull. Moscow*, 1864, iv., *p.* 325. The following is the description of Count de Castelnau's *Drimostoma striatopunctato*, which is identical with Motschulsky's *Olisthopus insularis*. Mr. Bates states that it scarcely differs from the common Australian *Anchomenus ambiguus*, Erichs. (*Cyclothorax id.*, W. Macleay,) the only difference observable being its more æneous colouring.

Dark glossy brown; *thorax* almost round, rather transverse; impressions moderately marked; numerous punctiform impressions cover the posterior part; *elytra* broad; oval, convex, covered with striæ, formed by punctiform impressions; inferior margin of the elytra, legs, palpi and antennæ of a light red.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Nelson.

NOTE.—There can be no difficulty in identifying this species, probably one of the first the collector will find, as I think it is common in most localities. I found it at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

Drimostoma.

Dej.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., *Tom.* 1, *p.* 313.

Mentum short, feebly hollowed, furnished with a sharp median tooth, its lobes terminating in a triangular point. *Ligula* elongate-quadrate,

its paraglossæ very slender. *Palpi* slender, long, their last joint elongated, almost acute; second joint of the maxillary dilated and depressed. *Mandibles* slender, elongated, and very sharp. *Labrum* transversal, entire. *Eyes* rather large and prominent. *Antennæ* hardly more than half the length of the body, filiform, joints 2—4 of variable length. *Head* oval. *Prothorax* more or less transversal, slightly narrowed behind. *Elytra* almost elongate-oval, and rather convex. *Legs* moderate, a little robust; the three first joints of the anterior *tarsi* rather strongly dilated among the males, triangular, the first longer than the next two, these latter a little wider than long.

63. **D. antarctica,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., p.* 199. (1867.) Brilliant black, *thorax* cordiform, rather transverse; the longitudinal sulcus and the posterior impressions rather deep; *elytra* oblong, decreasing in breadth from near the base to near the apex, very feebly striated; a few impressions on the margins; legs and parts of the mouth dark brown; antennæ red.

Length, 4 lines.

Wellington.

Note.—In the Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. for March, 1874, Mr. H. W. Bates states:—M. de Chaudoir suspects this to be an *Abacetus.* I have seen at present no species of either genus from New Zealand.

Group—FERONIDÆ.

Ligula nearly always free at its extremity. *Mentum* normally emarginated. Anterior *tibiæ* more or less robust and dilated towards the apex. The three first joints of the anterior *tarsi* strongly dilated among the males, triangular or cordiform, the second and third broader than long; all squamulose underneath. Claws of the tarsi simple.

Prosopogmus.

Chaudoir; Bull. Mosc., 1865.

Distinguishing characters:—Lateral lobes of the *mentum* very divergent, and the last joint of the posterior *tarsi* of the males elongate-quadrate. I am indebted to Wm. Macleay, Esq., of Sydney, for the above information.

64. **P. impressifrons,** *Chaud.; Bull. Mosc.*, 1865, ii., 93. Resembles *Feronia australasiæ (Trichosternus guerinii),* but is much flatter, and the colour is a distinct, very shining, coppery-bronze. *Head* small, vertex from behind the eyes to the sides obsoletely constricted, very smooth, frontal grooves deep, rather broad, straight in front, behind bent and diverging, convex on the middle of the forehead near the eyes; eyes prominent. *Thorax* almost twice as broad as the head, distinctly shorter than broad, transversely quadrate; at the apex but little, but at the middle of the base more evidently, emarginate; sides anteriorly

more, posteriorly less rounded; the anterior angles not produced, posterior obtuse, both rounded at the apex; very smooth above, rather flat, rather thinly margined on both sides, median groove well impressed, in front shortened, behind almost reaching the base, on both sides there is a straight, deep, and rather wide groove, extending from the base almost to the middle, and a rounded foveole on the outside. *Elytra* not broader than the thorax, almost a third part longer than the head and thorax, at the base nearly straight, truncate, and margined, shoulders not rounded, but sub-obtuse and obsoletely dentate, sides parallel, sinuated on the outside towards the apex, which is acutely rounded; above broadly flattened, abruptly declivous towards the apex, with reflexed margins laterally; deeply striate, striæ smooth, punctiform scutellar striæ rudimentary, ninth strongly sinuate at the apex, interstices in the male more convex, very smooth; external, except the ninth, carinated towards the apex in both sexes, and narrowed; the third with four punctures, the ninth dilated beyond the middle, deeply punctate. *Body* very shining, coriaceous, mandibles and tibiæ pitchy, antennæ, palpi, and tarsi reddish pitch-black.

Length, $15\frac{1}{2}$–$16\frac{1}{2}$ mil.

New Zealand.

Trichosternus.

Chaudoir.

This is a sub-genus formed by Baron de Chaudoir. Its characters are identical with those of *Pterostichus*, and, so far as I can ascertain, it only differs by the presence of hairs on the extremity of the prosternum. For this information I am indebted to William Macleay, Esq., of Sydney. The chief characters of *Pterostichus*, Bon., are:—"Middle tooth of the *chin* concave or obtuse. *Tongue* rounded, and truncated at the end; its paraglossæ a little longer than it. *Parapleuræ* elongate or short. *Elytral* striæ distinct, impunctate, or multi-punctate. Posterior *tibiæ* scarcely spinose outwardly. The three first joints of the anterior *tarsi* of the males dilated, sub-cordate, and more or less hollowed."

The genus *Pterostichus* itself does not appear to be very clearly defined, Lacordaire regards it as synonymous with *Feronia*, whose characters are given by him at p. 323, Tom. I., Hist. des Ins. Coléop. The fact is, considerable difficulty must be experienced in this colony in dealing with the *Feroniidæ* in anything like a satisfactory manner, as there appears to be quite a host of generic names included by Lacordaire under that of *Feronia*. Without a large and expensive library, we cannot possibly discriminate between the members of such an extensive series.

65. **T. antarcticus,** *Chaudoir; Bull. Mosc.*, 1865, iii., *p.* 73. *Body* robust, of a brilliant bronzy-black with metallic green reflections, the tarsi, palpi and three basal joints of the antennæ piceous, the rest of the latter red, with yellowish pubescence. *Head* large, labrum emarginate, eyes prominent; it bears two elongate, irregular, frontal foveæ,

united in front by a transverse line, the forehead is more or less rugulose, but the vertex is smooth. *Prothorax* convex, margined, base and apex somewhat emarginate ; it is rather broader than long, with rounded sides, sinuated behind, and rectangular posterior angles ; its dorsal line is not very distinct, and does not reach the base and apex, there is an ill-defined frontal impression, the base is a little depressed, with two large and deep foveæ, and the rest of the surface is almost smooth. *Scutellum* triangular, its base impressed with longitudinal lines. *Elytra* transversely convex, rather broad, a little narrowed in front, sinuated and narrowed towards the apex, with acute humeral angles ; each bears a short scutellar, and seven discoidal, finely punctured striæ, the sutural feebly impressed ; the interstices are somewhat convex, especially near the sides and apex ; there are four punctures and an apical transverse impression on the third, a similar mark behind on the sixth, six punctures near the eighth stria, and a row near the margin, the marginal channel being more or less rugose and interrupted, particularly near the extremity, and the sculpture near the apex is somewhat irregular. *Palpi* stout. *Thighs* rather strongly inflated and almost dentate below. The lower part of the body shining black.

Length, 12 lines ; breadth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

This is the finest and most robust species of the group known to me. The above description has been taken from a specimen which I received from Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

66. **T. guerinii,** *Chaudoir ; (Platysma australasiæ, Guér., Rev. Zool.*, 1841, *p.* 121.) Obscure bronze-colour above, black beneath ; *head* smooth, with two feeble impressions in front between the antennæ ; *palpi* elongated, with the last joint quite cylindrical and somewhat obliquely truncated at the end ; *antennæ* with four first joints smooth and black, the others hairy and brownish towards the end ; *thorax* somewhat flattened, wider than the head, smooth, margined ; contracted and somewhat sinuated behind ; very slightly notched on the hind margin, with a longitudinal groove in the middle and a large fossa on each side behind ; *scutellum* triangular, much wider than long, with longitudinal wrinkles at the base ; *elytra* rather wider than the thorax ; at their base slightly widened ; rounded on the sides towards the middle, very feebly sinuated towards the end ; each has nine punctured striæ, the spaces between considerably raised ; two or three large impressed points between the second and third, fourth and fifth and sixth and seventh striæ ; eighth and ninth are not distinct, and furnished with large, deep points, which end at the outer border ; beneath smooth ; *legs* black, strong, spiny.

Length, 10 lines.

New Zealand. Mus. Brit. (Parry).

Note.—I have not seen this species, the description of which I have copied from White's work (Voy. Er. Terr. Ins., p. 3).

67. **T. capito,** *White ; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 4. *Head* nearly as wide as the thorax, with two rather long, deep, impressed lines on

front between antennæ, with the joints from the fourth to the eleventh hairy; *thorax* with a very distinct, transverse, impressed line in front, and at the end of the middle thoracic line; head and thorax with a greenish hue, strongest on the margins and posterior angles of thorax; *elytra* with a very few, scattered, longish hairs; elytra with a greenish hue, marked similarly to *F. australasiæ;* the sides of elytra somewhat angulated instead of being flat as in that species.

A species allied to *F. australasiæ*, but distinguished readily by the size of its head, narrower thorax, colour, and hairs on elytra; the insect also is somewhat smaller; both of these come near the genus *Omalosoma* of Hope.

Length, 8½ to 9½ lines.

New Zealand (— Colenso, Esq.)

68. **T. aucklandicus,** *n.s.* Smaller, much less convex, and more obscurely coloured than *T. antarcticus*, the body above black with a greenish hue, under-side and legs piceous, tarsi and palpi pitchy-red. *Head* large, with two irregular, elongate frontal depressions united by a transverse line between the antennæ, and two or three punctures near each eye. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, rather transverse, widest in front, where the sides are rounded, but behind the middle they are sinuously narrowed towards the distinct rectangular hind angles; the disc is sub-depressed with an impressed dorsal line, and two curved impressions, one near the front, the other near the base is prolonged so as to unite the two basal foveæ. The *elytra* are widest behind, very little convex, with tubercular humeral angles, rounded sides, moderately sinuated towards the apex; each bears an abbreviated scutellar striole, seven discoidal finely punctured striæ, and a lateral stria, those nearest the suture are mere lines, but become broader towards the apex; the interstices towards the sides and apex are rather convex, the seventh is bent inwards, so that only the three sutural ones and it reach the apex; there are four punctures on the third (sometimes only three), five on the seventh, a row near the margin, and the marginal channel becomes widened and rugose posteriorly. The femora are inflated and grooved below, but have not the dentate appearance observable in *T. antarcticus.* The *tarsi* in my only remaining specimen, a female, are hispid, but not sponge-like below.

Length, 8½ lines; breadth, 3.

I found several specimens some years ago at Auckland, amongst the roots of potatoes.

69. **T. (Pterostichus) difformipes,** *Bates; (Trichosternus) Ent. Mon. Mag., January*, 1878. *Elongato-oblongus*, niger, supra rubro-cupreo tinctus, modice convexus; *capite* ovato, oculis modice prominentibus, *collo* haud crasso; *thorace* quadrato, postice modice sinuatim angustato, angulis posticis prominulis, sub-acutis; *elytris* elongato-ovatis, apicem versus paulo sinuatis, supra punctulato-striatis, interstitiis æqualibus, vix convexis, tertio et quinto prope apicem bi-septimo septempunctatis, punctis longe setiferis.

Mas: femoribus intermediis subtus late dentatis, tibiis intus emarginatis et apice paulo dilatatis.

Long., 10½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Wellington; not uncommon in the same localities as *P. (Trich.) planiusculus* (C. M. Wakefield).

Rather more slender and less robust in form than the typical species of *Trichosternus;* the head especially is narrower and not thickened behind; there is a moderate orbit behind the eyes. The *elytra* are scarcely more convex than in *T. guerini (Chaud.)*, but the striæ are simply and very finely punctated, and the interstices smooth and but slightly convex. The somewhat obscure red-coppery tinge is diffused over the elytra, and on the thorax is most brilliant near the hind angles.

Note.—I received two examples of this species some time ago from Mr. J. Buchanan, of Wellington, and described it some months ago, but Mr. Bates' description having been published, his name must have precedence. The *T. aucklandicus* was described, and the paper read at the Anckland Institute a year ago, so though Mr. Bates has recently re-described it, it appears as I originally intended.

70. **T. (Pterostichus) lobipes,** *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., January*, 1878. *Elongato-oblongus*, sub-depressus, niger, sericeo-nitidus; *capite* quadrato, orbitu postice magis quam oculo prominenti, collo paululum constricto; *thorace* quadrato, pone medium modice sinuato-angustato, marginibus crenulatis, angulis posticis acutissimis; *elytra* valde elongatis, juxta basin transversim depressis, prope apicem fortiter sinuatis, supra punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis, 3^io^, 5^to^, et 7^mo^ quinque-punctatis.

Mas: tibiis intermediis apice extus lobato-productis.

Long., 12½ lin. ♂

Otira river, west coast of Southern Island (C. M. Wakefield).

71. **T. (Pterostichus) temukensis,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878, *p.* 26. *Niger*, supra fusco-cupreus, lateribus interdum viridibus; *palpis* apice rufis; *thorace* transversim quadrato, postice vix sinuatim angustato, angulis posticis paulo prominentbus; *elytra* elongato-oblongis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, 3^io^, 5^to^, et 7^mo^ paulo latioribus.

Long., 9½ lin.

Very closely allied to *T. sylvius*, and probably only a local form of the same. Comparing half-a-dozen specimens of each species, *T. temukensis*, besides its more uniform and dusky-cupreous colour, appears rather more elongate and parallel-sided, and shows, in some examples, a conspicuous inequality in the width of the elytral interstices. But the most important and constant structural feature is in the curvature of the sides of the thorax; this, instead of forming a rather deep sinuation posteriorly between the middle and the tip of the hind angles, continues nearly to the base, as in *T. antarcticus*, the angle being somewhat abruptly, and, to a less degree than in *T. sylvius*, turned outwards. The head and front margin of the thorax are formed the same in both species.

Temuka (C. M. Wakefield).

72. **T. (Pterostichus) sylvius,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878, *p.* 26. *Supra* viridi-æneus vel cupreo-æneus, marginibus viridibus, nitidus, palpis apice rufis: *thorace* transversim quadrato, postice sinuatim angustato, angulis posticis prominentibus, acutis; *elytris* oblongis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, æqualibus, tertio 3- vel 4-punctato, septimo pluri-punctato.

Long., 9 lin.

Agrees with the description of *Feronia (T.) rectangula*, Chaud., in every important respect, except in the hind angles of the thorax, which, instead of being *exacte rectis*, are decidedly projecting. This character is constant in the six examples before me, and is corroborated by the shining metallic colour of the whole upper surface, head included; Chaudoir giving as a speciality of *T. rectangula*, "*color paginæ superioris minus nitidus, elytrorum dorso fere nigricante.*" Specimens agreeing with this description were taken by Mr. Wakefield at Rangiora, whereas all his examples of *T. sylvius* came from Peel Forest.

T. sylvius has the *head* of moderate size in both sexes, with prominent eyes, and very small rapidly narrowed posterior orbits. The thorax is arcuate-emarginate on the fore margin, with rounded anterior angles, quite as broad at the base as at the apex, and moderately dilate-rotundate at a short distance behind the anterior angles. The *elytra* are dentate at the humeral angles, the punctures in the striæ are small and distinct, and the interstices become flatter towards the apex.

Peel Forest, S. Island (C. M. Wakefield).

73. **T. rectangulus,** *Chaudoir; Bull. Moscow*, 1865, ii., *p.* 74. *Color* paginæ superioris minus nitidus, elytrorum dorso fere nigricante. Præcedente *(antarcticus)* multo minor, praesertim angustior. Differt præterea fronte brevius bi-impressa, genis vix inflatis, oculis convexioribus, hemisphæricus; *thorace* lateribus minus rotundato, pone medium longe minus profunde sinuato, angulis posticis exacte rectis extus subreflexis, margine laterali antice angustiore, basi utrinque bifoveolata, foveola exteriore minuta. *Elytra* haud aliter punctata foveolataque, interstitiis plus minusve convexis, nullo vero costato, septimo subelevato.

Long., 19–22 mm.

Nouvelle Zélande.

74. **T. prolixus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, narrow, sub-parallel, sub-depressed, of a glossy black colour tinged with red, the antennæ palpi and tarsi pitchy-red. *Head* moderately elongate, a little constricted behind the eyes, with an irregularly formed H-like impression in front; eyes rather large; palpi elongate. *Prothorax* quadrate-cordate, widest in front of the middle, a little emarginated in front, with rounded angles; the sides are rounded, and sinuously narrowed behind, the base is a little hollowed in the middle, with rectangular angles; it is slightly convex, with a well-marked dorsal line, a frontal depression on the middle and one near each angle, the basal foveæ are well-defined and elongate and broadest at the hind margin, the rest of

the surface is almost smooth. *Elytra* elongate, oval, with tubercular shoulders, they are slightly convex, and only a little sinuated behind; the striæ are fine, not very perceptibly punctated, the first three pairs become confluent at the end, the seventh is bent towards the apex, where it is deepest, and the interval between it and the marginal channel is a little elevated and narrowed; the interstices are slightly elevated, the third, fifth, and seventh are rather broader than the others, and all bear more or less distinct, transverse impressions, which are most obvious near the apex; there are a short scutellar stria and puncture on each elytron, and a row of punctiform impressions along the marginal channel. The mentum tooth is rather short, and the posterior trochanter rather long.

Length, 8½; breadth, 2½ lines.

Allied to *T. planiuscula*, of still more elongate sub-parallel outline; the thorax in its widest part measures 2 lines across, the elytra 2½.

I have received one specimen from Professor Hutton, who found it at Martin's Bay, on the west coast of Otago.

75. **T. planiusculus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. p.* 3. *Body* plain black, not very brilliant, with the palpi, tarsi, and three first joints of the antennæ pitchy-red, the last eight antennal joints paler and hirsute. *Head* rather long, and nearly as wide as the thorax, with not very prominent eyes, almost truncate labrum, two elongate frontal foveæ united near the middle by a transverse line, and smooth vertex. *Prothorax* subquadrate, a little transverse, the sides margined, rounded anteriorly, and a little incurvedly narrowed behind, with rectangular posterior angles; it is very little convex, with two large basal foveæ, and the marginal channel continued along a portion of the base at each side; the dorsal furrow almost reaches the base, but is obliterated in front, where there is a slightly elevated lunate space which is scored with longitudinal lines, and the scutellar region is similarly, but less distinctly impressed; the disc is very finely strigose. *Scutellum* scored along its base. *Elytra* rather long, not much dilated near the middle, sinuated at apex, with almost tubercular humeral angles; each elytron bears seven finely punctured, discoidal striæ, those nearest the suture mere lines, they become deeply impressed near the apex, where they are confluent; the interstices are broad and plane on the disc but considerably elevated posteriorly, the first and third, fifth and seventh, are united at the end; there is a marginal row of punctiform impressions, and the marginal channel is widened and rugosely sculptured behind. *Abdomen* and *sternum* black. The *legs* are rather slender.

Length, 12½; breadth, nearly 4 lines.

This species may be at once recognised by its sub-depressed, elongate form. The description given corresponds with two specimens which were sent to me from Wellington by Mr. J. Buchanan.

76. **T. dentiferus,** *n.s. Oblong*, robust, rather flat above; head and thorax deep, shining black; elytra with a silky gloss; legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; tarsi pitchy-red; palpi paler. *Head* moderate,

oval, nearly smooth, irregularly impressed in front; *labrum* transversely quadrate, emarginate; *mentum* tooth bifid at apex, about two-thirds of the length of the wings. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, its length and breadth very nearly equal, widest in front of the middle, the sides but little rounded, and a little sinuated near the rectangular posterior angles; the base and apex are emarginated, the basal foveæ are rather long and deep, situated midway between the angles and the well-defined dorsal groove, and almost united by means of a transverse impression; the frontal depressions are not very obvious, there is a slight transverse depression on the middle, and its whole surface is more or less finely scratched transversely. The *elytra* are oblong-oval, sub-depressed, not much wider than thorax, with acute humeral angles, near which they are almost obliquely narrowed; the sides are gradually rounded until within a line of the apex, where, instead of the usual sinuation, they are very abruptly contracted, and, at that point, angulated; they bear finely punctured striæ, these are rather feeble, and are united by pairs at the end, the seventh is bent and prolonged to the apex; the scutellar striæ and puncture are distinct; the interstices are slightly elevated, the third, fifth, and seventh are considerably broader than the others; the marginal channels are well-defined, not at all rugose, and are impressed with a row of punctures. *Legs* robust; *femora* inflated; the posterior very much so, hollowed for the trochanter, and angulated in the middle so as to be quite dentate in line with the tip of the trochanter; the *tibiæ* are somewhat incrassated towards the apex.

Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I have seen only one mutilated individual which was found by Mr. Joseph Beasely, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour. This distinct species may be at once identified by the abrupt contraction of the apical portion of the elytra, and dentate hind thigh.

Holcaspis.

Chaudoir.

The genus *Holcaspis* resembles in general form the parallel species of *Pterostichus*, having, like them, very short metathoracic episterna and the marginal stria of the elytra duplicated towards the apex. It is distinguished by the base of the scutellum being scored by a number of short fine lines; this character, however, is seen in some European species of the *Feronia* group—*e.g.*, *Haptoderus abaxoides, Dej., Tapinopterus cephalotes*, Gaut., and others.

The above is appended by Mr. Bates to his description, or rather remarks, on *H. ovatella.*

I have not seen the original description which was published at Moscow by Baron de Chaudoir, and I suspect it does not differ materially from *Pterostichus.*

I do not see how the species of this sub-genus can be distinctly separated from those belonging to *Trichosternus* by the striation of the base of the scutellum, as the species of the latter genus which I examined, including those I described recently, present exactly the same appearance.

77. **H. angustula,** *Chaud.; Bull. Moscow*, 1865, ii., 101, *Nigra*, modice nitida, antennis extus palpisque apice rufopiceis. *Caput* mediocre quadratum, læve, fronte obsolete bi-impressa, genis vix inflatis. oculis convexis, postice, vix ample dentibus. *Thorax* capite dimidio latior, latitudine vix brevior, quadratus, postice subangustatus, apice mediaque basi emarginatis, angulis anticis haud productis, rotundatis, latioribus leviter rotundatis, pone medium leviter sinuatis angulis posticis rectis, summo apice acutiusculo, basi utrinque recte truncata; supra sublævis, convexior intra utrumque apicem obsolete transversim impressus, linea media profunda, antice subabbreviata, striisque utrinque binis, interiore duplo longiore, profunde impressis, spatiis inter easdem marginemque externum convexis, hoc tenuiter æqualiterque reflexo, angusto. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora, latitudine duplo longiora, basi truncata et marginata humeris subrectis, obtuse dentatis, lateribus medio parallelis, pone humeros sinumque posticum profundum subrotundatis, apice ipso obtuso; dorso deplanata, ad latera abruptius, ad apicem sensim declivia, striis, obsolete punctulatis, postice per paria confluentibus, septima mox pone medium desinente, ibique ramulo obliquo ascendente cum octava connexa, interstitiis modice convexis, lævibus, quarto apice subcatenulato, septimo apice latiore elevato, nono punctis pluribus grossis, medio distantibus impresso, margine laterali tenui.

Corpus læve, episternis omnibus punctulatis; femora postica maris subtus medio unidentata.

Long., 12½–14 m.

Akaroa.

Syn. *Omaseus elongatus*, Blanch., *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, 28.

78. **H. sylvatica,** *Chaud.; Bull. Moscow*, 1865, ii., 102. Præcedente *(angustula)* multo minor, brevior planiorque. Nigra subopaca, subtus nitidior, pedibus antennisque basi nigropiceis, his extus rufescentibus, palpis rufis. *Caput* paulo minus, *thorax* postice minime summo vero apice subangustato, lateribus medio tantum subrotundatis, postice vix sinuatis, minus convexus, linea media magis tenui, spatiis inter striolas basales marginemque deplanatis; *elytra* breviora minus parallela, pone medium sensim attenuata; supra multo planiora, striis dorso multo minus impressis, interstitiis planissimis, subtilissime reticulatis, summo apice elevatis, nono angustissimis, basi apiceque grosse pluripunctato, striis binis externis profundis, nona postice duplicata. *Corpus* totum læve; femora haud dentata.

Long., 9 m.

Akaroa.

Syn. *Omaseus sylvaticus*, Blanch.

79. **H. subænea,** *Guérin; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 4. Slightly bronzed black above, deep black beneath; body elongated, nearly parallel; *head* smooth, with two short, slight impressions in front; *thorax* nearly as long as wide, somewhat cordate, smooth, margined, with a longitudinal median groove, slightly widened behind, and not

reaching the hind margin, a rather wide fossa near the hind angles; *scutellum* triangular, somewhat wider than long, with four or five longitudinal grooves at the base; *elytra* wider than the thorax behind; nearly twice as long as wide; rather strongly sinuated behind, the side slightly rounded; each has eight striæ of large elongated points, connected, and forming short grooves in different parts; the spaces between slightly raised; the spaces between the second and third, fourth and fifth, sixth and seventh striæ are wider and more raised; the points forming the eighth stria are much larger and more distant; *legs* are black and strong.

Note.—No size is given. Mr. Bates states that his specimen agrees with Guérin's description, and the types of White's *Feronia vagepunctata*, which should measure from seven to eight lines in length. Guérin named it *Platysma subænea*, in the *Rev. Zool.*, 1841, *p.* 122, and Mr. White, I presume, gave a copy of the description, and not one of his own.

80. **H. œdicnema,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *H. subænea* proxime affinis, sed maris femoribus posticis subtus medio valde dilatatis et dentatis. Subæneo-nigra, nitida; *thorace* magno, quadrato, postice perparum angustato, ante basin vix sinuato, angulis posticis paulo productis; *elytris* brevibus profunde striatis, striis punctatis et passim (præcipue postice) subinterruptis.

Long., 8 lin., M.

Much resembling *H. subænea;* but the *elytra* are much shorter and the thorax rather longer than in that species. The thorax is very nearly as long as broad, and is somewhat regularly and slightly rounded on the sides, the greatest width being in the middle; behind it is very much less sinuate, and the hind angles are less produced than in *subænea*; the basal fovea also is larger, and offers on its outer slope a distinct second smaller fovea; but some trace of this is visible in well-developed examples of *subænea*. The hind *legs* are remarkably short, and the *femora* are widely dilated beneath, forming a tooth, between which and the base is lodged the elongated trochanter.

One example; in my own collection. Exact locality unknown.

81. **H. elongella,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 4. *Head* with an H-shaped impression in front; *thorax* slightly convex, with a very deep pyriform impression on each side; a deep groove, distinctly striated across, and ending in a deepish fossa both in front and behind; *elytra* rather convex, considerably sinuated on the outside at the end; longitudinally striated, the striæ with interrupted punctures, especially behind.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

82. **H. ovatella,** *Chaud.; Bull. Moscow*, 1865, iii., *p.* 103. I have not seen the description of this insect, but Mr. Bates mentions the fact of his having obtained a specimen, and adds, "that this distinct species measures nine lines in length, is similar to *H. elongella*, but distinguished by its three punctures on the third interstice of the elytra."

83. **H. integratus,** *Bates: Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878, *p.* 27. *Elongatus*, niger, supra cuprescens; *thorace* quadrato, max ante basin fortiter angustato, angulis acutis; *elytris* oblongo-ovatis, elongatis, striis vix punctulatis, omnino integris, septima apicem versus fortius impressa.

Long., 9 lin.; ♂ ♀.

Very closely allied to *P. vagepunctatus*, White; differing chiefly in the striæ not being interrupted, and in the seventh stria being deepened into a flexuous sulcus, extending from two-thirds its length to the apex. The *elytra* are rather more narrowed to the base, and consequently more oval than in *P. vagepunctatus*, and the hind femora of the ♂ are not dilated on their under surface.

Hokitika and Lake Paroa (C. M. Wakefield).

84. **H. hispidulus,** *n.s. Oblong*, moderately convex, not much shining black; *legs* and *antennæ* piceous; the *tarsi* and *palpi* pitchy-red. *Head* moderate, constricted behind the eyes, smooth behind, the frontal foveæ rugulose; *labrum* emarginate. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, a little broader than long, apex slightly emarginate, the base more deeply hollowed in the middle; it is widest near the front, rounded anteriorly, nearly straight, or but little rounded at the middle, gradually and not greatly narrowed behind, with a slight sinuation near the posterior angle, which is rectangular, very slightly projecting, and not acute; the lateral rims are of equal thickness throughout, it is a little convex, with a slight median groove not attaining the base or apex, deepest at the extremities; the frontal impressions are shallow, the basal foveæ deep but not elongate; the surface is more or less finely striated across, and there are three punctures in the marginal channel, and one on the hind angle, from each of which proceeds a ferruginous bristle. *Scutellum* distinctly striated. *Elytra* oblong oval, a little convex, somewhat wider than thorax; side margins slightly reflexed, but obsolete at the base, the humeral angles a little produced; they are a good deal sinuated behind, rather smooth, with feeble striæ, the sutural obsolete, and all abbreviated, so that the apex is almost unimpressed; these striæ are punctated, and there is an interrupted marginal row of punctures somewhat confluent behind; the interstices are scarcely elevated, the third, fifth, and seventh are a little broader than the others, the seventh is prolonged to the apex, and all are more or less irregular and uneven behind, but not very conspicuously.

In the males the *thighs* are a good deal inflated, the posterior are considerably dilated and angulated beyond the middle, yet not dentate, and the *tibiæ* of the same pair are flexuose and arcuated. Under surface black.

Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The male is a little larger than the female, the specimen found near Tairua (*Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol.* ix., *p.* 371) is the smallest, the others in my collection were found at Whangarei Heads. I have only one species of this genus (*H. ovatella*) which I am quite sure is correctly named, so that I cannot, with advantage, compare this with its allies.

85. **H. (Platysma) vigil**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 3. Very deep black; hairs on antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous; head and thorax very delicately and irregularly striated; *head* with an H-shaped impressed mark in front; *thorax* with an impressed, transverse, somewhat bent line in front; a straight one down the middle, deepest behind, but not reaching the posterior margin; two deep impressions near the posterior angle of thorax; *elytra* short, with seven longitudinal striæ, the spaces between slightly raised; the lateral margin depressed with a catenulate row of points.

Length, 10½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

86. **H. (Platysma) politissima**, *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 4. Very deep black; *head* with an H-shaped impression in front; *thorax* with two deep, somewhat curved fossæ behind, one on each side; *elytra* with very deep longitudinal punctured striæ, the fifth and sixth united at the end; side with a row of catenulate punctures.

Length, 6 lines.

Port Nicholson (Mr. Earl).

NOTE.—It will be found nearly impossible to identify the last two species, *Feronia vigil* and *politissima*, without reference to the types in the National collection at London.

87. **H. (Rhytisternus) rugifrons**, *n.s.* A deep black moderately shining insect, allied to but a little larger and broader than the Australian *R. duella*, with the head very coarsely rugose, particularly behind the eyes, the *thorax* also is wrinkled transversely, but not so much so as the head, and the interstices of the *elytra* are feebly impressed so as to appear somewhat rugulose; the legs are piceous, and the tarsi, antennæ, and parts of the mouth are red. The *body* is oblong, sub-depressed, the elytra wider than *thorax;* the latter is about as broad as long, sub-cordate, widest in front of the middle, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed towards the rectangular, but not prominent, hind angles; the base and apex are subtruncate, the basal foveæ are rather elongate, the dorsal line feebly impressed, and there is an elongate impression close to each hind angle. The *elytra* are oblong-oval, a good deal sinuated and narrowed behind, widest behind the middle, with a somewhat flattened disc; the impunctate striæ are distinct and regular, the sixth and seventh are rather feeble but deep behind, and the latter is prolonged at the apex so as to reach the second; the interstices are scarcely convex, and there is an interrupted row of punctures along the side. Legs moderate; the first joint of the anterior tarsi is oblong, shorter than fifth, the next three are but little dilated, decrease in size, and are sub-triangular in form.

Length, 4½; breadth, 1¾ lines.

Described from one example found at Auckland.

This is a synonym of *Pterostichus*, I believe.

88. **H. (Haptoderus) maorinus**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *H. oblongus.* nigro-piceus, M. nitidus, F. elytris

sericeo-subopacis; palpis, pedibus, antennisque plus minusve piceo-rufis; *capite* foveis frontalibus vix impressis; *thorace* quadrato, lateribus antice paulo rotundatis, post medium leviter sinuato-angustatis, angulis posticis paulo productis rectis, fovea basali utrinque unica profunda, toto impunctato; *elytris* postice paulo angustatis, apice haud sinuatis, striis profundis simplicibus, interstitio tertio bipunctato.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ lin. M.F.

Christchurch (C. M. Wakefield).

Similar in form to *Holcaspis sylvatica*, but wanting the essential character of the group—the striated base of the scutellum. In all essential characters it agrees with the European *Haptoderi*. The *palpi* have the terminal joints narrowed to the tip, and very briefly, the maxillaries in the male not at all, truncated. The *head* is rather small, and shows scarcely any trace of the usual frontal foveæ; the thorax has on each side of the base a single deep almost sulciform fovea, and its whole surface is impunctate. The *elytra* have a well-developed scutellar striole between the suture and the first stria; the interstices are plain in the sub-opaque female and a little more convex in the shining male, but in both sexes they become narrow and convex at the apex, and the first stria is continued round the apex to the marginal stria.

Argutor erythropus, Blanch., as far as the very insufficient description goes, agrees with this species; but no mention is made of the two punctures on the third interstice.

Argutor.

Dejean; Spec. Gen. des Coléop., iii., 203, 1828.

Almost always under the middle size, generally winged, sometimes wingless, of a black or brown colour, very rarely metallic, rather active, but less so than the species of *Pœcilus*, and generally found under stones, by the side of water, and on mountains. *Body* rather elongate, sometimes broad and depressed, *prothorax* almost square or heart-shaped; *antennæ* filiform and very slightly compressed; *palpi* rather slender, last joint cylindrical.

89. **A. erythropus**, *Blanch.; Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool.*, iv., *p.* 27, 1853. Rather flat, black; head bifoveolate in front; antennæ ferruginous; prothorax sub-quadrate, bilineate at the base; elytra striate; tarsi reddish-brown.

Body rather narrow; *head* smooth, having only two slight excavations. *Antennæ* ferruginous, rather hairy; palpi of the same colour. *Prothorax* nearly square, hardly convex, very slightly contracted behind, having a shallow groove on the middle, and at the base a short groove at each side. *Elytra* very little larger than the thorax, with projecting humeral angles, and with rather marked striæ, without distinct punctures, the interstices perfectly smooth. *Tarsi* wholly of a reddish brown. *Abdomen* blackish, with the edges of the segments reddish.

Length, 6 mil.

Akaroa, New Zealand.

90. **A. piceus,** *Blanch.; Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool.*, iv., *p.* 28., 1853. Pitchy-black, shining; head bifoveolate in front; antennæ and palpi ferruginous; prothorax grooved on the middle and base; elytra ovate, striate; tarsi reddish-brown.

Proportionally narrower than the preceding, of a rather shining brownish-black. *Head* smooth, shining, with two large excavations in front; *antennæ* ferruginous, shining, with their last joints slightly hairy. *Prothorax* a little convex, slightly narrowed behind, but little longer than broad, smooth above, only having a median groove, and on each side at the base a short groove that is deeper than that on the middle. *Elytra* oval, evidently convex, with the humeral angles projecting, and with well-marked striation near the suture, but nearly effaced near the lateral margins; these striæ present some traces of punctures; the interstices smooth and but little convex. Tarsi wholly ferruginous-brown.

Length, 6 mil.

Akaroa, New Zealand.

Molopsida.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 6.

Head large; last joint of *palpi* sharp-pointed; *antennæ* with the joints somewhat moniliform and bristly; *thorax* without margin, much wider behind than in front, sides considerably rounded, behind quite straight, the posterior angles nearly rectangular; *elytra* ovate, truncated in front, considerably convex.

91. **M. polita,** *White.* Deep, shining black; *elytra* with longitudinal rows of shallow striæ rather closely punctured, the margin with two deep grooves connected in many places by short, transverse grooves; antennæ and palpi ferruginous; legs deep rufous.

Waikouaiti (Mr. Earl).

Note.—I think this species might be erased from the list with advantage, in fact all whose measurements are not given should be dealt with in that way.

Alogus.

Motsch.; Bull. Soc. Imp. Mosc., 38, ii.,245, 1865.

A *Feronian* without minute striæ on the base of the *elytra*, but with a cordate *prothorax* marked on each side of the base with a deep groove, and with a little one towards the posterior angle. *Prosternum* without a distinct margin. Indentation of the *mentum* furnished with a broad tooth a little projecting, rounded off and margined. Third joint of the *antennæ* as long as the first, glabrous, the four following pubescent and equal. Last joint of the *palpi* almost cylindrical and broadly truncate. The seventh, eighth and ninth striæ of the elytra crenulated at the bottom, the eighth in addition marked with some large punctures, the extremity a little sinuated.

General form of *Omaseus*, but broader. The *episterna*, behind, a little longer than broad.

92. **A. monachicus,** *Motsch.; Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscow,* xxxviii., ii., 1865. *Statura* et color *Lophoglossi tartarica*, Say., sed paulo major, striæ sub-scutellari nulla; oblongus, latus, sub-convexus, glaber, nitidus, niger; *capite* triangulari, inter antennas bisulcato, fronte-postice sub-convexo, oculis mediocri prominulis; *thorace* capite fere duplo latiore, transverso, cordato, medio canaliculato, basi utrinque bisulcato, lateribus arcuatis, marginatis, angulis posticis rectis, prominulis, anticis obtusis; *elytris* thorace paulo latioribus, subellipticis, basi marginatis, valde profunde striatis, interstitiis convexis, 3^{tio} medio unipunctato, striis lateralibus crenato-punctulatis, 8vo punctis magnis nonnullis instructis; corpore subtus glabro.

♀ Long., 7½ l.; lat. elyt., 4 l.

New Zealand.

Cerabilia.

Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol. viii., *p.* 202.

Mentum broad, transverse, emarginate, without a tooth in the emargination; wings of the mentum very broad, rounded laterally, pointed at the apex. *Labrum* almost square, rather transverse, entire; *mandibulæ* rather strong, arched, pointed. *Palpi* with their last articulation oval, fusiform, pointed at the apex. *Antennæ* rather long, first articulation strong and thick, the second conical and short, the third a little longer, the others equal, the last oval. First joint of *tarsi* longest; anterior ♂ with three first joints broad, triangular, and furnished below with squamulæ and spiniform hairs. *Head* rather small, oval; *thorax* almost square, rather transverse; *elytra* oval, rather depressed, no abbreviated striæ; *thighs* rather strong; *tibiæ* rather slender, straight, the posterior rather arched; anterior becoming thick towards the apex, strongly emarginated, and ended by a spine, with another at the top of the excavation; all the tibiæ having a row of spines.

93. **C. maori,** *Cast.; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., vol.* viii., *p.* 202. Dark brown, *thorax* with a feeble transverse impression in front, a moderately marked longitudinal sulcus, and two narrow impressions backwards; *elytra* feebly striated, with the margin impressed backwards; legs, palpi and antennæ of a reddish brown.

Length, 4⅓'.

Dunedin.

Feronia.

Latr.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 323.

Mentum large, a little concave, deeply emarginated; with a broad median tooth, notched, or simple, but in the latter case truncate or obtuse at the extremity. *Ligula* widened and truncated in front, its paraglossæ slender. Last joint of the *palpi* sub-oval or sub-cylindrical, sometimes a little depressed, always truncated at the end. *Mandibles* moderate or short, rather robust, not furrowed above, dentate inwardly near their base. *Labrum* transversal, entire, or feebly emarginated.

Head, in general, moderate, oval or sub-cylindrical, and visibly narrowed behind; eyes moderate or small, slightly prominent. *Antennæ* more or less robust, always longer than the prothorax, composed of obconical joints, sometimes elongated, sometimes short, in this case submoniliform; first joint rather stout, second shorter than those which follow, these latter sub-equal, or decreasing gradually. *Prothorax* of variable form, never very strongly transversal. *Elytra* in general rather long, sub-parallel, sinuated or not near the extremity, at most moderately convex. Legs robust; the three first joints of the front tarsi strongly dilated among the males, the first longer than the next two, these more or less transversal.

Note.—This is appended to enable colonial entomologists to refer to the general characters of this sub-family.

Group—ANISODACTYLIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. *Tarsi* variable, sometimes all alike in both sexes and spongy underneath, with their last joint strongly bi-lobed; generally the four basal joints of the front and middle tarsi dilated among the males; the first joint of the anterior sometimes expanded among the females; the dilated joints always clothed underneath with hairs, but not mingled with scales.

Triplosarus.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April, 1874.

Corpus breviter oblongum, sub-depressum. *Caput* pone oculos haud angustatum. Mandibulæ edentatæ, basi latæ, apice angustatæ et curvatæ. *Labrum* medio leviter emarginatum, angulis rotundatis. *Mentum* medio dente forti, acuto; lobis extus valde rotundatis, apice intus acutis; epilobiis haud conspicuis. *Ligula* oblonga, apice libera, recte truncata; paraglossis apice æque truncatis, longitudine et latitudine ligulæ æqualibus. *Thorax* transversim quadratus. *Elytra* apice obtuse rotundata, paulo sinuata; striola scutellaris longa, inter strias primam et secundam posita. *Tibiæ* setosæ; anticæ extus 5-spinosæ.

M. Tarsi quatuor anteriores articulis secundo ad quartum dilatatis, pedum anteriorum brevissimi, intermediorum longiores cordati; articulo quarto nullomodo lobato; palmis ut in *Anisodactylo* dense breviter setosis, planis; articulo primo triangulari, subtus nudo.

This genus differs from the other *Anisodactylinæ* in the form of its head and mandibles, which resemble those of *Phorticosomus*, *Cratacanthus*, etc., but the eyes are rather prominent; the suture separating the epistome from the forehead is very sharply impressed, and has a short deep frontal foveole near each end. The paraglossæ are lateral, and not placed behind the ligula, as in other genera of the group.

94. **T. fulvescens,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *T. ochraceo-fulvus*, subnitidus, *capite* thoraceque interdum æneo tinctus; *thorace* antice rotundato, postice modice angustato,

angulis posticis obtusis, basi utrinque fovea lata, indistincte punctulata; *elytris* in utroque sexu sericeis; interstitiis planis, tertio postice unipunctato.

Long., 4–4½ lin. M.F.

Castelnau's description of *Harpalus novæ-zealandiæ* (*Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict., pt.* ii., *vol.* viii., *p.* 194) applies to this species as far as it goes, except the size (5 lines.) My specimens came from Mr. Henry Edwards (from Auckland?) and Mr. Fereday of Christchurch.

Note.—I have one mutilated specimen from Captain Hutton, which he found in Otago; I do not think it occurs near Auckland.

Lecanomerus.

Chaudoir; Bull. d. Mosc., 1850, *No.* ii., *p.* 446.

Mentum with entire middle tooth; its lobes dilated and acute at the extremity; *ligula* truncated at apex; paraglossæ large, of equal length. *Palpi* with acuminate terminal joints. *Mandibles* short, strongly arched and pointed at the end. *Labrum* quadrate, a little transverse. *Head* small, ovate, rounded behind. *Prothorax* large, quadrate, with rounded sides and obtuse angles. *Elytra* sub-ovate, rather strongly sinuated at their extremity. *Legs* slender, the anterior *tibiæ* widened towards their extremity; the first four joints of the front *tarsi* of the male dilated; the first small, triangular; the second large, rounded, cordate; third transversely oval, shorter than the preceding; fourth, transversal, narrower and shorter than its predecessor, emarginated; the intermediate *tarsi* narrower than the anterior; the soles brush-like.

The above is translated from Lacordaire's *Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, *Tom.* i., *p.* 280.

95. **L. latimanus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *L. ovatus*, piceo-fuscus, modice nitidus; partibus oris, antennis, pedibus, elytrorumque marginibus (postice dilatatis) fulvo-testaceis; *thorace* transversim quadrato, vix postice angustato, angulis posticis rotundatis, supra basi lævi haud foveato; *elytris* ovatis, convexis.

M. Tarsi quatuor anteriores articulis secundo et tertio magnis, maxime dilatatis; secundo semicirculari; tertio paulo breviore, haud angustiore; primo breviter triangulari; quarto brevissimo, lato, quam tertio paulo angustiore, nullomodo lobato.

Long., 2½ lin. M.

The form of this curious insect is that of an *Oöpterus*, the elytra being ovate (much broader than the thorax) and convex; but the broad patelliform anterior and middle tarsi of the male, with their even, smooth, brush-soles, show that it belongs to the Australian genus *Lecanomerus*, Chaud. It agrees in all essential generic characters with *L. insidiosus;* but the second tarsal joint is shorter and more semicircular, and the fourth is much broader. The elytra in the unique specimen are dark pitchy-brown with fulvous lateral margins, not very well defined, but widening much at the apex; there is no puncture on the third interstice, and there is a short scutellar striole between the

first and second striæ. The margins of the ventral segments are more or less fulvous. One example from New Zealand, obtained from the late Rev. Hamlet Clark's collection.

NOTE.—I found two or three individuals at Tairua, and a few others near Whangarei Harbour, but I have not seen any specimens from the south.

96. **L. insignitus,** *n.s.* *Body* convex, elongate-oval, of a moderately shining brownish-black; the thoracic and elytral margins, apex of elytra, legs, and antennæ fusco-rufous; palpi and tarsi rufo-testaceous. *Head* relatively small but elongate, with rather large mandibles, and transverse labrum; it has two ill-defined frontal foveæ united by a transverse line; terminal joints of *palpi* acuminate. *Prothorax* rather convex, sub-quadrate, somewhat transverse, with rounded sides, not quite so much narrowed behind as in front, and not sinuated posteriorly, the hind angles rounded: the apex is slightly emarginate, the base is quite truncate in the middle, but rounded and more prominent beyond; it has an almost imperceptible dorsal line, an indistinct impression near the base, the basal foveæ are not very obvious, and are situated very near the sides, and the disc is very feebly strigose. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* convex, especially behind, a little depressed at each side of the scutellum, with rounded, not prominent, humeral angles; the sides are regularly and slightly rounded, being but little dilated behind, and not very strongly sinuated posteriorly, with the apex a little produced; they bear fine impunctate striæ, the intervals are a little convex; there is one puncture on the third interstice, a row near the margin, and one near each side of the scutellum; only the first, second, third, and eighth interstices reach the apex. The *femora* are inflated; the front *tibiæ* a good deal incrassated towards the apex, the posterior longer and more flexuose than the intermediate. The anterior *tarsi* are remarkable: in *L. latimanus*, the second joint of the male tarsi is not twice the width of the first; but in this species, the second and third are three times as wide as the obconical basal joint, and the fourth is about twice as broad as the first, and hollowed for the apical joint; the intermediate tarsi are moderately expanded, the posterior of the usual form; the terminal joints of the two hinder pairs of tarsi are elongate, a good deal dilated at the apex, and, particularly the posterior, furnished with very large claws. The terminal spines of the tibiæ, especially those of the front pair, are stout, and the two hind pairs bear rows of spine-like bristles. *Antennæ* broken off.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines, breadth nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I found my specimen, a male, at Parua forest, near Whangarei Harbour.

97. **L. obesulus,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., June,* 1878, *p.* 23. *Oblongo-ovatus,* convexus, subæneo-niger, nitidus, antennis basi, palpis, tibiis (apice piceo excepto) tarsisque apice rufotestaceis; marginibus inflectis thoracis et elytrorum plus minusve rufescentibus; *thorace* transversim quadrato, lateribus rotundatis, angulis posticis fere nullis, foveis basalibus sparsim grosse punctatis; *elytris* striatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, apice leviter sinuatis.

♂ *Tarsis* quatuor anticis, articulis 2–3 latissime dilatatis, 2^do^ fere semi-circulari, 3^io^ brevi.

Long., 2¼–2½l. ♂ ♀.

Distinguished from the other species of the genus by its greater convexity and the sharper and deeper striation of the elytra. The colour of the upper surface is shining black, with a faint brassy metallic sheen on the elytra. The extreme lateral margins of the thorax and the elytra are rufescent; the two basal joints of the antennæ, the palpi and the basal half of the tibiæ are also of the same colour. The basal foveæ of the thorax are coarsely but sparsely punctured.

West Coast, S. Island, numerous examples (C. M. Wakefield).

98. **L. fuliginosus,** *n.s.* Head, thorax, and elytral disc smoky-brown, the thoracic and elytral margins, the apex of elytra, tarsi and antennæ fusco-testaceous, the legs and palpi testaceous. *Head* with two punctiform impressions near each antenna, and a transverse line. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, considerably broader than long. Sides rounded, more abruptly in front than behind, so that it is widest in front of the middle, hind angles rounded off, the base a little emarginate at the middle; its sculpture is very indefinite, consisting of a feebly impressed dorsal line, and an impression towards the apex. *Elytra* convex, ovate, very feebly striated, the striæ mere lines; the interstices are broad and plane, with an irregular row of punctiform impressions near the lateral margins, most conspicuous behind. Under side pitchy-brown, the coxæ and trochanters testaceous.

Length, 2⅓ lines, breadth 1.

Described from a single specimen received from Captain Hutton; it was found in Otago, and is in bad condition.

99. **L. fallax,** *n.s.* Oblong, convex, rather narrow, of a shining pitchy-black colour, with the thoracic margins and apical portion of the elytra more or less rufescent, red legs, and yellowish-red antennæ, palpi and tarsi.

Prothorax convex, about as long as broad, slightly and regularly rounded laterally and a little narrowed towards the base, which has a median emargination; its anterior angles are depressed, and the posterior not at all prominent, but rounded off; the surface forms a gradual and uninterrupted slope towards the sides, which have fine, indistinctly reflexed margins, and bears a very slight dorsal line and basal impressions. *Elytra* oblong, striate, with a puncture behind the middle of their third interstices.

This species is likely to be confounded with *L. insignitus* only, it is closely allied to that species, having similarly expanded tarsi, &c., and can only be separated from it after a careful comparison of specimens of both; *L. insignitus* is larger and more robust, with stouter legs and claws, shorter antennæ, and rather more transverse prothorax.

Length, 2½–2¾ lines; breadth, 1¼.

I found four examples (both sexes) at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Hypharpax.

McLeay; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 233.

Mentum transversal, moderately emarginated, with a rather strong single tooth, its lateral lobes outwardly rounded, terminating in a rather sharp point. Last joint of the *palpi* slightly fusiform, truncated at the end. *Mandibles* short, arched, and sharp. *Labrum* transversal, rounded at the angles, slightly hollowed in front. *Head* moderate, a little narrowed behind. *Antennæ* longer than the prothorax, thickening a little towards the extremity; their first joint longer and thicker than the following, which are about equal to one another. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally, very slightly rounded behind, having two fossæ at its base near to the posterior angles. *Elytra* moderate, parallel, rounded behind, striate. *Legs* robust, moderate; hind *femora* of the males stout, unidentate below; *tibiæ* of the same pair arcuated, finely dentate inwardly throughout their whole length; the four first joints of the four anterior *tarsi* strongly dilated in that sex, the joints strongly cordiform, rounded at the angles, the second a little larger than the others, which are equal.

100. **H. antarcticus,** *Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.*, 1867, *p.* 193. Copper coloured; head smooth, with a transverse line in front, having a punctiform impression at each end; *thorax* almost quadrangular, transverse, rather rounded, and bordered laterally; a feeble impression near each anterior angle, and a strong one behind; a feeble transverse impression in front, and a longitudinal stria on the middle, very little marked; *elytra* rather short, depressed, striated, a feeble punctiform impression behind, between the second and third striæ, and a line of impressions on the lateral margin; lower side of the body of an æneous brown, very brilliant; legs brown, with the extremity of the tibiæ obscure; palpi and antennæ brown, the basal article rather red.

Length, 2½ lines.

Dunedin and North Island. About the form of *Harpalus æneus*, but very much smaller.

Note.—Count de Castelnau placed this species in the genus *Harpalus;* Mr. Bates, however, found "that it scarcely belongs to *Hypharpax*, the hind tibia of the male not being arcuated; in facies and in the long fine bristles on the inner side of the tibia, with a row of shorter spines on the outer side, it resembles that genus. Four joints of the four anterior tarsi of the male are dilated, and smooth, brush-like beneath." I found this insect at Auckland.

101. **H. abstrusus,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., June*, 1878, *p.* 23. *H. antarctico* proxime affinis, dimidio major. Oblongus, æneo-niger, antennarum articulo 1^mo^, tibiisque (apicibus exceptis) rufotestaceis; *thorace* transversim quadrato, postice paulo magis quam antice angustato, lateribus antice late rotundatis, angulis posticis paulo obtusis apice rotundatis, foveis basalibus sparsim grosse punctatis; *elytris* apice oblique fortiter sinuatis, apud suturam productis, supra undulatis,

sericeo-nitentibus (præcipue ♀), striatis, interstitio tertio apicem versus puncto majori conspicuo.

Long., 3 lin. ♂ ♀.

Agrees with *H. antarcticus* in almost everything except size; Castelnau giving 2½ lines as the length of that species, which agrees with a very large number of specimens that I have examined. "The feeble punctiform impression behind" of Castelnau's phrase also indicates a difference between *antarcticus* and the present species, in which the interstitial puncture is very large and conspicuous. When the two species are compared, several other points of difference are observable, which it is impossible to render clear by description.

Described from a single pair (♂ ♀) from Auckland.

A specimen in Mr. Wakefield's collection, ticketed "*Tairua*, Capt. Broun," and others which I have examined from "Wellington," and from parts of New Zealand not specified, differ from the type described in the sutural apex of the elytra not being notably prolonged, and in the thorax being much less rounded on the sides anteriorly and more gradually narrowed to the base. Some of the specimens have a slight greenish tinge, and others have two basal joints of the antennæ clearish red. It is impossible, without much further material, to decide whether we have here to deal with several closely allied species, or only with a single variable one.

H. australasiæ, *Dejean; Spec. Gen. des Coléop.*, iv., 386, 1829. *Oblong*, head and thorax black with a tinge of bronze; thorax subquadrate, rather narrowed in front, both sides foveolate behind, posterior angles nearly straight. *Elytra* obscure, bronzy-green, striate, sub-sinuate behind; antennæ and tibiæ at the base brick-red.

Length, 2¾ lines; breadth, 1 line.

It comes near to the form *anxius*; but it is a little smaller, proportionally a little narrower, and its colour is a black, very slightly bronzed on the head and thorax, and a dull greenish bronze on the elytra. The *head* is a little oblong, almost triangular, a little narrowed posteriorly, smooth, rather convex, and it has on each side, between the antennæ, a small, almost rounded, and not very obvious impression. The *labrum* is of a blackish-brown, a little reddish on the margins. The *mandibles* are blackish; the palpi of a dull brown, with the extremity of each joint of a testaceous-yellow, somewhat inclined to red. The *antennæ* are of the latter colour. The *eyes* are very prominent. The *prothorax* is broader than the head, not quite so long as broad, a little narrowed anteriorly, slightly rounded laterally, and a little convex; the longitudinal dorsal line is delicate, rather marked, and passing by but little the two transverse impressions, the anterior one is formed like the segment of a circle, and both are but little distinct; there is on each side of the base an oblong impression, rather conspicuous, the bottom of which seems a little rough, but the sides are smooth; the anterior margin is slightly indented; the front angles are rather rounded, the sides are finely margined; the posterior angles are almost rectangular, and their apex a little obtuse; the base is very slightly indented at the middle,

and sub-truncate. The *scutellum* is smooth, triangular, and its apex scarcely extends beyond the base of the elytra.

The *elytra* are a little broader than the thorax, rather elongated, slightly oval, almost parallel, a little convex, and slightly sinuated at the extremity ; the striæ are smooth, rather fine, and distinct ; the interstices are very flat, there is one puncture on the extremity of the seventh stria, and a row of rather large and well-marked ones along the exterior margin, near the eighth stria towards the base and the apex, but none in the middle. There are wings under the elytra. The under-surface of the body and the femora are of a brownish-black. The *tibiæ* are of a testaceous yellow. a little inclined to red, with the extremity blackish. The *tarsi* are of a brown hue, a little inclined to red.

Note.—This species, according to Redtenbacher, has been found in New Zealand, though the author specifies New Holland as its habitat. I have not included it in the list.

H. australis, *Dejean ; Spec. Gen. des Coléop.*, iv., 385, 1829. *Subovatus*, supra obscure æneus ; *thorace* quadrato, sub-transverso, postice utrinque sub-foveolato, angulis posticis sub-rotundatis ; *elytris* brevioribus, striatis, postice oblique sub-sinuatis, interstitiis tertio puncto impresso ; antennarum tibiarumque basi rufotestaceis.

Long., 3 lin ; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Note.—This Australian species, according to Redtenbacher, occurs in New Zealand. Not included in the list description, simply given to prevent mistakes.

Syllectus.

Bates ; Entom. Mon. Mag., January, 1878.

Facies Anchomeni. Antennarum pubescentia ad articulum tertium incipiens ; foveis frontalibus versus oculos curvatis ; tarsorum articulis quatuor pedum 2 anteriorum tantum dilatatis, plantis dense æqualiter pubescentibus. *Mandibulæ* valde elongatæ, graciles, subrectæ. *Palpi* sub-nudi, articulis terminalibus gradatim longe acuminatis. *Mentum* medio dentatum. *Ligula* apice libera, bisetosa, paraglossis angustis. *Pedes* graciles, subtiliter setosæ, tarsi supra nudi.

The present genus is another of those remarkable antarctic forms of *Carabidæ* like *Oöpterus*, *Merizodus*, *Euthenarus*, *Lecanomerus*, and others, of which we have no near allies in the Northern Hemisphere.

It is more anomalous, however, than any of the others just mentioned, uniting in itself the characters of various other groups in a most remarkable manner. The four dilated joints of the tarsi, and the pubescence of the third antennal joint, bring it within the definition of the *Harpalidæ*, although its small head and long slender mandibles are utterly unlike any other known Harpalideous form. The clothing of the soles of the dilated joints resembles that of the *Anisodactylinæ*, but differs in the hairs being less brush-like. The four dilated joints are equal in breadth, and are broadly cordate in shape.

The frontal foveæ resemble in their depth and direction those of the *Acupalpus* group, but are scarcely so sharply incised. The metasternal episterna are elongate, and their epimera normal in shape. The palpi are fully as acute as in the *Trechi*, but their terminal joints are rather broader near the base, *i.e.*, more fusiform in figure. The tooth in the centre of the emargination of the mentum is as long as the side lobes, and has a pair of strong bristles at its base.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to think that the nearest affinities of this interesting form are in the direction of such genera as *Lecanomerus* and *Trachysarus*.

102. **S. anomalus,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., January*, 1878. *Modice* convexus, politus, nigro-piceus; partibus oris, antennis, pedibusque fulvo-testaceis; capite parvo, oculis prominulis; *thorace* capite vix latiori, quadrato, ante medium paulo rotundatim dilatato, angulis posticis rectis; elytris thorace plus quam duplo latioribus, ante apicem leviter sinuatis, passim æqualiter sub-punctulato-striatis, interstitio 3^io^ pone medium unipunctato.

Long., 2½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Similar in form to *Anchomenus*, but of small size, glossy piceous-black, with the antennæ, legs, and parts of the mouth tawny testaceous; in some examples the femora and palpi are paler and yellowish. The *thorax* is but little broader than the small head, and is quadrate in shape, with the sides a little rounded outwards anteriorly, and incurved posteriorly, with distinct hind angles; the surface is smooth, with a long and rather deep, but wholly smooth, fovea on each side. The *elytra* are broad in comparison with the head and thorax, very glossy, and striated with equal distinctness throughout, the striæ being indistinctly punctated.

Auckland, New Zealand. In my own collection and that of Dr. D. Sharp.

Note.—The habitat cited is a mistake. I found the insect at Tairua, and sent some specimens to Dr. Sharp, who informed me that he had transmitted some of them to Mr. Bates; the latter gentleman wanted more, as he then thought that it was a new genus near *Oöpterus*.

Group—HARPALIDÆ.

Antennæ ten-jointed, inserted at the lateral margins of the forehead near the eyes. *Legs* slender, not adapted for swimming; *tarsi* five-jointed; the three first of the two anterior pairs slightly dilated among the males, and finely spongy below. Posterior *coxæ* narrow, prolonged behind in the form of a large lamella covering part of the abdomen. *Prosternum* arched.

Euthenarus.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April, 1874.

Gen. Tachycello similis. *Palpi* robusti, glabri; articulo terminali fusiformi, versus apicem attenuato, apice leviter truncato. *Antennæ*

robustæ ; articulo undecimo multo longiore, crasso. *Mentum* parvum, emarginatione semicirculari, dente mediano prominulo acuto. *Ligula* cornea, oblonga, apice libera bisetosa ; paraglossis ipsa duplo latioribus et multo longioribus, apice late rotundatis.

M. Tarsi quatuor anteriores articulis quatuor valde dilatatis; primo triangulari ; secundo ad quartum brevissimis et latissimis; quarto bilobo; omnibus laciniis argenteis longissimis vestitis.

The insects on which this distinct new genus is founded resemble the *Bradycelli* and small *Stenolophi* of the Northern Hemisphere, but are widely different in the clothing of the four dilated palms of the male. This is unlike either the squamæ arranged in pairs of the true *Harpalidæ*, or even the brush of short vertical hairs of the *Anisodactylinæ*, but consists of a few very long linear hair-scales set obliquely on the broad palms and forming a broad fringe to the feet. The paraglossæ also differ from those of the *Harpali* in being very broad, not tapering to the apex, but broadly rounded. The frontal foveæ of the head form short striæ curving to the inner margin of the eye. The *thorax* is quadrate. The *elytra* are obtuse at the apex, with a strong sinuation ; the scutellar striole is rudimentary between the first and second striæ ; the third interstice has one puncture. The males have a hairy fovea in the middle of the first ventral segment, like the *Tachycelli*.

103. **E. brevicollis**, *Bates ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *E. oblongus*, fusco-æneus ; elytris subcupreis ; antennis basi, palpis apice, genibusque piceo-rufis ; *thorace* postice paululum angustato, angulis posticis obtusis fere rotundatis, fovea utrinque lata sparsim punctulata ; elytris acute striatis, interstitiis planis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. M.F.

Lake Coleridge ; under stones in dry lagoon (C. M. Wakefield).

Immature specimens have testaceous yellow legs and pale under surface of body ; but the dark brassy colour of the head and thorax and cupreous elytra remain in all the numerous individuals sent. The hind angles of the thorax are distinct in some examples and perfectly rounded off in others ; the basal foveæ also vary in the amount of punctation, which is always rather coarse.

104. **E. puncticollis**, *Bates ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *E. oblongus*, fusco-piceus æneo tinctus vel cupreo-æneus ; antennis basi, palpis basi et apice, pedibus (femoribus interdum exceptis) rufo-piceis ; *thorace* longiore, postice subsinuatim paulo angustato, angulis posticis fere rectis, fovea basali grosse punctata ; *elytris* apice fortiter sinuatis, subtruncatis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. M.F.

Apparently distinct from *E. brevicollis*, although similar in size and colouration. It is decidedly slenderer, with longer thorax, the posterior narrowing of which is slightly incurved and the hind angles more distinct. The general colour is less metallic, and the side rims of the thorax are pale, which is sometimes the case with *E. brevicollis*. A better distinction is the more transverse and stronger sinuation of the

apex of the elytra, the edges external to the sinuation being more flattened out; they are finely and sharply striated in the same manner.

Auckland. Several examples from Mr. Lawson and Mr. H. Edwards.

NOTE.—I found a number of specimens at Tairua, but only two or three near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—POGONIDÆ.

Ligula free at its extremity. Terminal joint of the *palpi* slightly oval or obconical, very rarely securiform. The two first joints of the anterior *tarsi* of the males dilated, triangular or cordiform, nearly always squamulose below. Claws simple.

Oöpterus.

Guérin; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 5.

Palpi ending in a conical joint, which is sharp at the end; the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi as long as the last; four first joints of the anterior *tarsi* dilated in the males, the two first joints wider, somewhat elongated on the inner side; *antennæ* short, submoniliform, with the last seven joints longer than wide; body thick, oval.

105. **O. rotundicollis,** *White*; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 6. *Thorax* rounded, without any groove, near the posterior margin depressed and closely punctured; *elytra* with superficial striæ formed by rows of closely placed points; whole insect of a pitchy brown; the palpi and legs of a lighter colour.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Bay of Islands (Dr. Sinclair, Charles Darwin).

106. **O. lævicollis,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* viii., *p.* 14. *O. divinoide* latior, multo minus convexo, thorace nequaquam cordato; nigro subæneo, labro, palpis, antennis, pedibus, elytrorumque margine deflexo rufo-piceis; *capite* sulcis frontalibus vix impressis, brevibus; *thorace* quadrato, lateribus medio rotundatis, antice et postice, haud sinuatim, leviter angustato, angulis posticis subrectis, supra, lævi basi utrinque bifoveato, foveis haud distincte punctatis; *elytris* ellipticis, puncto-striatis, interstitio 3^{io} quadripunctato.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Group—BEMBIDIIDÆ.

Ligula not trigonal; its paraglossæ straight. *Palpi* smooth; the penultimate joint dilated apically; the last very much more slender, and generally very small, inserted at the summit of the preceding. *Prothorax* of variable form. *Tarsi* filiform, or, among the males, with the basal joint very large, oblong, nearly always squamulose underneath; the second cordiform, and a little wider than the following two.

Bembidium.

Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 382.

Mentum transversal, with a central tooth, which is seldom divided; its lateral lobes terminating acutely. *Ligula* dilated, and truncated in front. *Paraglossæ* more or less prominent. *Palpi* with the penultimate joint very large, obconical, frequently arcuated; the last joint very small, needle-shaped. *Labrum* transversely-quadrate, entire, or slightly emarginated. *Head* moderate, oval, slightly narrowed behind. *Eyes* sometimes moderate, sometimes large. *Antennæ* of variable length, generally long, sub-filiform, or a little thickened towards the extremity. *Prothorax* quadrate or cordate, rarely round, having almost always two basal impressions near, or on, the posterior angles. *Elytra* of variable form, their striæ very often partially effaced. *Legs* slender; the basal joint of the anterior *tarsi* of the male very large, oblong, with hairs and scales below; the second joint cordiform, and a little larger than those which follow.

The above characters, according to Lacordaire, also belong to the sub-genera *Tachys* and *Cillenum*.

107. **B. charile,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag.*, iv., *pp.* 53–78; (*Peryphus*). *B. gracile*, pedibus elongatis; nigro-æneum, nitidissimum, *elytris* lividis, æneo-tinctis.

Long., 3 lin.

Christchurch (R. W. Fereday).

108. **B. maorinum,** *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, iv., *pp.* 53–78; (*Peryphus*). *B. convexiusculum*, nigro-æneum, nitidum, trophis et antennis piceo-rufis, pedibus nigro-piceis; fronte utrinque rugoso-sulcata, prope oculos fovea rotundata notatur; *elytris* punctato-striatis, interstitiis latis, planis, 3^io^ tri-, 5^to^ bi-foveato, stria obliqua apicali profunda; palpis articulis penultimis elongatis hirsutis.

Long., 3 lin. ♂ ♀.

Christchurch (R. W. Fereday).

109. **B. tairuense,** *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., February*, 1878. *Quoad* formam, *B. tibiali*, Dufts., simile; gracilius, elongatum, depressum, piceo-nigrum, paulo ænescens, palpis, antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis; *thorace* anguste cordato, foveolis basalibus simplicibus juxta angulum sitis; *elytris* punctato-striatis, interstitiis 3^io^ et 5^to^ punctis setiferis munitis.

Mas: *Tarsorum* anticorum articulo basali tantum dilatato, oblongo.

Long., 2–2½ lin.

Many examples from Capt. Broun.

Belongs to the same group as *B. charile* and *maorinum*, a group of *Peryphus* apparently peculiar to New Zealand, having a cordiform thorax not at all dilated at the posterior angles, with a narrow, simple fovea close to the angle, and with setiform punctures on the 5th, as well as on the 3rd, elytral interstice. The head and thorax in *B.*

tairuense are small in comparison with the elytra, and quite destitute of punctation; the frontal foveæ, as in the allied New Zealand species, are broad and deep; the eyes only moderately prominent. The elytra are elongate-oblong-ovate, rather depressed, and with rather strongly impressed and closely punctured striæ, the interstices being plane; the first and second striæ converge at the base into a depression, the outer striæ do not reach the base and leave a smooth space near the shoulder; striæ 2–7 become very faint near the apex.

The species is closely allied to *B. maorinum*, from Christchurch, and it would be difficult in a description to make their difference clear, though their general aspect is very distinct; *B. maorinum* being broader, more brightly æneous; the elytra much broader, the striæ less impressed, &c.

110. **B. rotundicolle**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *S. nilotico* similis, cupreo-æneum, nitidum; antennis basi pedibusque piceo-rufis; *elytris* utrinque versus apicem, ipsoque apice flavo-testaceis; *thorace* fortiter rotundato, basi angusta, marginibus angustis, postice nullomodo explanatis, angulis posticis vix conspicuis, fovea parva juxta angulum lævi; *elytris* punctato-striatis, extus, et apice minus impressis, interstitiis paulo convexis, tertio bipunctato.

Long., 1–2¾ lin. M.

M. Tarsi antici articulis duobus dilatatis, apice obliquis et fortiter intus productis.

Differs from the section to which *B. niloticum* belongs by the very narrow margins to the thorax, not explanated behind, and with obtuse hind angles; the sides of the thorax are very strongly rounded, but the base is much narrower than the apex; the apical angles are not at all conspicuous.

Lake Coleridge; under stones in a dry lagoon (C. M. Wakefield).

111. **B. parviceps**, *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., February*, 1878. *Gracile*, modice convexum, nigrum, vix ænescens, politum, palpis, pedibus, antennisque fusco-piceis, his articulo basali rufo; *capite* parvo, foveis frontalibus latis, profundis; *thorace* cordato, angulis posticis haud prominentibus; *elytris* grosse striato-punctatis, striis (1ma excepta) longe ante apicem subito evanescentibus.

Long., 2 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Belongs to none of the European sections of *Bembidium*, but nearest allied perhaps to *Peryphus*. The frontal furrows (broad and deep, without marginal ridges) and the form of the thorax (with contracted hind angles and simple fovea) are the same as in the *Peryphus maorinum* group; but the fifth elytral interstice has no setiferous punctures. The head is small, and the eyes are not so prominent as usual in *Bembidium*. The thorax is also small and impunctate; it is cordate, gradually narrowed behind until near the base, and then its sides are straight, without the slightest projection of the posterior angles, which are indeed scarcely rectangular; the basal fovea is narrow, and lies close to the marginal

rim. The elytra are elongate-oval, coarsely punctured in slightly impressed rows; the punctures and striæ abruptly ceasing at about two-thirds the length, except the sutural and marginal striæ; the sutural stria is, as usual, a little recurved at the apex, and the hook thus formed is distinctly separated by a smooth ridge from the recurved marginal stria.

112. **B. anchonoderum**, *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., February*, 1878. *Elongato-ovatum*, æneseenti-nigrum, politum, palpis, antennis, pedibusque piceis; *thorace* rotundato, angulis posticis haud explanatis, anguste foveatis, supra lateribus subtiliter alutaceis; *elytris* punctato-striatis, striis prope apicem paulo debilioribus, interstitio tertio bipunctato.

Mas. Tarsorum anticorum articulis duobus basalibus dilatatis, apice intus productis.

Variat colore supra æneo.

Tairua, near Auckland; two examples (Captain Broun).

Belongs apparently to the same group as *B. parviceps*; but the thorax is quite different in shape, being more broadly and regularly rounded at the sides, and rather abruptly narrowed at the base; the lateral margins very narrow, without projection at the hind angles, which are, nevertheless, rectangular. The frontal furrows are broad, deep, and simple. The head is rather small, and the eyes only moderately prominent. The back of the head and the sides of the thorax are very finely shagreened, and there are some wrinkles on the disc of the latter. The elytra are elongate-ovate, rather convex; the striæ are tolerably deep, and only a little less impressed on nearing the apex, the first and second are indeed deeper near the apex, the second flexuous, and joining the recurved apex of the first; the seventh is distinct; the punctures are moderately large, but become much fainter towards the apex.

113. **B. eustictum**, *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., February*, 1878. *Elongato-ovatum*, supra æneum, politum; palpis, antennis, pedibusque rufo-piceis; *thorace* late rotundato, angulis posticis distinctis, marginibus postice nullomodo explanatis, foveolis basalibus angustis; *elytris* ovatis, grosse punctato-striatis, striis 2–7 ante apicem evanescentibus; interstitio tertio punctis duobus, anteriori maximo, notato.

Tairua, near Auckland; four examples (Captain Broun).

Very closely allied to *B. anchonoderum*; differing only in its rather smaller size, its broader thorax and relatively shorter elytra, the conspicuously larger anterior puncture on the third elytral interstice, and the obliteration of all the middle striæ before the apex.

114. **B. callipeplum**, *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., February*, 1878. *Elongato-ovatum*, nitidum, æneum, antennis basi, pedibus, elytrisque flavo-testaceis, his pone medium plaga communi angulata fusco-ænea; *thorace* rotundato-cordato, basi angustato, lævi, angulis posticis nullo modo explanatis, subobtusis, vix foveatis; *elytris* punctato-striatis, striis versus basin vix impressis, tertio tri-punctato.

Mas. Tarsorum anticorum articulis duobus basalibus dilatatis, apice extus productis.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Wellington, from Mr. Wakefield.

Belongs to the same group as *B. anchonoderum* and *rotundicolle;* but distinguished by its pale testaceous elytra, with a large angular fuscous spot a little behind the middle. This spot forms a triangle on each elytron, with the external angle extending to the sides of the elytra; behind, it is a little prolonged on the suture. The head has deep, broad, and simple frontal foveæ. The antennæ are pale at the base, becoming gradually dusky towards the tip. The thorax (impunctate, like the head) is cordate, but with very rounded sides, narrowed behind, first gradually, and at the base more suddenly; the hind angles are closely applied to the trunk, and rather obtuse. The elytra are much rounded at the shoulders; the punctate striæ are deeper near the apex than near the base; the exterior striæ are, however, somewhat faintly impressed towards the apex. The legs are pale yellowish, with the joints of the tarsi tipped with dusky.

115. **B. orbiferum,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., June,* 1878, *p.* 24. *Oblongo-ovatum,* convexum, nigro-æneum, palpis, antennarum articulis basalibus, pedibusque fulvo-testaceis; *capite* ovato, oculis modice convexis, sulcis frontalibus latis; *thorace* fere globoso, late rotundato, juxta basin constricto, ibique lateribus parallelis, angulis rectis; *elytris* apice angustatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, tertio punctis duobus parvis; striis exterioribus apice vix impressis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lin. ♂ ♀

♂ *Tarsi* antici, articulis duobus dilatatis apice intus productis, primo oblongo, secundo parvo.

Allied to *B. rotundicolle, callipeplum,* &c. Thorax much more strongly rounded, more constricted at the base, with hind angles more distinctly rectangular. It is also larger than the allied species, more convex and broader, the thorax being also larger in proportion to the whole insect. The colour of the upper surface is dark brassy, more or less cyaneous. The thoracic foveæ, as in the rest of this small group, are feebly marked, long, narrow, and situated close to the hind margin near the angle. The elytra taper strongly just before the apex, and are there more or less testaceous. The striæ are but feebly impressed, but the punctures are strong. The third interstice has only two small punctures. The first dilated joint of the male tarsi is much longer than in the allied species.

West Coast of South Island (C. M. Wakefield). I have also a specimen from Mr H. Edwards, ticketed "Auckland."

116. **B. chalceipes,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., June* 1878, *p.* 24. *B. anchonodero* affine, at paullo latius, modice convexum, cuprescenti-æneum; *thorace* fortiter rotundato, juxta basin fortiter angustato; *elytris* punctato-striatis, striis paullulum impressis, interstitiis planis; antennis articulo primo piceo; pedibus æneis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Closely allied to *B. anchonoderum*, Bates, having the same general proportions—*i.e.*, the thorax is not so short relatively to the elytra as in *B. parviceps* and *tairuense*, and not so broadly rounded, and relatively large, as in *B. eustictum*, and *orbiferum*. The insect is also broader and flatter. In nearly all the specimens the colour is dullish coppery-brown, with the head more greenish-brassy, and the antennæ and legs metallic, except the basal joint of the antennæ, and sometimes the tibiæ, which are more or less reddish-pitchy. The thorax is slightly shagreened, and, as usual in this group, rather abruptly narrowed just before the base, where the sides, for a short distance, are straight and parallel. The striæ of the elytra are very slightly impressed, but the punctures are very distinct, and are not wholly obliterated near the apex.

Typical examples of *B. anchonoderum* are only $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin. long.

West Coast, South Island (C. M. Wakefield).

117. **B. hokitikense**, *Bates: Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878, *p.* 25. *B. anchonodero* proxime affine; differt colore nigro, thorace paulo latiori, striisque 3–7 apice evanescentibus. Supra paulo convexum, nigrum, leviter æneo-tinctum; palpis, antennis, pedibusque nigris; *thorace* latiori, valde rotundato, juxta basin constricto ibique lateribus rectis, supra vix ruguloso; *elytris* punctato-striatis, striis 3–7 ante apicem desinentibus, interstitiis paulo convexis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Another of the numerous ill-defined species closely allied to *B. anchonoderum*. The colour of the two specimens taken by Mr. Wakefield is dull brassy-black, quite different from the brighter brassy tinge of *anchonoderum*. But the chief distinction lies in the broader form of the thorax, which is a conspicuous differentiating character when the two species are compared side by side; another good character is offered by the smooth apical area of the elytra.

West Coast, South Island (C. M. Wakefield).

Cillenum.

Leach.

The chief characters of the genus are indicated by Mr. Bates in his excellent description. Lacordaire gives no diagnosis, and regards it as synonymous with *Bembidium*.

118. **C. albescens**, *Bates: Entom. Mon. Mag., February*, 1878, *p.* 193. *Oblongo-ellipticum*, convexum, politum, pallido-testaceum, capite, thoracis medio, elytrorum macula discoidali, ventrisque basi fusco-æneis, antennis pedibusque robustis, *thorace* cordato-ovato, basi angustato, angulis posticis obtusis; *elytris* margine laterali usque prope apicem late explanato, apice late subtruncato, rotundatis, supra striatis, interstitio tertio tripunctato.

Mas. Tarsis anticis articulis duobus, præcipue extus, dilatatis.

Long., 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

A very remarkable and handsome species of the sub-family *Bembidiinæ*, which I place in the genus *Cillenum*, on account of its long, sharp, and curved mandibles, robust, short, submoniliform antennæ, and explanated lateral veins of the elytra. The last mentioned peculiarity, it is true, is not so strongly marked in the European *Cillenum*, but it is, nevertheless, distinctly perceptible, the dilated portion terminating rather abruptly before the apex of the elytra, giving a sub-truncated appearance to those members.

The New Zealand species differs from our *Cillenum* in being decidedly convex and elliptical in form, and especially in the long robust legs. The *antennæ* do not differ in relative proportions from *Cillenum*. The *head* is also very similar in shape; the eyes are not prominent, the frontal furrows broad, smooth, and shallow, and the setiform puncture on the margin of the eye is exceedingly large. The *thorax* is convex, glossy, impunctate, cordate-ovate, narrowed gradually behind to the obtuse hind angles; a transverse depression extends across the base, but there are no very distinct foveæ. The *elytra* are elliptical, perfectly rounded at the shoulders; the lateral margin is dilated most strongly after the middle, the widened recurved rim ends before the apex quite abruptly; the striæ are scarcely perceptibly crenated, strongly impressed except near the apex.

The general colour of the insect is pale testaceous-yellow; the crown of the head (as far as the base of the clypeus), the central part of the thorax and middle of its base and apex, and a large triangular spot on each elytron, are dark brassy; the elytral spot extends from the second to the seventh stria, posteriorly it approximates to the suture, which also is dark. The basal ventral segments are dark brown.

Note.—The colour of the legs and elytra, except the discoidal portion, is, in one of my two remaining specimens, almost white; in the other, the colour is testaceous-brown. I found the insect on the sea-beach, far below high-water mark, and under strong sun-light it was by no means easy to detect.

Tachys.

Dejean.

This is regarded as a synonym of *Bembidium* by Lacordaire, and I have been unable to discover any characters by which it may be differentiated from that genus.

119. **T. antarcticus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874. *T. oblongo-ovatus*, convexus, testaceo-rufus, nitidus, palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis; *capite* foveis frontalibus, magnis, profundis, interspatio elongato, convexo; *thorace* sub-cordato, lateribus antice valde rotundatis, post medium sinuatim angustato, angulis posticis productis acutis; supra antice convexo, postice transversim depresso, utrinque foveolato, lævi; *elytris* ovatis, humeris rotundatis utrinque striis 3 prope suturam, fortiter impressis, sub-punctatis; interstitio tertio bipunctato.

Long., $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

In form intermediate between *T. hæmorrhoidalis*, Dj., and *T. globulus*, Dj. As convex as the latter, but much more slender, the thorax especially being narrower (much narrower than the elytra), more cordiform, and the elytra more ovate and rounded at the shoulders. The antennæ are wanting in both my specimens.

Auckland (?) (H. Edwards).

Note.—The locality, most likely, is correct; I found one example on a moss-covered log near Whangarei.

Group—LEBIIDÆ.

Ligula soldered to its paraglossæ; the latter seldom longer than it. *Head* of variable form, with a neck in many cases. First joint of the *antennæ* of normal length. *Prothorax* generally transversal. *Elytra* truncated at the extremity. Anterior *tarsi* very often similar in both sexes, sometimes slightly expanded among the males; their fourth joint entire or bilobed; their claws simple or pectinate. *Body* usually very much depressed.

Actenonyx.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 2.

Head nearly as wide as the thorax, with large but not very prominent eyes; *antennæ* longish, with oblong joints; *thorax* nearly as wide as long, straightish in front, and behind, where it is slightly narrowed; *elytra* very wide and depressed, obliquely truncated at the end; *tarsi* with claws slender and not serrated; a genus in form approaching *Calleida*.

120. **A. bembidioides**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 2. Entirely bronzed; head and thorax greenish; *elytra* with longitudinal shallow striæ; some of the striæ near the suture with two or three punctures; sides of head striated, in the middle quite smooth; two or three short rufescent hairs above the eyes; thorax finely striated on the sides of the groove.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand.

Note.—Such is the description given of this insect!! The following copy of the description of *Sphallax peryphoides* by Mr. Bates, was sent to me by Professor Hutton; it was copied by him from the *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, iv., *p.* 56, 1867.

Sphallax peryphoides, Bates.

S. depressus, æneo-obscurus, glaber, supra subtiliter alutaceus, vix nitidus; *capite* prope oculos rugoso; *thorace* anguste marginato, supra longitudinaliter sulcato, transversim strigoso; angulis rotundatis; *elytris* latis, depressis, striatis, striis latis minime profundis 2^do^ bi-, 3^tio^ unifoveolata; stria scutellari distincta.

Long., 3¼ lin. ♂ ♀.

The same author in his paper on "New Zealand Carabidæ" *(Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April*, 1874) states:—"White's description omits all the essential characters of this curious *Carabid*, and is so vague that there are no means of identifying it without reference to the type. I have seen a specimen so named *(Actenonyx bembidioides)* in the British Museum, which quite agrees with *Sphallax peryphoides*. The extraordinary form of the ligula, and other characters, necessitate the formation of a new sub-family for the insect, which will range near the *Odacanthinæ*."

Wakefieldia.

Nov. gen.

Mentum emarginated, without tooth, rather short. *Ligula* prominent, dilated, and truncated in front. *Labrum* prominent, narrowed at base, sub-truncate at apex. *Maxillary* palpi rather long and robust, the second joint elongate and thick; penultimate short, slender at base; the apical long, oval, and acuminated; last joint of the labial flattened, very broad, obliquely produced at apex, and apparently ciliated. *Antennæ* shorter than the body, their basal joint stout, cylindrical, about as long as third; second short; fourth a little shorter than third; joints 4–11, oblong and depressed.

Head as long as, but narrower than, the thorax, with a quadrate muzzle, greatly rounded behind, and united to the thorax by a neck less than half the width of the middle of the head; eyes moderately large and prominent, distinctly facetted; mandibles broad, not elongate, arched externally, and pointed at the extremity.

Prothorax small, cordate, base truncate, apex a little emarginate; it is dilated and angulated laterally in front of the middle, rounded abruptly in front without front angles, considerably but more gradually narrowed posteriorly; it is a little convex, margined apically and laterally, and connected with the hind-body by means of a peduncle. Scutellum elongate-triangular. *Elytra* large, about twice as long as thorax, sub-oblong, a little rounded, margined along the sides and base, sub-depressed, nearly truncate at apex.

Legs moderate; *femora* a little dilated; *tibiæ* straight and slender; *tarsi* elongate, sub-linear, the two basal joints of the two hind pairs elongate, fourth short; the anterior tarsus of the male scarcely dilated, the two first joints oblong, the basal the stouter, the second slightly narrowed at base, third shorter than second, fourth short, not perceptibly hollowed; claws simple. Front and middle *coxæ* but little separate; the *prosternum* elevated and narrow between the coxæ.

121. **W. vittata,** *n.s. Shining*, head and thorax black; elytra testaceous, with a broad, irregular stripe on each, widest behind, pitchy-brown; legs bright testaceous-yellow; antennæ reddish-testaceous, with the basal joint piceous; palpi fuscous but yellowish at the extremity. *Head* excessively finely sculptured, so as to be a little dull; epistome smooth and shining; it is nearly plane above, but slightly elevated in

line with the front of each eye. *Thorax* with a fine dorsal line, almost smooth, yet sculptured very much in the same way as the head ; it is a little convex, and bears an obvious bristle at each side where angulated ; it is peculiar in form, the anterior rim is fine, continuous with the lateral, and both seemingly define the actual shape, this is the case with the upper portion only, the side margins converge near the base, become obsolete towards the middle, and are separated by a very finely striate space ; the true base, however, is quite distinct from the apparent, without the least trace of hind angles, but with a much finer, acute line below the other defining its real outline. The *elytra* are rounded (singly) at the base, without the slightest trace of humeral angles ; they are very little curved laterally, and the apices are a little sinuated towards the suture, where they are slightly but obtusely produced ; they are a little wider behind than elsewhere, bear shallow, almost imperceptibly punctate striæ, are somewhat rugosely sculptured at the sides, and their whole surface exhibits pretty much the same dense but very fine sculpture observable on the head and thorax ; the vittæ are distant from the suture in front, but occupy most of the posterior space, and the suture is sometimes reddened.

Length, 2–2½ lines ; breadth, 1.

I have dedicated this peculiar form in honour of a gentleman (C. M. Wakefield) to whom the scientific workers of New Zealand are much indebted. I found four examples in different localities.

Agonochila.

Chaudoir ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 141.

This genus differs from *Coptodera* by the form of the tooth of the mentum, which is notched ; the labrum is shorter ; and the antennæ are thicker at the extremity.

Coptodera.—Mentum deeply emarginated, with a single strong median tooth. *Ligula* very large, slender, horny ; its paraglossæ wide, membraneous. Last joint of the *palpi* slightly oval, and almost acuminated. *Mandibles* rather prominent, feebly arcuated at their extremity. *Labrum* elongated, a little narrowed in front, and slightly rounded, or truncated. *Head* short oval, a little narrowed behind. *Eyes* large and prominent. *Antennæ* subfiliform, a little longer than head and thorax, their joints equal, save the second, which is shorter than the others ; the first rather stout.

Prothorax transversal, strongly cordiform, margined laterally, its angles more or less prominent. *Elytra* depressed, wide, not edged, obliquely sinuated and truncated at their extremity. *Legs* moderate, a little robust ; *tarsi* filiform, the first four joints of the anterior slightly triangular, fourth entire, the claws denticulated.

Body more or less broad and flattened.

122. **A. binotata,** *White : Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 2. *Head* and elytra of a deep brown, each of the latter with a longish testaceous spot, widest in the middle ; thorax, antennæ, and legs rufo-testaceous ; apex

of elytra very slightly tinged with testaceous ; *elytra* have several slightly raised lines.

Length, 3 lines.

Port Nicholson and Waikouaiti.

NOTE.—This is the same as the *Lebia binotata* of Hombron and Jacq., *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, *t.* i., *f.* 8. I have the following description, which was copied from the *Entom. Mon. Mag.*, iv., by Professor Hutton :—

"*Coptodera antipodum*, *Bates.—C. brevis*, depressa, punctata, nitida, piceo-ferruginea, fulvo-pubescens ; *thorace* rufo, *elytris* fuscis, marginibus posticis macula elongata discoidali prope suturam, alteraque rotundiori juxta angulum suturalem rufo-testaceis."

The following are the synonyms of this species :—*Gomelina binotata*, Blanch., *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, iv., *p.* 2, 1853 ; *Agonochila binotata*, Chaud., *Bull. Moscow*, 1848 ; *Sarothrocrepis binotata*, Redten., *Reise d. Novara*, *Coléop.*, *p.* 7.

Mr. Bates, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, *March–April*, 1874, places the species in *Agonochila*.

Demetrida.

White ; *Voy. Er. Terr.*, *Ins.*, *p.* 2.

Head as wide as thorax, narrowed behind the *eyes*, which are very prominent ; last joint of the *palpi* oval and pointed ; *thorax* longer than wide, narrower than elytra, straight in front, gradually rounded and narrowed at the end ; side margined, a deep groove down the middle ; *elytra* narrow at base, gradually wider towards the end, flattened above ; *abdomen* considerably longer than elytra ; *tarsi* with the claws small and serrated on the edge ; first three joints triangular, fourth joint strongly bilobed.

123. **D. lineella**, *White ; Voy. Er. Terr.*, *Ins.*, *p.* 2, *plate* 1, *fig.* 3. *Head* smooth, but somewhat rugose in front of the eyes, with the antennæ and cibarial organs testaceous, behind the eyes brownish ; *thorax* testaceous, sides of it above with a brownish band and finely striated across ; thoracic groove in front divided into three ; *elytra* testaceous, with nine longitudinal punctato-striated lines, some of them connected at base and tip; a longish brown line near the outer margin of each elytron ; one or two spots near the end of two or three of the inner striæ ; legs and under side testaceous.

Length, 4 lines.

Port Nicholson (Parry).

124. **D. nasuta**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr.*, *Ins.*, *p.* 2. *Head* produced in front, with the antennæ rufo-testaceous ; *thorax* rufo-fuscous ; groove down the middle, simple in front, the upper part with many delicate transverse striæ ; *elytra* rather deeply striated, deep fuscous ; longish spot on each shoulder ; narrow side margin of each elytron, and oblique spot at the tip of each, serrated above, of a yellowish colour ; under side deep brown ; legs yellowish.

Length, 3 lines.

New Zealand (Parry).

NOTE.—The species occurs sparingly at Tairua and other localities near Auckland.

125. **D. picea**, *Chaudoir; Bull. Mosc.*, 1848, i., *p.* 77. It differs from Mr White's species by its brown colour without spots. *Head* rounded, very lightly punctured on the vertex behind the eyes, which are a little prominent; narrowed behind the eyes and forming a rather broad neck, scarcely narrower than the forehead and very short; the summit slightly convex, with two rather lengthened grooves between the antennæ, and with traces of a transverse impression near the front of the eyes, near these on each side are two filiform projections.

Thorax a little larger than the head between the eyes, shorter than broad, cordate, but very strongly narrowed towards the base; anterior margin very little indented, angles a little prominent, but much rounded, sides a little rounded anteriorly, almost not sinuated posteriorly, and forming with the base an angle a little obtuse but very little rounded at its apex, the base very lightly rounded; the top rather flat, but descending a little towards the front angles, with a strong longitudinal groove down the whole of the middle, two transverse impressions but little distinct, a rather deep excavation on each side near the base, the sides depressed most posteriorly, and a rather large lateral border; there are only some almost obliterated vestiges of transverse wrinkles, and some excessively small and isolated dots on the surface, with a punctation more visible near the anterior margin, and two bristles on the lateral margins, of which one is on the basal angle.

Elytra a little longer than the anterior part of the body, much broader than the thorax posteriorly, but narrowed considerably towards the base, this prolonged in the middle; shoulders rather reduced, and very much rounded, sides a little rounded, extremity quite squarely and broadly truncate, with the exterior angle rounded and that of the suture quite straight, leaving uncovered nearly the whole of the last segment of the abdomen; they are distinctly striate, with the rudiment of a tenth line near the scutellum, the striæ unite by pairs towards the extremity, the bottom smooth; the interstices are a little convex, each bearing a very irregular row of little dots, on the third stria or near it four larger punctures, and a series of large punctures on the ninth; the surface very flat, only sloping towards the sides quite near the margins. Last segment of the abdomen distinctly punctured, squarely truncated, with the angles obtuse; under surface of the body smooth, last segment pubescent.

Brown both above and below, not glossy, middle- and fore-part of the head, sides of thorax, lateral and inferior margins of the elytra, posterior margin of each segment of the abdomen, as well as the parts of the mouth, and the antennæ, ferruginous; tarsi of a rather clear testaceous yellow.

Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

I have received two specimens of this insect from M. Dupont, as coming from New Zealand.

Note.—The following are synonyms of this species, which occurs in the South Island, from whence I have received two or three examples from Professor Haast:—*Cymindis australis*, Homb. and Jacq., *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, *t.* i., *f.* 7; *Cymindis dieffenbachii*, White, *Dieffen. New Zeal.*, *vol.* ii., *p.* 273, 1843; Blanch., *Voy. au Pôle Sud*, *Zool.*, iv., 1853.

126. **D. ater**, *n.s.* *Body* rather broad, depressed, of a glossy black colour, the tarsi and antennæ infuscate red.

Head almost smooth behind, rather broad, with a somewhat rugose furrow from the eye to the frontal transverse impression, the space between it and the fine groove close to the eye a little elevated; eyes large and prominent. *Thorax* rather shorter than broad, rather large, with reflexed margins and well-defined marginal channels; it is cordate, being widest in front of the middle, rounded anteriorly, a good deal narrowed and slightly sinuated towards the almost rectangular hind angles, with the apex a little emarginated; the disc is depressed, with a distinct dorsal groove from the base terminating in a cavity some distance from the apex, it is impressed with fine transverse lines, is a little rugose at the sides behind, and has only mere traces of foveæ at the posterior angles. The *elytra* are widest behind, with narrow obtusely rounded shoulders; the apices are obliquely and sinuously truncated with obtuse outer angles, the sutural rounded but more prominent; each elytron bears a short scutellar and eight fine striæ which are not very perceptibly punctated; the interstices are broad and flat, become obsolete, and apparently not confluent, behind; they are finely punctated, with three or more larger, but not well-defined shallow punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh; a row of punctiform impressions near the margin, and a scutellar puncture. The *tibiæ* and *tarsi* are clothed with yellow hairs. The *antennæ* are pubescent, with their third joint longer than the fourth. The penultimate joint of the maxillary *palpi* is slender at the base, the last is longer and thicker.

Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example found by Professor Hutton at Queenstown, Otago.

It may be at once identified by its broad form, and short, broad thorax; the apices of the elytra are intermediate in form between those of *D. nasuta* and *D. picea*, and the elytral striæ are much more feebly impressed than in either of these two species.

127. **D. mœsta**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag.*, *July*, 1878, *p.* 47. *Depressiuscula*, sat nitida, nigra, pedibus fere concoloribus, antennis rufescentibus, articulis 1° et 3° infuscatis; *prothorace* sat lato, obsoletius transversim strigoso; *elytris* subtiliter (fere obsolete) striatis, apice oblique, vix sinuatim, truncatis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. $2\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

This seems very distinct from the other described species; it is rather broad, and in form resembles *D. picea*, but the thorax is even more quadrate than in that species; the elytra have no impressions, and

their apex is not so straight as in *D. picea*, the species being in this respect intermediate between *D. picea* and *D. nasuta*.

A single individual has been sent from Otago by Professor Hutton.

Pedalopia.

Castelnau; Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict.

Mentum broad, strongly emarginated, without a tooth; wings of the mentum broad, rather straight externally, pointed at the extremity; *palpi* with the last articulation oval; *labrum* transversal, not emarginated; *mandibulæ* short, almost straight, very broad, obtuse at the apex; *antennæ* moderately long, rather slender, with the first articulation large, the second the smallest, the others conical and almost equal; *tarsi* slender, first article as long as the two next together; anterior tarsi shorter and thicker, with the first joint strong, the two following short and triangular, the fourth bilobated; *claws* very small, simple; *head* very large, depressed, round; eyes small; *thorax* short, broad, cordiform; *elytra* oval, oblong, depressed; legs rather slender.

128. **P. novæ-zealandiæ**, *Castelnau; l.c.*, viii., *p.* 154. Dark brown, head smooth; *thorax* with a front transverse impression, and a light longitudinal sulcus on the middle, the lateral margins yellow. *Elytra* very feebly striated, dark yellow, with the anterior part of the disc brown; lower side of the body black, with the inferior margin of the elytra, legs, antennæ, and parts of the mouth, light brown; thighs yellow.

Length, 4‴.

The position of this insect is doubtful, according to Mr. Bates.

Group—PERICALIDÆ.

Ligula slender, horny, enveloped in its paraglossæ; the latter broad, appearing united, or not, in front. *Labrum* nearly always very large and covering a considerable portion of the mandibles. *Eyes* generally large and prominent. *Head* more or less abruptly narrowed behind, without neck. *Tarsi* almost invariably simple in both sexes, pilose below; their fourth joint always entire. *Elytra* more or less truncated.

Scopodes.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 148.

Mentum very short, feebly hollowed, wtthout tooth. *Palpi* short. their last joint oval and acuminate. *Mandibles* short. *Labrum* longer than broad, tridentate in front. *Head* perceptibly broader than thorax, narrowed posteriorly so as to form a short neck. *Eyes* exceedingly large, occupying entirely the sides of the head. *Antennæ* scarcely the length of the prothorax, thickening a little towards the end, first joint stout, moderate; second short, obconical; third and fourth elongated;

those which follow much shorter, and about equal to one another. *Prothorax* a little broader than long, narrowed behind, somewhat angulated laterally, anterior angles rounded, posterior distinct. *Elytra* oblong, much depressed, obliquely truncated apically. *Legs* rather long; *thighs* stout, particularly the anterior; *tibiæ* slender; *tarsi* filiform, elongate, their fourth joint entire; *claws* small, simple.

129. **S. fossulatus,** *Blanchard.* *Subtus* virescenti-nigra supra obscuro-viridi-cupreo, ore, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *capite* thoraceque densissime rugatis; *elytris* obsolete ruditer seriato-punctatis, singulo foveolis tribus cœrulescentibus in interstitio tertio impressis.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.

I have given Redtenbacher's description of his *Periblepusa elaphroides* which is identical with *S. fossulatus.* It is the prettiest species I have seen. I have found a few specimens at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

130. **S. elaphroides,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 5. *Head* much wider than thorax, longitudinally striated between the eyes, which are very large and prominent. *Thorax* rounded in front, narrowed behind, with a short groove down the middle, not extending to the hind edge. *Elytra* rather wider behind than in front, with large, coarse irregular punctures.

The insect is of a deep black; legs yellow; middle of femora and the tips with a brownish band.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand (marshes), Dr. Hooker.

NOTE.—Mr. White called it *Helœotrechus elaphroides.* I have found it in the Auckland district.

131. **S. edwardsi,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., March-April,* 1874. *S. magis* elongatus, gracilior, toto insecto sericeo-niger; *thorace* angustiore, ab angulo anteriore usque basin recte angustato, supra subtiliter strigoso sed nitido; *elytris* striis latis paulo undulatis, impunctatis, foveis tribus magnis prope suturam alterisque irregularibus versus apicem.

Long., $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Distinguished from *S. fossulatus* and from all the Australian species known to me (nine in number) by the form of the thorax,—rather narrow, with slightly prominent antero-lateral angles, and without trace of posterior angle, the lateral margin being rounded off to the base; the surface is rather faintly transversely strigose and shining.

Two examples from Mr. H. Edwards (Auckland), and one from Christchurch (Mr. Fereday).

NOTE.—I found two specimens at Tairua. The name originally was *S. aterrimus.*

132. **S. versicolor,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag. August,* 1878, *p.* 57. *E majoribus.* Supra læte-sericeo nitens, cupreus, interdum

nigrescens; corpore subtus, antennis, palpis, pedibusque chalybeo-nigris, antennis basi æneis; *capite* supra minus regulariter et subtilius striguloso; *thorace* cordato, lateribus antice obtusissime angulatis, deinde leviter incurvatis, angulis posticis rotundatis, supra subtiliter, irregulariter, transversim striguloso; *elytris* supra vix undulatis, striis haud profundis cum foveis tribus parvis cyaneo-tinctis.

Long., 3 lin.

The *eyes*, though large, are much less prominent than in the typical species, and the neck, in consequence, appears less constricted. The *labrum* is richly metallic and punctured; the *neck* is vaguely rugulose-punctured, the rest of the surface of the head is covered with fine longitudinal strigæ, less sharp and less continuous than in many other species. The *thorax* appears, at first sight, rounded, but the reflexed margin at the dilated anterior part really forms an obtuse angle; from this the sides are sinuated, and the margin is gradually off to the place where it ceases, a little before the true base. The *elytra* are long and ample in proportion to the anterior part of the body; the striæ are much less interrupted than usual, and shallow; they show but slight traces of punctation, and, like the three small discoidal foveæ, are tinged with bluish-green. The species has a striking resemblance to *Bembidia*, of the section *Tachypus*.

Under stones. Otira Pass, South Island (C. M. Wakefield). The *nigrino* variety appears to be rather common.

One example, from the West Coast, in Mr. Wakefield's collection, has a nearly smooth thoracic surface.

133. **S. prasinus**, *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., August*, 1878, *p.* 57. *Supra* deplanatus, viridis, sub-opacus, antennis basi et tibiis rufo-testaceis; epistome et labro alutaceis; collo et vertice subtiliter strigosis; *thorace* postice valde angustato, lateribus utrinque bidentatis, margine inter dentes biflexuoso, dorso alutaceo, transversim minus distincte striguloso; *elytris* supra paulo inæqualibus, striis et foveis vix impressis, illis elongato-punctatis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Differs from the allied species in the nearly uniform green colour of its upper surface, including labrum, outer side of the mandibles and femora; the colour on head and thorax is metallic, on elytra more olivaceous and duller. The usual strigæ of the thorax are finer, and more irregular and indistinct than usual, and the two lateral dentiform projections very prominent, the margin between them being biflexuous. The elytra are ample, somewhat depressed and moderately unlevel; the striæ are shallow, and formed of elongate punctures, the usual foveæ are broad and shallow.

Powell. One example, in Mr. Wakefield's collection.

134. **S. multipunctatus**, *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., August*, 1878, *p.* 58. *Supra* cupreus, minus nitidus, interdum infuscatus; antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis; *capite* grosse longitudinaliter striato; *thorace* angusto, lateribus utrinque bidentatis, supra grosse striatis; *elytris*

quadratis, planis, seriatim subgrosse punctatis, foveis tribus valde distinctis.

Long., 2 lin.

Readily distinguished from allied species by the distinctly bidentate sides of the thorax, and the rows of elytral punctures. The thoracic dentiform projections are placed, the anterior at the apex of the usual angular dilatation, the posterior just before the hind angles, the sides between the two being straight. The sculpture and appearance of the elytra are similar to those of the Queensland *S. æneus*, McLeay; the striæ being not impressed, but marked by rows of large, mostly oblong punctures; there is scarcely any silky gloss, and the usual foveæ are small and sharply defined. The pale legs, antennæ, and palpi are slightly varied with fuscous, particularly at the extremities.

Auckland (Captain Broun).

135. **S. lævigatus,** *Bates; Entom. Mon. Mag., August,* 1878, *p.* 58. *Angustior*, niger, æneo-tinctus, glaber; *capite* inter oculos angustiori, stria frontali utrinque unica; *thorace* breviter cordato, marginibus reflexis, haud angulatis, dorso fere lævi; *elytris* ovatis, striis punctatis modice impressis vel obsoletis, foveis indistinctis; apice recte obtuse truncatis.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This interesting aberrant species of *Scopodes* is of narrower form than its allies; the head is also narrower, and the eyes, though very large, less projecting.

The *thorax* is of rounded cordate outline, free from angularity, and the lateral rims, together with the dorsal and transverse lines, are very strongly marked.

The *elytra* are less squared at the shoulders, and the apical truncature presents no trace of sinuation; the striæ of the surface differ in strength of impression, but the three foveæ are, in all the examples I have examined, inconspicuous. The legs, antennæ, and palpi are black.

West Coast, South Island (C. M. Wakefield).

FAMILY—DYTISCIDES.

Mentum emarginate, provided with a median tooth, which is almost invariably short and broad. *Ligula* horny, prominent, quadrate; its paraglossæ lateral, scarcely distinct. *Maxillæ* slender, arcuated, very sharp, and ciliated inwardly; their external lobe palpiform, bi-articulate. *Mandibles* short, very robust, arched, dentate at their extremity. Labial *palpi* composed of three joints, the maxillary of four. *Antennæ* with ten or eleven joints, generally very slender and setaceous. Posterior *legs* compressed, natatorial among the greater number; coxæ of the same pair frequently very wide, soldered to the metathorax, prolonged inwardly; tarsi five-jointed. *Abdomen* composed of seven segments; the three first connate, the last small and retractile.

Group—HYDROPORIDÆ.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of, and a little below, the eyes. *Scutellum* frequently indistinct. The three first joints of the four front *tarsi* nearly equally dilated in both sexes and sponge-like underneath; their third joint bi-lobed, fourth very small, nodiform, hidden between the lobes of its predecessor; posterior tarsi five-jointed, rarely with four; *coxæ* of the same pair of normal form. *Prosternum* in general straight.

Hydroporus.

Clairv.; *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* i., *p.* 415.

Mentum trilobed, the middle lobe very small and acute. Last joint of the *palpi* longer than the preceding one, fusiform; that of the labial truncated at the end and slightly arched. *Labrum* sloping, sometimes feebly, sometimes strongly, emarginated, ciliated. *Head* wide, sometimes margined. *Antennæ* setaceous, their two first joints longer than the others, the third and fourth often shorter. *Prothorax*, in general, lobed at the middle of its base. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* variable in form. *Legs* slender, the three first joints of the four anterior *tarsi* not at all, or very slightly, longer than broad, the last free; posterior tarsi filiform, their claws equal, and mobile. Prosternum narrow, frequently widened, spatuliform, and plain behind.

Body of variable form, sometimes oval and a little convex, sometimes short and more or less thickened, often pubescent.

136. **H. wakefieldi,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., June,* 1876, *p.* 20. *Fuscus*, sub-opacus, pedibus testaceis, thoracis lateribus, elytrisque flavosignatis, crebre punctatus; *thoracis* lateribus minus curvatis, antrorsum leviter angustatis.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Mas. Femoribus posterioribus apicem versus triangulariter dilatatis.

Head closely and rather finely punctured, blackish, with the clypeus reddish at the front margin. *Antennæ* yellow, joints 5–10 infuscate, with their bases pale. *Thorax* blackish, with the sides broadly yellow, the hind angles are nearly rectangular, and the sides are but little curved, and distinctly narrowed towards the front, the anterior angles being greatly produced, the surface is finely, closely, and evenly punctured, the punctation becoming more indistinct towards the sides. *Elytra* blackish, with yellow marks, very variable in extent, they are nearly dull, and are evenly and finely but distinctly punctured, and on the middle of each is a series of larger punctures, they are regularly curved towards the apex. *Legs* yellow, with the hind tarsi more or less infuscate, the hind tibiæ also sometimes darker. The under surface is fuscous, closely and evenly punctured. The prosternal process is elongate, and much compressed laterally; the fourth joint of the front tarsi is quite visible between the lobes of the third joint.

In the male, the middle tibiæ are slightly curved, and the femora of the hind legs are triangularly dilated, so as to form an acute angle on the hind margin near the apex.

Found in Canterbury by Mr. Wakefield, and given to me by Mr. H. W. Bates.

Note.—Structurally, this species seems much allied to our European *H. carinatus*, but the prosternal process is more compressed laterally.

137. **H. duplex,** *Sharp: Entom. Mon. Mag., June*, 1876, *p.* 21. *Fuscus*, fere opacus, crebre punctatus, pedibus rufis, thoracis lateribus, elytrisque indistincte testaceo-signatis; *thoracis* lateribus bene curvatis, antrorsum angustatis.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species is very similar to *H. wakefieldi*, but is rather larger, and the sides of the thorax are more rounded and narrowed in front; the testaceous markings are very indistinct, and the elytra have some obscure longitudinal elevations, which render their surface a little uneven, and the hind legs are longer.

Apparently a common species in the province of Auckland; it has been sent me by both Messrs. Broun and Lawson.

Note.—Until I had carefully examined this species I considered it to be only a variety of *H. wakefieldi*, and I have sent it under that name to one or two correspondents. However, notwithstanding that it is very closely allied to the Canterbury species, I do not now think it will prove a variety thereof.

138. **H. strigosulus,** *n.s. Variegate;* the head testaceous-yellow in front and infuscate on the vertex; the thorax also yellowish, its apex sometimes, the central part of the base constantly, infuscate; elytra testaceous-brown, with a sutural streak, two more or less obvious longitudinal lines on each, and the margin, pale testaceous; besides these, there are usually some other pale marks that cannot, very well, be accurately delineated, and the darkest portions are the narrow suture, and a narrow, interrupted line on the outer edge of the sutural streak, which are blackish; the antennæ, unlike the body, are shining, and yellowish in colour, the legs are testaceous, and the tarsi shining brown.

On comparing this species with the common *H. duplex*, it will be noticed that the former is larger, with much more robust legs, that its sculpture though somewhat similar, is much finer, and that it has a larger *prothorax*; the latter is much less narrowed anteriorly and only near the front angles, which nearly attain the middle of the eyes, so that the sides are very slightly curved, and its base about as wide as the middle, its posterior angles are rectangular but not prominent, and there is a transverse impression near the base. The *elytra* are widest behind, moderately convex, not perceptibly depressed near the suture as is the case in the preceding species, closely and finely punctured, but otherwise almost unimpressed, the discoidal line of punctiform impressions being quite obsolete. The under-side is piceous and finely punctate.

The *prosternal process* is not so narrow as in *H. duplex*, and less elevated, so that it is nearly plane with the coxæ; the *metasternum*,

besides the longitudinal groove, bears a considerable depression behind, the sides of which are rather acutely elevated, and converge towards the hind coxæ.

The posterior *femur* of the male is not greatly, though distinctly enough, dilated, and, near the apex, is abruptly produced in the form of a large, acute tooth; in *H. duplex* it is gradually and strongly dilated and angulated, so that the form is quite different; the intermediate *tibia* is very obviously arcuated and slightly flexuose, and the anterior is excised and angulated, almost acutely dentate, near its apex.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Described from two pairs found at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour.

139. **H. (?) nitidicornis**, *n.s.* *Body* subovate, rather short and thick, biconvex; rather glossy, variegated in colour; the head, front and sides of the thorax, as well as the sides, apex and base of the elytra being reddish-testaceous-brown, the rest of the body pitchy-brown; the antennæ are shining and yellowish, the legs testaceous, with the thighs infuscate, and the four anterior tarsi are blackish and shining.

Head finely punctured, with the front margin of the epistome a little elevated and smooth. *Prothorax* short, not so wide as the elytra at the base, narrowed anteriorly, with produced front angles, the sides are finely margined and very little rounded, and the base is obliquely truncated towards the sides; its surface is finely but distinctly and moderately closely punctured. *Elytra* obovate, scarcely so convex as the metasternum, finely margined; its punctation is very similar to that of the thorax, each bears an indistinctly impressed longitudinal, and scant, excessively fine, pubescence. The *legs* are rather long and stout; the four front *tarsi* are dilated, the joints of the middle pair are distinctly longer than broad; those of the anterior less so, the third is rather large, oblong, with rounded angles, and superficially excavated near the apex for the minute apical joint, which scarcely protrudes beyond the extremity of the third; the posterior are compressed and densely ciliated.

The front *coxæ* are elongated and separated by the narrow prosternal process; the *mesosternum* is very short and somewhat concave along the front; and the *metasternum* is large, somewhat elevated in the middle, with a fine longitudinal sulcate, two slightly elevated lines behind in front of the coxæ, and, with the exception of the smooth space behind, punctate. The *abdomen* is punctured. The third joint of the antennæ is a little longer than the contiguous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$, nearly.

I found two examples of this distinct form near Mr. Munro's house, Marsden Point.

It does not correspond apparently with any of the genera in Lacordaire's work, being differentiated by the minute apical joint of the four front tarsi, &c.; but as Dr. Sharp is engaged with the preparation of a systematic work on the water-beetles of the world, and a similar form occurs in Australia, he, no doubt, will have made a new generic name for it. For the present, therefore, I call it a *Hydroporus*.

Group—COLYMBETIDÆ.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of and a little below the eyes. *Scutellum* distinct or not. *Tarsi* five-jointed; the three first of the anterior pairs more or less dilated among the males, but without lamellæ, and furnished underneath with cupules of equal, or nearly equal, size; posterior tarsi rather compressed; hind coxæ of normal form. *Prosternum* always straight.

Colymbetes.

Clairv.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 422.

Middle lobe of the *mentum* short, narrow, and entire. Last joint of the *palpi* slightly oval, a little arched, and truncated at the extremity, that of the labial shorter, but that of the maxillary longer, than the penultimate. *Labrum* more or less emarginated in the middle, and ciliated. *Head* broad, epistome truncated in front; eyes a little prominent. *Antennæ* rather long, slender, setaceous, their first joint thick, the second, in general, shorter than the others. *Prothorax* very short, rounded and often sinuated at its base, its anterior angles projecting. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong-oval. Anterior and intermediate *legs* short; their three, very rarely their four, basal joints sometimes strongly, sometimes only slightly, dilated among the males; the second and third furnished below with moderate cupules, of equal size, the first often quite smooth, their claws equal or unequal; the posterior tarsi very much compressed, and ciliated, with unequal claws, the external very large and fixed, the internal very much smaller and mobile. *Prosternal process* compressed, carinated, terminating acutely. *Body* oblong-oval, a little convex, or almost depressed.

140. **C. rufimanus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 6. *Head* narrow, between the eyes black, with a transverse reddish line; clypeus reddish; *thorax* reddish, with a lozenge-shaped black spot in the middle; *elytra* yellowish, thickly spotted with brown, margin without spots, suture brownish, with a narrow yellow line on each side; underside deep blackish brown; two first pair of legs light rufous.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, 3 lines.

New Zealand.

This species comes near *C. pacificus*, Boisd., *Voy. Astrol.*, 50; *Aubé, Spec. Gen. Hydroc.*, vi., 268.

Note.—I have found this species in several localities and believe it occurs throughout New Zealand. I have also found a male specimen of a rather pretty, striped species, near Whangarei Heads, and have one each from Professor Hutton, Mr. C. M. Wakefield, and Mr. F. M. Meinertzhagen, of Napier; this, I have but little doubt, has been also received by Dr. Sharp, so I leave it in his hands.

Group—DYTISCIDÆ.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of and a little below the eyes. *Scutellum* distinct. *Tarsi* five-jointed; the three first of the anterior dilated in the male in the form of large sub-orbicular plates, provided below with cupules of unequal size; the same joints of the intermediate tarsi in the same sex sometimes simple, sometimes dilated and furnished with equal cupules; the posterior tarsi very broad; hind coxæ of normal form. *Prosternum* straight.

Cybister.

Curtis; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 427.

Middle lobe of the *chin* short, wide, hollowed. Last joint of the *palpi* a little arched and truncated at the end, the two last of the labial, and the third of the maxillary, equal. *Labrum* sloping, hollowed in the middle. *Head* large, epistome truncated in front; eyes large and rather prominent. *Antennæ* short, slender, setaceous; their first joint longer and stouter than the others, the second short, third and fourth longer than those which follow. A distinct *scutellum*. *Elytra* oblong-oval, dilated beyond the middle, and depressed behind. Anterior *legs* short, rather slender; the three first joints of their *tarsi* forming, among the males, a large palette, transversely oval in form, spongy at the base, and provided in front with four rows of cupules of equal size; intermediate tarsi compressed in both sexes, their claws unequal in the males; posterior legs very robust, their tarsi wide, ciliated on both sides in both sexes, and terminated by a single fixed hook. *Prosternal process* lanceolate, and acute behind.

Body oblong-oval, slightly convex.

141. **C. hookeri,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 6. Front of *head* with two impressed dots; *thorax* behind with a band of short, closely placed striæ, and a few dots along the front and close to the margin; outer margin of elytra with many impressed dots and three distant rows of dots on the back of the elytra, the dots far from each other, especially on the two outside rows; clypeus and front of head yellow; lateral margin of thorax and elytra yellow, the yellow reaching the outer edge, other parts of a very deep olive-brown; some ferruginous-brown on two fore-legs; antennæ ferruginous and brown mixed.

Length, 12 lines; greatest width, 6½ lines.

Hutt River, Port Nicholson.

Note.—This species occurs at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour. I am indebted to Mr. Hugh Munro for my first specimens. Another, and somewhat similar, species has been introduced into the Napier district from Australia, which may be identified by its purplish-red scutellum. I received a mutilated specimen from F. M. Meinertzhagen, Esq., and on comparing it with my specimen of *C. scutellaris*, which had been sent to me by Professor McCoy of Melbourne, I found it identical with the Australian insect.

FAMILY—GYRINIDES.

Mentum deeply emarginate. *Ligula* horny, prominent. *Maxillæ* slender, arched, very acute, nearly always without external lobe. *Palpi* short; the labial with three, the maxillary with four joints. *Mandibles* short, arcuated, and bi-dentate at their extremity. Two *eyes* on each side, one above the other. *Antennæ* very short, robust, rigid, eleven-jointed; the second and third joints large; the latter externally prolonged in the form of a lobe; the terminal longer than the seven preceding joints united, which are very short. The four hind *legs* strongly compressed and very wide; posterior coxæ prolonged posteriorly; the tarsi five-jointed. *Abdomen* composed of six segments; the first three connate.

Gyrinus.

Geoffr.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 438.

Mentum without middle tooth. *Jaws* furnished with an external lobe. Last joint of the *palpi* longer than the preceding united. *Labrum* transversal, rounded and ciliated in front. *Epistome* short. *Scutellum* distinct, usually elongated and acute behind. *Elytra* oval or oblong, rounded or truncated, but seldom hollowed behind, moderately convex. Anterior *legs* moderate, their *tarsi* elongated among the males, rather narrow and sponge-like beneath. Last *abdominal segment* depressed, rounded at the end, in general scarcely, or not at all, ciliated.

Body oviform, oblong, more or less convex.

142. **G. huttoni,** *Pascoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February*, 1877. *G. obovatus*, niger, nitidus; *prothorace* longitudine quam latitudine quadruplo minore; *scutello* elongato-triangulari; *elytris* lineatim punctulatis; sutura ænea; pedibus antennisque rufo-testaceis.

Long., 2 lin.

Waikato.

Rather larger than our *G. minutus*, the anterior half broader than the posterior half, and the prothorax very considerably longer (the breadth is above six times the length in *G. minutus*); and its scutellar lobe is very transverse. My specimen has a slight iridescent hue. This and other species from Waikato and Otago have been kindly sent to me by Captain Hutton.

FAMILY—PALPICORNES.

Mentum large, entire. *Maxillæ* terminated by two unarmed lobes. Maxillary *palpi* generally long, sometimes longer than the antennæ. *Mandibles* very short. *Antennæ* with six or nine joints; the first always elongate, the last forming a club. The posterior *legs* natatorial among a certain number; tarsi five-jointed. *Abdomen* composed of five, rarely of four, six, or seven segments.

Group—HYDROBIIDÆ.

Lobes of the *maxillæ* membraneous or coriaceous. *Antennæ* with eight, seldom with nine joints. *Prothorax* as wide as the elytra at the base, narrowed in front. The four posterior *tarsi* not reniform, slightly, or not at all, compressed, ciliated or not on their dorsal edge; the basal joint short, obliquely truncated at the end, the second longest of all. Without sternal carina.

Hydrobius.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 455.

Mentum transversal, rounded in front, straight at the sides. *Palpi* slender; the labial short, last joint obconical or oval, shorter than the preceding; the maxillary long, their last joint longer than the penultimate. *Mandibles* membraneous, and ciliated inwardly. *Labrum* transversal, rounded in front. *Head* large, or wide, obtuse in front, with the epistome truncated or hollowed. *Eyes* large, slightly prominent. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, the first large, depressed and arcuated; second rather long, conical; joints three to five very short, nodiform; sixth smooth, hornlike, annexed to the following; seventh to ninth forming an elongate club, moderately compact. *Prothorax* transversal. *Scutellum* rather large, triangular. *Elytra* oval, subparallel, or almost hemispherical, and convex. *Legs* moderate; *femora* compressed, the trochanters of the posterior narrow and not projecting; *tibiæ* slender, spinulous; the four hind *tarsi* feebly compressed, long, and sparingly pilose, their hooks simple. *Mesosternum* with a narrow keel between the intermediate coxæ; the *metasternum* convex in the centre.

Body oviform, more or less short, convex, sometimes almost hemispherical.

143. **H. zealandicus,** *n.s. Oblong-oval,* moderately convex, black, shining, legs red, palpi reddish-testaceous, antennæ rather shining, reddish, their club infuscate.

Maxillary *palpi* quite as long and stouter than the antennæ, their last joint longer than the second, thickest near the apex. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints stout; joints three to five rather slender, the third longest; sixth joint transverse, as broad as the base of the club, which is large. *Head* obtusely rounded, epistome truncate in front; it is a little convex, rather closely punctured, with two indistinct lines converging towards the middle, and a more or less distinct depression near each eye. *Prothorax* transverse, finely margined, its apex bisinuated, the base obtusely rounded towards the scutellum with a sinuation at each side of it; the sides are a little rounded, and narrowed anteriorly, with the front and hind angles obtuse; its punctation is rather dense and fine, but becomes coarser towards the margins. *Scutellum* punctated. *Elytra* hardly three times longer than thorax, indistinctly margined, each with ten rows of not very large punctures, the intervals are punctated, and some, notably the third, bear some rather larger

punctures, which, however, do not seem to be very constant. *Legs* moderately long.

Mesosternal process very narrow and elevated, the *metasternum* elevated at the middle, and terminating between the posterior coxæ in a rather acute process. *Under-side* densely clothed with short cinereous pubescence; the hind legs with long hairs.

Length, 4–4½ lines; breadth, 2.

Described from specimens taken at Tairua and Whangarei Heads. I think the same species occurs throughout New Zealand, as I have another example from Mr. Wakefield.

144. **H. nitidiusculus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately convex, greenish-black, with the apex of the elytra and the legs brownish-testaceous, and the palpi and antennæ yellowish.

Palpi stout, their terminal joint tipped with black. *Head* obtusely rounded, slightly convex, and finely punctured; eyes oviform, their greatest bulk above. *Thorax* transverse, convex, finely margined, rounded towards the front, finely punctated, its sides brownish. *Elytra* convex, a little broader than thorax, and about three times its length; they are rather closely, almost rugulosely punctured, each bears a distinct sutural stria, and their sculpture is rather coarse and confused near the apex.

There is a more obscurely coloured variety which I am unable to separate from this species.

Length, 1¼ line.

I obtained the specimens now before me at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

Philhydrus.

Solier; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 456.

Mentum quadrate, slightly rounded in front. *Palpi* very slender; the labial short, their last joint fusiform, rather longer than the penultimate; the maxillary very long, second and third joints large, almost equal, a little arcuated, and slightly thickened apically, the last filiform and shorter. *Mandibles* bidentate at the end, inner side ciliated. *Labrum* transversal, hollowed, as is also the epistome. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, the basal joint very large, depressed; the second very much shorter, obconical; joints three to five very small; sixth cup-shaped, forming with joints seven to nine an elongate club, which is rather compact. *Scutellum* rather large. *Elytra* oblong-oval, widely rounded behind. *Legs* slender; posterior *tarsi* slightly compressed and ciliated. *Mesosternal process* narrow. *Body* oblong-oval, rather or only moderately convex.

145. **P. tritus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately convex, a little shining, pitchy-brown, with the thoracic and elytral margins testaceous, legs and palpi reddish-testaceous, the antennal club obscure. *Antennæ* not much longer than the second joint of the maxillary palpi,

second joint subovate, third decidedly longer than fourth, the latter and fifth are small, the sixth cup-shaped. The second joint of the maxillary *palpi* is not so long as the third and fourth conjointly, flexuose, and the fourth is a good deal shorter than the third. *Head* obtusely rounded, the epistome feebly emarginated in front, almost truncate, its surface moderately and closely punctured, and with a pale brown spot on each side in front of the eyes. *Thorax* margined, transversal, somewhat hollowed in front near each side, rounded laterally towards the front, with its surface finely punctured. *Scutellum* triangular, punctated. *Elytra* finely margined, about three times longer than thorax, each with a sutural stria from near the middle to the apex, their punctation very similar to that of the thorax. *Tarsi* elongate, the second joint of the posterior nearly as long as the next two; inner side of tibiæ slightly grooved near the edges.

Mesosternal process very narrow, elevated, and nearly vertical in front; the *metasternum* is obtusely elevated on the middle, its central portion smooth and shining. *Under-side* more or less finely sculptured and densely clothed with short cinereous hairs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{5}$.

There is a paler variety less common than that described above. I found the species in different localities.

146. **P. variolorum,** *n.s.* Of the same form as *P. tritus*, moderately shining, brownish-testaceous, the labrum, head between the eyes, and the thoracic disc, dark-brown; and the discoidal portion of the elytra more infuscate than the marginal; legs and antennæ somewhat testaceous, the tarsi, palpi, and all but the club of the antennæ reddish-testaceous. *Head* finely punctured, with two distinct oblique lines converging towards the middle. *Thorax* transversal, with the front and hind angles rather less prominent than in *P. tritus*, and the sides more rounded behind; its surface is finely punctured. *Scutellum* triangular, punctated. *Elytra* moderately closely punctured, with a sutural stria on each from the apex to the middle, and several rows of large, shallow, rounded impressions, which become smaller towards the apex, giving the elytra the appearance of being pitted as with small-pox.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{5}$.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Heads.

Rygmodus.

White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. ii.

Body convex, oval or oblong, with the head deflexed. *Mentum* subquadrate, its sides nearly straight, oblique towards the front, and emarginated at apex. *Palpi* stout; the labial short, with their two last joints about equal; the maxillary moderately long, their last three joints subcylindric, a little incrassated towards the apex, particularly the second, nearly equal to one another, the terminal joint obtuse at apex. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, the first five joints cylindrical; the basal stout, nearly twice

the length of the second; joints three to five about equal, each much more slender than, but nearly as long as, the second; sixth obconical, shorter than fifth; club large, rather loosely articulated, its basal joint longer than broad, obtriangular, the next shorter, sub-obtriangular, the terminal joint largest, obtuse. *Head* subovate; labrum very transverse, emarginated, and ciliated; epistome emarginated in front, with raised margins; eyes large, prominent, their greatest bulk above, narrowed below. *Prothorax* convex, margined, transversal, narrowed anteriorly; its apex bisinuated or emarginated, the base with a slight sinuation at each side of the middle. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* (in the typical species) very convex, obovate, considerably narrowed posteriorly, broader than the thorax, and rather more than twice its length.

Legs long and rather slender; *femora* somewhat compressed; *tibiæ* straight, spinose, with rows of short spines; *tarsi* elongate, pilose underneath; second joint and fifth longest, about equal, fourth shortest; claws toothed at base; anterior tarsus with the four first joints obtriangular; front tibia with hooks at apex.

Front *coxæ* contiguous. *Mesosternal process* triangular, elevated in front only, and forming an almost linear projection between the intermediate coxæ; *metasternum* a little elevated at the middle, straight behind, except where it is slightly produced between the hind coxæ. *Abdomen* with six segments, the last small. *Epipleuræ* attenuated behind, projecting below the body.

Note.—The above description is from specimens in my own collection, agreeing tolerably well with White's specific description, but his generic diagnosis is so meagre and inaccurate (for instance, he says the antennæ are apparently eight-jointed) that I thought it better to redescribe the insect. The genus is placed by Lacordaire with the *Amarygmides*, owing, no doubt, to his having been misled by the characters given by Mr. White.

147. **R. modestus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 11. *Head*, thorax, scutellum, under-side and legs black; *elytra* of a deep metallic green, with ten longitudinal, finely punctured striæ, the marginal not reaching the base, those nearest the suture deepest; *head* in front of eyes, with two impressed dots, above very finely punctured; *thorax* with the side-margin somewhat hollowed above, hind-margin with two distant impressed points.

Note.—No size is given; my specimens, when set out, measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The elytral striæ do not always attain the base, those on the disc are the most shallow, and the interstices are punctated; the prothorax is finely and distantly punctured; the legs and palpi are piceous, the body is finely pilose underneath; and the colour of the body is variable, sometimes exhibiting a reddish hue.

148. **R. pedinoides,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 12. *Bronzy* black; *elytra* with ten longitudinal striæ, rather deeply grooved, finely punctured and running up close to the base; clypeus straight in front; *thorax* somewhat flattened on the sides, with two distant impressed points behind.

In this species the legs are shorter than in *R. modestus*, and the elytra are less attenuated behind.

New Zealand. (Under stones).

NOTE.—The above is all the information given by White, so that the name might with advantage be dropped into oblivion, as no one could identify the insect without reference to the type in the British Museum.

149. **R. incertus**, *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, only moderately convex, shining, blackish-green, the side margins brownish, legs reddish, with paler tarsi, palpi and antennæ fuscous, club dull, with excessively fine pubescence. *Palpi* stout, rather short; the sixth antennal joint short and broad. *Head* a good deal rounded anteriorly; epistome feebly emarginated, its margins elevated, leaving a depression at each side in front; its surface is finely and remotely punctured, and there are two punctiform impressions near the middle in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, moderately convex, with finely margined explanated sides, it is narrowed in front, with rounded angles, and it is emarginated at the apex; its surface is moderately punctured, the discoidal punctation much less apparent than the lateral, there are two punctiform impressions in front of the middle, and two more obvious and distant ones near the base. *Scutellum* punctated. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, obtusely rounded behind and distinctly margined; each elytron bears ten rather strongly punctured striæ, of which the five inner approach the base; the interstices are very finely punctated. *Legs* scarcely shorter than those of *R. modestus*.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1½.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads. It is a much broader and less convex insect than the typical one, and, apparently, closely allied to *R. pedinoides*, from which it differs (supposing White's description accurate) in its longer legs and coarser sculpture, the punctation of the elytral striæ being coarser than that seen in *R. modestus*.

150. **R. oblongus**, *n.s.* This species is of a decidedly more oblong form than the preceding, with much larger elytra, which are widest behind the middle and obtusely rounded behind; it is transversely convex, with a comparatively small ovate head; it is of a reddish-brown colour, with the epistome and margins reddish, the legs are red, the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ are yellowish, and the club of the latter dull. *Head* a little uneven but without well-defined depressions, closely punctured, the margins plane, epistome feebly emarginated. *Prothorax* relatively very short, about one-third of the length of the elytra, bisinuated at the base and apex, much more strongly in front than behind, moderately convex, rounded towards the front, and finely margined; the slope towards the sides is gradual, so that there are no marginal hollows; its surface is rather densely and finely punctured, the punctation least distinct on the middle, and with two distant foveæ near the base. *Elytra* long, slightly incurved laterally near the middle, broader than the thorax, and finely striated, the striæ with rather small

punctures, and the interstices distinctly and closely punctated so as to appear rugulose; the margins are a little explanated towards the apex. *Legs* rather short. The fourth and fifth joints of the *antennæ* are rather short, almost obconical.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

I found one mutilated individual at Tairua.

151. **R. opimus**, *n.s.* *Dark* shining green, the head and thorax darkest, legs pitchy-red, palpi and antennæ pitchy-brown, the club of the latter dull and very finely pubescent. *Head* distinctly, but rather finely and closely punctured; epistome quite straight in front, with raised anterior margin; there is a rounded impression behind, and an irregularly curved line in front of the eyes. *Thorax* transverse, finely margined, slightly rounded laterally and a good deal narrowed anteriorly; the apex is sinuously emarginate, and the base has an obtuse central lobe and a sinuation at each side of it; the front and hind angles are rounded, the disc is moderately convex transversely, sloping gradually, but leaving a broad lateral space, which, however, is not concave; there are two distant punctiform impressions near the base and a larger one between them; the discoidal portion is very finely and distantly punctured, beyond it is much more coarsely and closely impressed. *Scutellum* rather long, distinctly punctured and infuscate. *Elytra* convex, large, widest behind, obtusely rounded posteriorly, with somewhat explanated margins; they bear finely punctured striæ; these are most evident near the sides and apex, only the five sutural reach the base, and the interstices are more distinctly punctated than is the case in *R. incertus*, but the striæ are much more finely punctured than in that species. The *legs* are moderate, the inner side of the *tibiæ* are grooved, and the second and fifth tarsal joints are about equal.

Under-side brownish-black, punctated, and finely pilose. *Metasternum* a little elevated in the middle, terminating between the hind coxæ in a bifid process; *mesosternum* rather depressed, with a narrow process separating the intermediate coxæ; front coxæ contiguous.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The insect is larger and broader than *R. incertus*, and seems to me to agree more accurately with the description of *R. pedinoides*, White, than does the former. I received one specimen, quite recently, from Captain Hutton, who found it at Queenstown, Otago.

Group—SPHERIDIIDÆ.

The two lobes of the *maxillæ* coriaceous or sub-membraneous. Second joint of maxillary *palpi*, more or less enlarged. *Antennæ* with eight or nine joints. *Prothorax* of the same width as the elytra at the base, narrowed anteriorly. *Tarsi* not natatorial; the first joint of the posterior very much longer than the others.

Cyclonotum.

(Dej.) Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. i., *p.* 471.

Mentum transversely quadrate, sometimes concave in front. *Ligula* bilobed, its lobes rounded and ciliated. *Labial* palpi short, their last joint shorter than the penultimate, obtusely acuminate; the maxillary palpi moderate, their last joint a little larger than the preceding, subcylindrical, obtuse at the end. *Mandibles* coriaceous, hairy inwardly, bidentate at the extremity. *Labrum* concealed by the epistome, hollowed and hairy in front. *Head* deflexed, orbicular, with the epistome more or less truncated. *Antennæ* nine-jointed; basal joint rather large, somewhat clavate, second sub-globular, joints three to six very short, very compact, widening gradually, seven to nine forming a large, elongate, loosely articulated club. *Scutellum* rather large, triangular. *Elytra* convex, sub-hemispherical, or oblong-oval. *Legs* short, femora wide, tibiæ furnished with small spines, in rows; *tarsi* short, a little compressed, the first joint of the posterior a little longer than the three following joints taken together. *Mesosternum* narrow, perpendicular, provided with a blade behind, which, between the intermediate coxæ, joins an analogous metasternal one.

Body convex, sub-globular, oval or oblong.

152. **C. marginale**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., June*, 1876, *p.* 21. *Nigrum*, nitidum, sat convexum, pedibus rufo-piceis, antennis palpisque rufo-testaceis; crebre punctatum, elytris seriebus punctorum apicem versus profunde impressis; *tarsis* posterioribus brevibus, articulo basali secundo longitudine æquali.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head closely and finely punctured, and also with some larger punctures, which are most numerous and distinct at the sides behind the eyes. *Thorax* short, of the form usual in *Cyclonotum*, black, with the margins rather more dilute in colour, rather closely and finely punctured, and rather shining. *Elytra* shining black, with the lateral margins pitchy, each with ten rows of coarse punctures, which are most deeply impressed towards the apex, the interstices are finely and sparingly punctured, the lateral margins much explanate. *Prosternum* with a large process (which is acute at its apex) in the middle in front.

Mesosternal process stout, triangular, but with the sides depressed, so that it appears almost linear. Middle of *metasternum* raised, the elevated part shining and sparingly punctured, limited by two lines converging towards the hind coxæ, the sides densely and finely punctured and quite dull. *Legs* short, pitchy, becoming more dilute towards the tarsi; the inner (or upper) face of the hind *tibia* flat, shining, with a few punctures, without any striæ; basal joint of the hind *tarsus* quite equal to the second in length (indeed, when fully exposed, it is a little longer), third rather shorter than second.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

This interesting species approaches in appearance to *Cyloma lawsonus*; compared with our European *Cyclonota*, it is aberrant in several

respects, but as the extra-European allied species are numerous and but little known, it would be premature to make a new generic name for it.

153. **C. flavicorne,** *n.s.* *Oviform*, rather short, convex, shining, black, with the thoracic margins reddish; legs red, palpi and antennæ clear yellow, with the club of the latter dull.

Antennæ with an elongate basal joint, not greatly thickened apically and as long as joints two to six taken together; second joint ovate-elongate, nearly as long as the three which follow; fourth and fifth short, transverse; sixth broader than fifth, nearly as long as the fourth and fifth conjointly, club large, not very laxly articulated, not so long as the rest of the antennæ. Maxillary *palpi* elongate, not much shorter than the antennæ, the terminal joint longer than the third. *Head* ovate, slightly convex; epistome truncated in front; distinctly, but neither very closely nor coarsely punctured, with rather prominent eyes. *Prothorax* transverse, apex emarginate, base rounded, with a slight sinuation at each side of the middle, rounded laterally, and narrowed towards the front; its surface is very finely and rather distantly punctured, its punctation much finer than that of the head. *Scutellum* moderate. *Elytra* convex, more than twice the length of the thorax, finely margined, not at all explanated; each elytron bears ten rows of punctures, those on the disc least distinct, the outer rows very coarse and not attaining the base; the interstices are punctured in very much the same way as the head, much more coarsely than the throat. *Legs* moderate, the posterior *tibiæ* on the inside with rather large, elongate, punctiform impressions; the second joint of the *tarsus* is not so long as the next three conjointly, but twice as long as the third, the basal joint short, not much exposed. The tarsi bear yellow hairs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines (set out).

I found two specimens at Tairua, one of which I sent to Dr. Sharp, who, however, has not described it.

154. **C. gibbosum,** *n.s.* This species is very similar to *C. flavicorne*, being of the same colour and nearly the same form, but it may be at once known by its very convex elytra, which, in *C. flavicorne* are not more elevated at the suture than elsewhere, whereas, in this species, the sutural portion is distinctly elevated, so as to appear humped when viewed from the front; the third antennal joint is not appreciably longer than the fourth; the punctation of the *thorax* is more distinct, being nearly the same as that of the head; and the apex of the *elytra* is more obtuse; these latter are sculptured as in the previously mentioned species.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I have but a single individual, which I found near Whangarei Heads.

155. **C. frontale,** *n.s.* *Convex*, short oval, moderately shining, pitchy black, with the margins reddish, legs dark red; antennæ and palpi testaceous, rather pellucid, except the club of the former, which, owing to its excessively fine pubescence, is rather dull.

Labrum large, exposed, emarginated in front, finely punctated, and reddish. *Head* subovate, subdepressed, moderately finely punctured,

with two large, but indistinct, shallow impressions between the eyes, which are not prominent; epistome distinctly emarginated.

Prothorax convex, of the same form as that of the preceding species; its punctation very similar to that of the head, but a little finer. *Scutellum* triangular, rather elongate. *Elytra* convex, quite twice the length of the thorax, each with ten rows of punctures; these are quite distinct near the suture, are coarser near the sides and apex, and some of the outer do not quite reach the base; the interstices are much more finely and rather closely punctured, so that the rows are very obvious; they are finely margined, but not dilated.

The maxillary *palpi* are rather stout, shorter than the antennæ, their last joint not longer than the penultimate. The basal joint of the *antennæ* is not more than twice the length of the second, which is stouter but scarcely longer than the rather elongate third joint, the latter is nearly as long as the next two, these are stouter than the third, but smaller than the sixth; the club is rather longer than joints two to six collectively.

The hind *tarsus* is stout, the basal joint is not much exposed, the second is the largest, not much longer than fifth; they are all clothed with golden hairs; the inner side of the posterior *tibia* bears some large and other smaller punctures, the larger near the middle, leaving an almost smooth line near the outer edge; the intermediate tibiæ are more coarsely sculptured; the anterior are punctated and somewhat grooved near the outer edge.

The *mesosternal process* is elevated but narrow; the middle of the *metasternum* is obtusely elevated and coarsely punctured.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines (set out).

I have five examples before me; they were found near Whangarei Harbour.

Cyloma.

Sharp.

I have not been able to refer to Dr. Sharp's description of this genus, but I have now before me a duplicate specimen of one sent to him some time ago, which he informs me is his *Cyloma lawsonus*.

The insect is somewhat similar in form to the *Cyclonota* described above, but the antennæ are only eight-jointed; the basal joint is sub-cylindric and nearly as long as joints two to five; the second is oviform, rather narrower at the apex than at its base; third slender at base, sub-cylindrical, about as long as the second; fourth short, sub-globular; fifth short, broader than the fourth; club three-jointed, large, longer than joints two to five, its basal joint smallest, longer than broad, the last obtuse. Maxillary *palpi* moderate; second joint large, incrassated and bent; third and fourth about equal, the last sub-cylindric with the apex obtuse. *Eyes* prominent; *mandibles* rather long.

156. **C. lawsonus.** *Sharp.* This is a convex insect, of a pitchy colour, with reddish margins; the legs are pitchy red; tarsi red;

palpi dark testaceous; antennæ reddish-testaceous, with an infuscate club; and there is usually an angular testaceous spot on each elytron behind.

Head sub-depressed, rather large, with the epistome sub-truncate in front; its surface is rather closely punctured. *Thorax* very transverse, of the form seen in *Cyclonotum*, with the sides margined, and its punctation similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* convex, about three times longer than the thorax, striated, the striæ obsolete on the disc, distinct elsewhere and punctured; the interstices are finely and closely punctured. The *legs* are moderate; the inner side of the hind *tibiæ* is grooved; the second tarsal joint is the largest.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line (set out).

The species was first found, I suppose, by Mr. Lawson, of Auckland. I found one at Tairua, and others near Whangarei Heads.

157. **C. badium,** *n.s.* *Convex*, oviform, widest in front of the middle, of a pale testaceous brown colour, rather shining, with the antennal club fuscous.

Labrum transversal, short, indistinctly emarginated. *Head* scarcely convex, the sides in front of the eyes nearly straight, narrowed anteriorly; epistome sub-truncated; eyes moderate; its surface with a rather fine, dense punctation. *Prothorax* convex, very transverse, hollowed near each side in front, the sides finely margined, and narrowed towards the front, base sub-truncate, and its surface very finely punctured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* convex, their side margins a good deal explanated towards the apices, nearly three times longer than thorax; the disc is nearly smooth, but, towards the sides and apex, they bear distinctly punctured striæ, and their whole surface is finely punctated. The *legs* are short and stout, the tarsi slender. The maxillary *palpi* are much shorter than the antennæ, their last joint longer than the penultimate, and rather stout.

Length, 1 line.

Tairua. Two specimens in my collection.

158. **C. altulum,** *n.s.* This is very similar to the preceding in general appearance, but its colour is pitchy black, with the elytral and thoracic margins reddish, as are the legs; the palpi and antennæ are yellowish, with the club of the latter infuscate.

The *palpi* are stout, their last joint is longer than the third, and they are nearly as long as the antennæ; the club of which is as long as all the other joints collectively. The *head* is like that of *C. badium*, and similarly sculptured. *Prothorax* convex, very transverse, considerably rounded towards the front, and finely punctated. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* rather convex, closely punctated, their striæ obliterated near the base, but distinct, and very obviously punctured elsewhere, and with explanated margins.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Found near Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—STAPHYLINIDES.

Mentum corneous, nearly always strongly transversal and entire. *Ligula* membraneous, rarely horny; its paraglossæ often distinct. Lobes of the *maxillæ* of variable form and structure; the external often bi-articulate. Maxillary *palpi* with four joints, the terminal frequently very small and aciculate; the labial shorter, ordinarily tri-articulate. *Elytra* usually not longer than the sternum, united when at rest by a straight suture, and completely covering the under-wings. *Abdomen* very mobile, composed of six or seven segments. *Tarsi* with a variable number of joints; terminated by simple claws.

Group—ALEOCHARIDÆ.

Prothoracic *spiracles* visible. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead at the inner margin of the eyes. *Labrum* entire, without membraneous border. Apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* very small, aciculate. Without *ocelli*. *Elytra* leaving the abdomen entirely exposed. *Abdomen* margined laterally, its seventh segment often indistinct. Anterior *coxæ* conical; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* with a variable number of joints. A membraneous space underneath the *prothorax*.

Gyrophæna.

Mannerh.: Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 43.

Mentum rather short, slightly emarginate in front. *Ligula* short, rounded, entire, without paraglossæ. Labial *palpi* bi-articulate, the first joint cylindrical, the second a little shorter, slender, almost acuminate; the maxillary rather short, their second and third joints nearly equal. *Maxillæ* with their inner lobes membraneous inwardly, corneous externally, obliquely shortened at the inner side, and furnished with spiniform hairs; the external somewhat longer, horny in the middle, membraneous at the base and apex. *Mandibles* unarmed, covered by the labrum. *Labrum* transversal, truncate in front. *Head* little narrower than the prothorax, bent downwards. *Eyes* usually rather large, moderately prominent. *Antennæ* of variable length; their two basal joints somewhat elongate, sub-equal; joints four to eleven gradually incrassated. *Prothorax* a little narrower than the elytra, transversal, its base rounded. *Elytra* truncate behind. *Abdomen* oblong. *Legs* rather short, the intermediate moderately distant at the base; anterior *tarsi* with four, the others with five joints, the basal joint of the posterior a little elongated.

Body moderately elongate, rather broad, winged, more or less smooth.

159. **G. punctata,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* moderate, the eleventh and the two basal joints testaceous, the others obscure red; third shorter than second, longer than fourth, cylindrical; fourth obconical, narrower than fifth; tenth thickened, as well as the immediately preceding joints;

eleventh ovate, about as long as ninth and tenth. *Head* shining, blackish red, with a punctiform impression on the vertex, and many punctures along the inner side of each eye but not encroaching on the smooth median space. *Prothorax* transverse, a little convex, finely margined, widest in front, rounded towards its base; there are two smooth longitudinal spaces on the disc and three punctate linear spaces, each consisting of two or more almost regular rows of punctures; it is shining dark brownish red in colour, and, like the head, destitute of pubescence. *Elytra* broader than thorax, moderately punctured, their pubescence cinereous; they are a little glossy, dark chestnut red, with the hind and side margins more or less piceous. *Abdomen* oblong, castaneous-brown, not perceptibly punctate, and very sparsely pubescent. *Legs* reddish.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I have only one mutilated individual, which I found at Tairua. The punctation of the thorax is distinctive.

160. **G. sternale,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* ferruginous, the eleventh and the two first joints paler; joints four to ten gradually incrassated, the terminal joint twice the length of the tenth. *Head* brownish-red, shining, seemingly impunctate. The *prothorax* is transversal, rounded laterally, distinctly punctated, with a few pallid hairs; it is of the same colour as the head, and shining. *Elytra* rather dull; each with a large space extending from the shoulder to the suture castaneous, the remainder blackish; they are moderately finely punctured, and clothed with ash-coloured hairs. *Abdomen* castaneous, more glossy than the elytra, the fourth and fifth segments piceous, punctate and pubescent. *Legs* of a yellowish chestnut colour. *Metasternum* castaneous; lower surface of the abdomen rather darker and clothed with greyish pubescence.

It may be easily recognized by the thoracic sculpture, chestnut-coloured breast, and hairy abdomen.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found two specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

161. **G. nugax,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* rather elongate, not much thickened apically; their three basal joints testaceous, third slender, shorter than second; joints four to ten duller in colour, eleventh fuscous. *Head* glossy, reddish-black, apparently without sculpture. *Prothorax* shining, brownish-red, without definite sculpture; it is rounded laterally, and, like the head, quite nude. *Elytra* bright reddish-brown, shining, a good deal sinuated near each hind angle, closely punctated, sparingly pubescent, with an obvious lateral impression on each near the middle. *Abdomen* somewhat glossy, its three basal segments castaneous, the others pitchy, punctate, and clothed with cinereous pubescence. *Legs* infuscate, the tip of the femora and the tarsi testaceous. *Under-side* shining; the metasternum and abdomen smooth and black.

The species may be identified by the glossy black metasternum and abdomen.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found my two specimens in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

162. **G. densicorne,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* short, robust, rather shining; the three basal joints elongate, the third nearly as long as the second, joints four to ten a good deal thickened, the eleventh as long as the ninth and tenth; the first three joints yellowish, the others reddish. *Head* broad and shining, blackish-red, not perceptibly marked. *Prothorax* also shining, less dark in colour, with nearly straight sides, transversely impressed in front of the scutellum, distinctly punctulated, and bearing a few fine cinereous hairs; it is but little broader than the head. *Elytra* not much wider than the thorax, closely and minutely punctured, clothed with fine yellowish hairs; their anterior and larger portion is castaneous, the remainder blackish, and duller than the head and thorax. *Abdomen* pale or reddish chestnut, the fourth and fifth segments blackish, not duller than the elytra, closely punctulated, with greyish pubescence. The *legs* are of a pale chestnut colour.

The broad head and thorax give the insect a parallel outline; it has a slight purplish hue.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one near Whangarei Heads.

163. **G. versicolor,** *n.s.* This species in sculpture, colour, &c., closely resembles *G. densicorne;* it is, however, a good deal paler, the legs being quite yellow. The *antennæ* are considerably longer and more slender. The *head* is glossy, much narrower than the thorax, with a purplish hue. The *prothorax* is smaller, obviously rounded laterally, with the same basal and discoidal sculpture. The body is not parallel-sided.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.

Described from one example found at Parua.

164. **G. atriceps,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* black, save the first, second, and eleventh joints which are yellowish; they are rather long, not much incrassated towards the extremity, otherwise normal. *Head* moderate, smaller than the prothorax, shining black, impunctate; penultimate joint of the maxillary *palpi* blackish, the mandibles and the rest of the palpi yellowish. *Prothorax* rather depressed, broader than long, very slightly curved at the sides, apparently free from sculpture, and clothed near the sides only; it is castaneous, but darker on the disc than elsewhere. *Elytra* pale, or dark, castaneous, the suture, apices, and half of their sides black, clothed with greyish hairs; their punctation assumes the form of longitudinal linear impressions. *Abdomen* rather elongate, narrower than the elytra, shining, sparsely punctate and pubescent, and of a pale, or reddish, chestnut colour, the fifth segment only blackish. *Legs* yellow.

The elytral sculpture serves as a good distinguishing character.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

The specimens before me were found in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

165. **G. socialis**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* elongate, their three basal joints nearly equal in length, cylindrical, testaceous; joints four to ten black, slightly and gradually thickened; eleventh shorter than ninth and tenth, infuscate. *Head* longer than broad, shining, reddish, not very closely punctured, with a few yellowish hairs; penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi piceous; eyes not very prominent and rather small. *Prothorax* narrow, being rather longer than broad, somewhat convex, a little narrowed anteriorly; of the same colour as the head, sometimes with a long, dark-brown mark on the disc not reaching the apex; it is finely and rather distantly punctulated, with fine yellowish hairs arising from the punctures. *Elytra* considerably broader than the thorax, but not longer, widest behind, distinctly notched or sinuated near each hind angle; they are finely and moderately closely punctured, with pubescence very much like that of the thorax, and of a dark smoky-brown colour. *Hind-body* elongate, gradually attenuated posteriorly, shining castaneous but brownish down the middle, punctulated, and rather densely clothed with yellow hairs. *Legs* yellowish; the *tibiæ* occasionally a little infuscate.

This and the following species are only temporarily placed in this genus.

The present one may be readily identified by its narrow prothorax, and by the elytra being notably broader than any other part of the body.

The colour is subject to considerable variation, sometimes the elytra are reddish-castaneous.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I took several specimens off decaying foliage at Tairua.

166. **G. puber**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* moderately short, stout, not much dilated towards their extremity; their three basal joints almost equal, sub-cylindrical, and, like the eleventh, reddish; joints four to ten obscure fuscous. *Head* narrower than thorax, blackish, shining, somewhat rugulosely punctate, the sculpture most apparent near the eyes, sparingly clothed with short ash-coloured hairs; *eyes* not prominent; *palpi* reddish-yellow. *Prothorax* convex, about as broad as long, with depressed anterior angles, giving it the appearance of being narrowed in front; it is red, but, owing to the yellow covering, not glossy; its sculpture consists of irregular linear impressions. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, emarginated in front so as to be adapted to the base of the thorax, notched near each hind angle so as to receive the lateral margins of the abdomen, and so sculptured as to appear covered with fine punctures and coarser linear impressions; in this latter character, as well as their colour and clothing, they greatly resemble the thorax. *Abdomen* elongate, not much attenuated posteriorly, blackish-brown, with red hind margins, distinctly punctulated, and clothed with yellow hairs. *Legs* red; *tibiæ* finely ciliated with yellow hairs, the posterior less so than the others.

A rather compact, elongate form, suggesting a *Philonthus*. The insect may be easily recognized by the peculiar elytral sculpture, etc.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one specimen at Parua.

167. **G. philonthioides**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* relatively short, gradually incrassated, the three sub-cylindrical basal joints reddish and about equal; joints four to eleven black, the last nearly as long as the preceding two. *Head* rounded, narrower than thorax; the forehead forming a triangular projection, and that part, as well as the labrum, shining; its surface is distinctly and moderately closely punctured, black, and bears a few yellowish hairs; *eyes* large, longitudinal, not prominent; *palpi* reddish-testaceous. *Prothorax* broader than long, the front angles depressed, the posterior rounded; its colour, markings, and clothing very much the same as the head. *Elytra* broader but shorter than the thorax, each obtusely rounded behind, punctured, clothed, and coloured like the thorax. *Abdomen* elongate, slightly narrowed behind, blackish, with the apex of the segments testaceous; it is more glossy than the rest of the body, punctate, and pubescent. *Legs* castaneous red; the *tibiæ* fringed with fine yellow hairs.

A *Philonthus*-like form; nearly allied to, but, perhaps, not congeneric with *G. puber*.

Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

One individual found at Parua.

168. **G. cornigera**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* elongate; second joint shorter than the first or third, cylindrical; third and fourth oviform, rather broader and longer than the preceding, the third the larger; joints five to ten obconical, differing but little from one another; eleventh ovate, shorter than ninth and tenth united; the first and last joints are reddish, the second brownish, the others black; they are pubescent. *Head* smaller than the prothorax, rounded behind; *eyes* large; it is black, or nearly so, moderately shining, smooth between the antennæ, closely punctulated and pubescent elsewhere. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, finely margined, with rounded anterior angles, a little sinuously narrowed posteriorly, and obtusely rounded at its base; with a curved impression in front of the scutellum, one on the middle, and a median, longitudinal line more or less perceptible, the last ordinarily obsolete; its surface is finely and closely punctured, with very few hairs; it is glossy, dark bronzy brown, sometimes paler behind the front angles. *Elytra* longer and broader than the thorax, of a slightly glossy brown colour, the scutellar region and a large space near each hind angle often blackish; they are densely but finely punctured, the sculpture near the posterior angles frequently assuming the form of linear impressions, and bear yellowish pubescence; each elytron has an obvious tubercular elevation near the suture in front, and they are, conjointly, tri-sinuate behind.

Abdomen elongate, gradually attenuated posteriorly, the first four segments depressed at the base, of a shining blackish brown colour, the fifth and last segments, however, castaneous; it is not very perceptibly sculptured; the first and fourth segments bear a prominent horn-like process behind, and the two intermediate segments are obsoletely elevated longitudinally on the middle. *Legs* of moderate length, rather stout, yellow; the four front *tibiæ* more or less distinctly ciliated.

In the female the abdominal protuberances are absent, the elytra are depressed behind the scutellum so as to indicate the position occupied

by the tubercles of the other sex, and the antennæ are shorter, with their third and fourth joints less oviform.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found several examples amongst decaying *Nikau* trees in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour. The species will, most likely, become the type of a new genus.

169. **G. fuscicorne,** *n.s.* *Head* rounded, black and shining, somewhat rufescent in front, seemingly free from any kind of sculpture, though punctulated near the eyes. *Prothorax* a little larger than the head, a little broader than long, finely margined, rounded anteriorly, and slightly narrowed behind; it is densely punctulated, obsoletely impressed at the base and along the middle, less shining than the head and browner in colour. *Elytra* as long as, but broader than, thorax, moderately tri-sinuated behind; they are finely punctulate, distinctly clothed with greyish hairs, dark red in colour, the sides and sutural space blackish, and a little shining. The *hind-body* is elongate, sparingly punctulate and pubescent, shining blackish brown, but paler at the extremity. *Legs* yellowish.

This insect has very much the appearance of the female form of *G. cornigera*, but the antennæ differ materially, being moderately long and rather robust, their three basal joints elongate and about equal to one another, joints four to ten short and of nearly the same quadrate shape, the eleventh ovate and shorter than the preceding two; they are obscure fuscous or blackish, except the two shining castaneous basal joints, and the eleventh, which is paler in colour than the tenth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one individual only, near Whangarei Heads.

170. **G. rufipenne,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* elongate, very gradually and slightly thickened towards the extremity; their three basal joints elongate, about equal, second cylindric, third somewhat obconical and nearly twice the length of the fourth, tenth transverse, eleventh ovate, much longer than the preceding one; the two first joints are reddish and shining, the others black. *Head* shining, black or reddish, quite as broad as the thorax, rounded; its middle part smooth, elsewhere finely punctured, and bearing a few fine hairs. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, finely margined, obtusely rounded at the base, narrowed posteriorly, more or less evidently channelled at the base, finely punctured, and sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs; its colour very similar to that of the head. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* not longer but broader than the thorax, red, and notwithstanding its pubescence rather shining, sinuated near each hind angle, punctulate. *Abdomen* elongate, of a glossy brownish black, the two last segments castaneous; the four basal segments are depressed at the base, the fourth least so, and bear a row of punctures in the depressions, the rest of its surface is remotely punctulated with fine hairs proceeding from the punctures, but much more densely clothed with yellowish hairs beyond and below the lateral margins. *Legs* moderately long, castaneous-red, clothed with fine yellow

hairs; the *tarsi* increase in length from the front, and are yellowish. *Palpi* testaceous, the penultimate joint infuscate.

This insect, in form, recedes from *Gyrophæna* and approaches *Dasynotus*, but is distinct from both. Its conspicuously red elytra will lead to its recognition.

Length, 2–2⅓ lines; breadth, ½.

I found two examples at Parua.

Dasynotus.

Nov. gen.

Labrum transversal, truncate in front, with a large membraneous space separating it from the forehead. Labial *palpi* short, tri-articulate, sub-equal, gradually narrowed; the second and third joints of the maxillary equal, thickened towards the extremity, fourth aciculate. *Mandibles* prominent, unarmed, straight externally, acute and curved at apex. *Antennæ* short or moderate, their three basal joints elongate and of nearly equal length; joints four to ten gradually but strongly incrassated, eleventh sub-conical, larger than the preceding two. *Eyes* small, oblique, not prominent. *Head* moderate, a little produced anteriorly, the space behind the antennæ quadrate, with rounded angles, and united to the thorax by a short, broad neck. *Prothorax* rather small, not much longer than broad, sub-truncate at the base, narrowed in front and behind, but so as to be cordate rather than oviform; it is margined. *Scutellum* distinct, triangular. *Elytra* about as broad as long, always broader than the thorax, the external angles projecting behind, widely emarginate at the suture, with an obvious sinuation near each side; they are slightly narrowed towards the base and apex. *Abdomen* elongate, margined laterally. *Legs* moderately long; *femora* slightly notched near the extremity; *tibiæ* simple; *tarsi* pentamerous, their terminal joint longest.

Body elongate, not depressed, hirsute, usually brightly coloured.

171. **D. flavescens**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* reddish, pubescent; head and thorax reddish also, legs palpi and elytra fulvous, abdomen variegate, chiefly yellow. *Head* sub-quadrangular behind the antennæ, the inter-antennal and a triangular space between the eyes smooth and shining, the rest rather coarsely and closely punctured, with a few scattered yellow hairs; mandibles red and glossy. *Antennæ* short and robust; their two basal joints about equal, the first thickened towards its apex, second cylindrical and slightly longer than the third; joints four to ten decrease in length but become transverse, the tenth being strongly transversal; eleventh large, almost conical, nearly as long as the preceding three conjointly. *Prothorax* finely margined, rather longer than broad, its sides from the base to beyond the middle nearly straight, narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles not acute; there is a depression before the scutellum, and a broader but shallow one on each side of the middle, and its whole surface is coarsely and closely punctured. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* scarcely longer but considerably

broader than the thorax, slightly rounded laterally, tri-sinuate at the extremity; they are closely and distinctly punctured near the base, where they are somewhat rufescent, their sculpture much less obvious behind; they are covered with yellow hairs. *Abdomen* elongate, segments two to five much depressed and rather coarsely punctured at the base, the fifth less so than the others and blackish; these segments are testaceous-red but paler towards the extremity, the two apical are reddish; it is pubescent, but more glossy than the other parts of the body.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one of my two specimens at Auckland, the other near Whangarei Harbour.

172. **D. optabilis,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* quite red, moderately incrassated towards the extremity, joints four to eleven consequently less transverse than in *D. flavescens*; third joint slightly longer than second, the eleventh not longer than the ninth and tenth.

Head rather broad and rounded; the inter-antennal space smooth, the rest of its surface coarsely and closely punctured, dull reddish, the middle part a little infuscate; mandibles shining, acute, and black at the extremity. *Prothorax* longer than broad, rounded in front of the middle, somewhat sinuously narrowed posteriorly, with distinct hind angles; there is a slight triangular basal depression, the surface is as closely but not so coarsely punctured as the head, yellowish brown in colour and rather dull. *Elytra*, except a large blackish spot near each posterior angle, yellowish, their punctation not quite so apparent behind as in front; the sinuation near each hind angle is much deeper than that at the suture, they are slightly narrowed towards the base, as long as but much broader than the thorax, and covered with yellow hairs. *Abdomen* glossy, reddish-testaceous, paler behind, segments two to five depressed and punctate at the base, the fourth scarcely punctate behind; it is pubescent. The *legs* are of a shining, pale-yellow colour.

The duller head and thorax, black elytral apices, and longer antennæ distinguish this species from *D. flavescens*.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one individual only near Whangarei Harbour.

173. **D. aerarius,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* red, intermediate in length between those of *D. flavescens* and *D. optabilis*. *Head* closely but not coarsely punctured, bronzed reddish-brown. *Prothorax* with a distinct triangular basal fovea having a more or less evident line proceeding from it, and terminating in an elongate frontal depression; its punctation is rather finer than that of the head, and its usual colour is bronzy-brown. *Elytra* yellowish-red, punctate, densely clothed with yellow hairs. *Abdomen* bronzed, reddish-brown; segments two to five depressed and punctate at the base; the remainder of the surface more or less punctate, and rather densely clothed with yellow hairs. *Legs* reddish; *tarsi* yellow.

Like the two preceding species, but differing from both in the colour and sculpture of the head and thorax, and in the body generally being darker in colour.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I have six or seven examples in my collection, all of which were found at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour.

174. **D. thoracicus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* short and robust, similar in structure to those of *D. flavescens*, their terminal joint as long as the preceding two; they are reddish. *Head* red, shining, densely punctured, with a few yellow hairs. *Thorax* rather shorter than the elytra, shining, red, not closely punctate, with yellow pubescence, and having a basal, frontal, and two lateral depressions. *Elytra* glossy yellow, with similarly coloured pubescence, finely punctate. *Abdomen* bright reddish-brown, a little variegated, clothed and sculptured as in *D. aerarius*. *Legs* reddish-testaceous.

Smaller then the previously described species; the head, thorax and elytra more shining, and easily recognised by the four thoracic depressions, the middle ones longitudinal, the lateral transversal, sometimes forming a cross on the disc.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found three specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

175. **D. fulgens,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* short, robust, pale red, normal. *Head* red, the small inter-antennal space (owing to its fine dense punctation) quite dull, the rest shining; it is somewhat flattened above, depressed near the point of insertion of each antenna, with two fine impressed lines behind, one on each side of the vertex, the latter part not perceptibly punctate, but the sides behind the eyes quite distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* red, shining, finely punctulated, with distinct frontal and basal depressions. *Elytra* bright, red at the base, but merging gradually into the yellow posterior portion, finely punctate, with yellow pubescence. *Hind-body* brownish-red, its fifth segment blackish, its sculpture and clothing quite orthodox. *Legs* reddish-testaceous.

The insect does not differ materially in form from its predecessors, but may be easily separated from them by the peculiar sculpture of its head.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Stilicioides.

Nov. gen.

Labrum transversal, with a membraneous space behind. *Mandibles* covered by the labrum. Maxillary *palpi* long, their second and third joints equal, gradually dilated, the fourth aciculate; the labial triarticulate. *Head* large, rather broader than the thorax, orbicular, attached to the thorax by a slender neck. *Eyes* small, oblique, rounded, not prominent, situated near the front. *Antennæ* long, filiform; their four basal joints about equal, joints five to ten decrease in length but

each becomes a little broader than its predecessor, eleventh ovate, shorter than the preceding two. *Prothorax* longer than broad, narrow, cordiform, emarginate at base, finely margined. *Scutellum* strongly carinated longitudinally. *Elytra* about as long as broad, with fine rims, each obliquely truncated behind towards the suture. *Abdomen* strongly margined laterally, moderately elongate, somewhat attenuated at base and apex. *Legs* very long and slender, simple; *tarsi* filiform, very slender, pentamerous, the posterior not much shorter than the tibiæ.

The insect has the facies of a *Stilicus*, but much longer and more slender legs and antennæ.

176. **S. micans,** *n.s.* *Head* moderately shining, sometimes rather dull, densely and finely punctate, bronzed-brown.

Prothorax longer than broad, widest in front of the middle, curved anteriorly, considerably but gradually narrowed behind; deeply sulcate on the middle, especially near the base, not very evidently punctulate, so that it is rather glossy, and of a deep reddish-brown colour. *Elytra* about as long as the prothorax, a little rounded laterally, depressed behind the scutellum, distantly punctulated; shining, of a pale, or dark, bronzy-brown colour. *Abdomen* glossy, the third and fourth segments only as broad as the *elytra*, the four first depressed at the base; the fourth and fifth blackish, the others dark rich reddish-brown. *Legs* castaneous, pale or dark, very long and filiform; *tarsi* reddish-testaceous.

The pubescence is cinereous, and, except on the hind-body, not very apparent.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 lines; breadth, scarcely $\frac{1}{3}$.

I possess several specimens of this remarkable insect; they were collected at Tairua and near Whangarei.

Group—TACHYPORIDÆ.

Prothoracic *spiracles* visible. *Antennæ* inserted in lateral cavities of the forehead in front of the eyes. *Mandibles* unarmed, provided inwardly with a ciliated membrane, partially free amongst the greater number. *Ocelli* absent. *Elytra* sometimes longer than the sternum. The seventh segment of the *abdomen* hardly distinct. Anterior *coxæ* conical, prominent; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* with a variable number of joints. A membraneous space underneath the *prothorax*.

Conurus.

Steph.; Lacord Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 53.

Mentum strongly transversal, truncate in front. *Ligula* membraneous, bilobed, its lobes strongly hollowed and pilose at the apex. Labial *palpi* tri-articulate, their second joint half the length of the first and third; the penultimate of the maxillary slightly clavate, the fourth small, subulate. Lobes of the *maxillæ* corneous, nearly equal, pubes-

cent at the extremity; the internal membraneous inwardly. *Mandibles* short, furnished inwardly with a straight, fringed membrane. *Labrum* transversal, entire. *Head* transversal, trigonal, bent below. *Eyes* somewhat prominent, moderate, rather convex, almost rounded. *Antennæ* rather long, slender, filiform, or gradually increasing towards the extremity; the three or four first joints rather longer than the succeeding. *Prothorax* large, rather convex, truncate at the base, which slightly overlaps the elytra and is wider than them, narrowed anteriorly, with acute front angles. *Elytra* longer than the sternum, their terminal angles straight. *Abdomen* not margined laterally, strongly narrowed posteriorly. *Mesosternum* carinate. Anterior *femora* ciliated at the extremity; the *tibiæ* of the other pairs fringed throughout their whole length; the four basal joints of all the *tarsi* gradually decreasing, those of the four posterior very long and smooth.

Body clothed with silky pubescence.

177. **C. largulus**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* long, their four basal joints yellowish and more or less shining; the first not longer than the third or fourth, which are slender and about equal, second shorter than third; joints five to ten fuscous, darkest near the sides, obconical, each shorter than its predecessor; eleventh sub-ovate, obliquely excised at its apex. *Head* red, blackish at the sides and base, shining, not very perceptibly punctulate, and bearing a few short yellow hairs, more conspicuous near the eyes than elsewhere. *Prothorax* large, curvedly narrowed anteriorly, delicately and closely punctulated, sparingly clothed in the same way as the head; the disc is convex, blackish-brown, more glossy than the rest of its surface and nearly nude; the base and front are reddish.

Elytra longer than prothorax, margined laterally, each obtusely rounded and reddened behind, rather dull reddish-brown, punctulate, and clothed with short, dull yellow hairs. *Abdomen* not twice the length of the elytra, dark brown, the segments somewhat rufescent behind, clothed and sculptured very much in the same manner as the elytra, each segment with three or four black hairs at each side, the sixth bearing, in addition, several others above. *Legs* reddish-testaceous; the intermediate *tibiæ* considerably bent, the four posterior sparingly spinous.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I found two specimens, one at Tairua, the other at Parua (Whangarei Harbour.)

178. **C. austerus**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* moderately long, reddish-testaceous, similar in structure to those of *C. largulus*, but with the last six joints less triangular in form, and the terminal decidedly larger than the preceding. *Head* dark red, sparsely punctulate and pubescent. *Prothorax* dark smoky brown, paler behind, not much shining, finely punctulate, and clothed with short yellow hairs. *Elytra* shorter than the prothorax, rather more distinctly punctulate, its colour and pubescence, however, very similar. *Abdomen* of the same colour, with the

same kind of sculpture and clothing as the rest of the body, but the apex of the four basal segments rather redder and more shining than the extremity of the elytra, the terminal ones entirely reddish, and bearing long black hairs at the end. *Legs* red, not at all dull; the *tibiæ* not perceptibly spinous externally, the middle pair bent, the anterior densely but finely ciliated; *tarsi* normal, yellowish.

The smaller size, differently formed and coloured antennæ, &c., will enable this species to be recognised.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found two examples near Whangarei Harbour.

179. **C. subruber,** *n.s.* This species closely resembles *C. austerus*, but differs from it in its more scanty clothing, dark brownish-red colour, with a more or less distinct blackish line in front of the base of the thorax; the *antennæ* are testaceous; the *legs* reddish; the front *tibiæ* ciliate externally, the middle flexuose, and none externally spinous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found my two specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

180. **C. badius,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* moderate, their four first joints shining yellow, the others slightly infuscate. *Head* bright yellowish-brown, with a fine median line, punctulate, its pubescence disposed transversely. *Prothorax* large, pale castaneous or yellowish-brown, finely punctulate, and clothed with short yellowish hairs. *Elytra* hardly perceptibly longer than the prothorax, pale reddish-brown, with a darker apical line; clothed and sculptured like the thorax. *Abdomen* similar to the elytra in sculpture, clothing and colour, the segments, however, paler at the base, the terminal with long black hairs. Anterior *tibiæ* finely fringed, the other four simple, except the intermediate, which, as usual, are flexuose.

The line on the middle of the head separates this species from all the others as yet known to me.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found the only individual I have seen at Parua.

181. **C. flavithorax,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* long and slender, the first six joints filiform; seventh obconical, yet longer than broad; eleventh larger than tenth; they are testaceous in colour, gradually becoming a little darker, but not distinctly infuscate, towards the extremity. *Head* yellowish, punctulate, and sparingly pubescent. *Prothorax* rather short, quite transversal, its pubescence fine and yellowish, so sculptured as to appear covered with fine, short, linear impressions; it is yellowish in colour, having, however, two more or less obvious, blackish spots at its base, not far from the scutellum, which is concealed. *Elytra* longer than the prothorax, of a dull brownish red or chestnut colour, slightly darkened near their apices; their clothing and sculpture similar to those of the thorax; their apices are rather obliquely truncated towards the suture. *Abdomen* intermediate in colour between the thorax and elytra; each segment with two or three long hairs proceeding from near the

outer angles, the last pilose. *Legs* yellowish; front *tibiæ* finely ciliated, the others simple; the basal joint of the posterior tarsi disproportionally elongated, being almost twice the length of the second.

I possess two examples of a varietal form, having precisely similar markings to the above, but all the parts much darker in colour; the elytra and abdomen, for example, being smoky-brown, the former having two more or less apparent basal spots of a reddish colour, and the basal joint of the hind tarsus somewhat less elongated.

The long slender antennæ, elongate basal joint of the posterior tarsi, and short prothorax, will distinguish this species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{2}{3}$.

I obtained four specimens in the Auckland district.

182. **C. acerbus**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* with three quite yellow basal joints, the fourth somewhat infuscate, sometimes yellow; the others obconical, fuscous, with the apex of each joint paler.

Head testaceous-red, shining, sparsely punctulate and pubescent. *Prothorax* glossy, reddish in front, brown elsewhere; finely punctulate and clothed with fine yellowish hairs. *Elytra* longer than the prothorax, with clothing similar to that of the thorax, and of nearly the same colour; its sculpture consists, seemingly, of fine linear impressions intersected by transverse lines. *Abdomen* rather shining, chestnut red, punctulate, and pubescent, and more or less fringed with black hairs. *Legs* reddish-testaceous; the anterior *tibiæ* finely ciliated, the others simple (*id est*, not spinous externally, the intermediate are invariably flexuose); the lower extremity of the middle *femora* is rather strongly ciliated with spine-like hairs; *tarsi* yellow.

Its nearest ally is, perhaps, *C. largulus*, so far as form and colour are concerned, but the present species is much less robust, more glossy, and easily enough identified by the peculiarity of the intermediate thighs.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found my two specimens near Parua.

183. **C. atricapillus**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* robust, rather short; the four basal and the last joints yellow, the last, however, somewhat infuscate, these basal joints are elongate; joints five to ten are dull brown; seven to ten quite transverse. *Head* shining red, punctulate and pubescent. *Prothorax* glossy, castaneous or infuscate red, with a blackish spot near each posterior angle; punctulate and finely pilose. *Elytra* rather longer than the prothorax, much more closely sculptured, dark behind, with their yellowish pubescence somewhat concentrated near the base. *Abdomen* blackish, the apex of each segment, as well as nearly the whole of the last two, of a bright chestnut colour; some yellowish pubescence can be perceived, and, in addition, all but the two basal segments bear long, erect, black hairs. *Legs* reddish-testaceous.

Easily recognized by its coarsely pilose hind-body.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found two individuals at Parua.

184. **C. auricomus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* short, robust; their four elongate basal and the two terminal joints yellowish, the intermediate dark-brown; joints seven to ten transversal. *Head* shining, reddish, finely punctulate and pubescent. *Prothorax* shining, castaneous red, with fine, short, yellow hairs; it is blackish along its base, and very finely and indefinitely sculptured. *Elytra* quite as long as the thorax, similarly coloured, marked, and clothed. *Abdomen* castaneous, its fifth segment blackish; the golden pubescence is almost entirely confined to the two basal and the penultimate segments; the rest is cinereous, with long black hairs along the sides and apex. *Legs* reddish-testaceous.

This may be at once separated from the other species, except *C. maculosus*, by the yellow apical and basal joints of the antennæ.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Parua.

185. **C. nubilus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* moderate, their seven apical joints fuscous, the others yellowish; the fifth joint is longer than broad and obconical, the following become transversal. *Head* red, shining, rather coarsely punctured near the eyes. *Prothorax* moderately short, pale castaneous; with two broad, black, longitudinal lines not attaining the apex, between these apparently smooth, but, towards the sides, quite obviously sculptured. *Elytra* a good deal longer than the prothorax, reddish-chestnut and shining, the scutellar, apical, and lateral spaces blackish; their clothing and sculpture like those of the thorax, but the short yellow hairs are somewhat congregated and conspicuous behind. *Abdomen* blackish, the extremity of the segments of a pale castaneous colour, punctulate, with greyish pubescence, and long black hairs on the sides and apex.

The unusually coarse sculpture along the sides of the body will readily distinguish this species from all the others.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found the single individual I possess near Parua.

186. **C. maculosus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* stout, their two last and four first joints yellowish, the latter with some rather long hairs. *Head* almost smooth, shining black. *Prothorax* yellowish, with two black basal spots; it is shining, finely sculptured and pubescent. *Elytra* as long as the prothorax, variegate; there are two large, irregularly formed, yellowish spots at the base, one near each shoulder, another near each hind angle, the suture is more or less rufescent, and the rest of the surface is occupied by dark-brown flexuose marks. *Abdomen* castaneous, pubescent, with many long black hairs along the sides and on the apical segment. *Legs* testaceous-yellow.

This insect, owing to the colour of the antennæ, may be confounded with *C. auricomus*, but may be easily identified by its shining-black head.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I have several specimens in my collection, chiefly obtained near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Antennæ inserted at the middle of the epistome, with eleven joints. The *spiracles* of the prothorax invariably exposed. *Labrum* fissile or bilobed among the majority, frequently furnished with a membraneous or coriaceous border. Without *ocelli*. *Elytra* not longer than the sternum. *Abdomen.* margined laterally. Anterior *coxæ* conical and prominent; the posterior obtusely conical. *Tibiæ* generally spinous; *tarsi* pentamerous. The *prothorax* with a membraneous space underneath.

Othius.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 63.

Mentum very short. *Ligula* rather prominent, rounded and entire in front; its paraglossæ longer than it, triangular, divergent, ciliated inwardly. Labial *palpi* with their joints thickening gradually; the last sub-acuminate; the second and third of the maxillary equal; the fourth a little shorter, sub-acuminate. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* very much larger than the external, and ciliated inwardly; the latter narrow, ciliated at its apex. *Mandibles* short, obtusely dentate in the middle. *Labrum* narrow, transversal, slit in the middle. *Head* rather elongate, attached to the thorax by a rather thick neck. *Eyes* small, rounded, plane. *Antennæ* straight, rather short, gradually incrassated; basal joint moderately long, second and third obconical, joints four to ten very short, eleventh oval, almost pointed at its extremity. *Prothorax* elongate, sub-parallel, rounded at its base, truncated in front. *Elytra* truncated behind; their suture entire. *Abdomen* linear. *Legs* short, the intermediate contiguous; *tibiæ* spinous; *tarsi* five-jointed, the four first of the anterior dilated and spongy underneath; the basal joint of the four posterior somewhat more elongate.

Body elongate, narrow, linear, winged.

187. **O. adustus,** *n.s.* Elongate, linear; moderately shining, brownish or blackish red, with red legs, dark-red antennæ and reddish palpi. *Head* a little longer than broad (exclusive of the mandibles), not wider than the prothorax, with rounded hind angles, and somewhat narrowed anteriorly; there are three punctures between each antenna and eye, one close behind the latter, and a few others along the basal and lateral margins. *Prothorax* oblong, slightly narrowed posteriorly, with a few punctures near the margins, not, however, sufficiently regular to be accurately described. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular, smooth. *Elytra* a little narrower but much shorter than the prothorax, and, conjointly, emarginate behind; they are slightly rugulose, punctured almost in regular rows, the punctures rather distant, with short, yellowish hairs proceeding from them. *Abdomen* sparsely punctulate, with pubescence similar to that of the elytra; the apex of each segment dilute in colour. *Tibiæ* moderately spinous externally. *Antennæ* short, with more or less obconical joints; the first as long as the second and third taken

together, the second shorter than third, eleventh longer than tenth, ovate.

Length, 10–10½ lines; breadth, 1⅓.

I found my three specimens at Parua.

Xantholinus.

Dahl.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins., Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 68.

Mentum very short. *Ligula* small, rounded and entire in front; its paraglossæ longer than it, ciliate and acuminate. *Palpi* filiform; the joints of the labial gradually increasing; the three last of the labial almost equal, the apical sub-acuminate. The inner lobe of the *maxillæ* shorter than the external, coriaceous, ciliated inwardly; the external corneous, ciliated at the extremity. *Mandibles* rather short, falciform, dentate inwardly at the middle, with a membraneous appendage, and fringed at their base. *Labrum* transversal, strongly sinuated in front, horny, with its lateral margins membraneous. *Head* more or less elongated, rather quadrate, rounded at the angles, and attached to the thorax by means of a rather slender neck. *Eyes* small, rounded, situated near the front. *Antennæ* rather short, bent, rather robust; their basal joint moderately long, second and third obconical, joints four to ten short, pubescent, eleventh almost acuminate. *Prothorax* elongate, often somewhat narrowed posteriorly, rounded at the base, its anterior angles, in general, a little prominent. *Elytra* truncated behind; their suture imbricated. Abdomen linear. *Legs* short, the intermediate very distant; *tibiæ* spinous, the anterior somewhat thickened; *tarsi* simple, with five joints, the two basal sub-equal.

Body elongate, linear, often rather depressed, generally smooth and winged.

188. **X. sharpi**, *n.s.* Shining black; with red legs, having yellow pubescence; antennæ infuscate.

Head oblong, about as large as the prothorax, its front edge deeply bisinuate; its anterior portion so sculptured as to appear covered with coarse elongate impressions, the sides and back part smooth, but bearing three obvious punctures between each eye and the base, two of similar size behind with an equal number of smaller ones between them, and a few other small punctures distributed over the surface. *Prothorax* subtruncate at the base, slightly convex, oblong, narrowed posteriorly, and somewhat incurved laterally at the middle; its surface is nearly smooth, having only two rows of three or four punctures and four or five others behind the anterior angles, with a few longish hairs on the sides. *Scutellum* large, triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* about as large as the prothorax, slightly narrowed in front, each slightly rounded at the extremity; they are more or less punctate, but the sculpture is shallow and ill-defined, though occasionally the punctures are almost arranged in rows; there are a few short yellow hairs above, and their sides and apices are almost ciliated. *Abdomen* elongate, blackish, the two apical

segments rufescent, the first four transversely lineated and depressed near the base; it is very sparingly punctulate, and a few fine hairs are scattered over its surface.

The four basal joints of the *antennæ* are, more or less, shining red, the others dull with fine pubescence; the first joint is larger than the second and third, the last larger than the tenth.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$.

I found five or six specimens of this fine species, which I have much pleasure in naming after Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire.

189. **X. cultus,** *n.s.* Head and thorax shining black, elytra nearly similar in colour but with reddened shoulders, hind-body infuscate, the fourth and fifth segments blackish, legs red, antennæ pitchy red.

Head large, broader than thorax, quadrangular, with two inter-antennal excisions; it is remotely punctured, especially behind, but in front some of the punctures are confluent, the transversal space between the eyes and antennæ is quite smooth but divided by two longitudinal depressions; its sides are nearly vertical and almost impunctate. *Prothorax* with its base sub-truncate, oblong, rather narrow, widely but not deeply contracted in the middle, its front angles oblique; the dorsal line is smooth, on each side of it there is a more or less distinct row of nine or ten punctures, and several others are irregularly disposed near the sides. *Scutellum* large, triangular, impunctate. *Elytra* of the same length as the prothorax, but broader than it behind, their apices a little rounded, with shallow punctation, and a few short scattered hairs. *Abdomen* long, rather narrow, distinctly punctulate, very sparsely clothed with rather long hairs similar to those observable on the sides of the thorax. *Legs* rather short, sparingly pilose; the anterior and intermediate *tibiæ* spinous externally, the former densely clothed inwardly, the latter ciliated below, with yellow pubescence, the posterior almost simple.

Left *mandible* with a strongly developed median tooth, the other almost simple. *Labrum* emarginate. *Antennæ* normal, their four basal joints dark shining red, the others covered with fine cinereous pubescence.

The broadest part of the insect is its head, which has been measured for the breadth. Differs from *X. sharpi* in its narrower body, but relatively broader, quadrate, and quite differently sculptured head.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

A second example measures six by one. I found both at Parua.

190. **X. arecæ,** *n.s.* Elongate, depressed; body shining black, the elytra and hind-body sometimes infuscate, legs reddish-testaceous or yellowish, tarsi yellow, antennæ red.

Head large, quadrate, depressed; the sides behind the eyes well-defined by a straight carina and nearly smooth, two elongate frontal depressions terminate in punctiform impressions, and the remainder of its surface is more or less finely and remotely punctate; the neck is quite smooth. *Prothorax* scarcely so broad as the head, oblong, narrowed posteriorly, with oblique anterior angles; it is obsoletely punc-

tured, and very sparingly fringed with longish hairs. *Scutellum* punctulate. *Elytra* with obtusely rounded apices, irregularly punctured, and sparsely pubescent. *Abdomen* punctulate and sparingly pilose. Intermediate *tibiæ* spinous, the posterior arcuated. *Antennæ* with three or four of their basal joints shining, the others slightly pubescent. The apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* is shorter than the penultimate, distinct, and sub-conical.

This species may be at once recognised by its flattened appearance.

Length, 3–4½ lines; breadth, ½–⅔.

This species frequents the decaying stem of the *Nikau* near Whangarei Harbour.

191. **X. mediocris,** *n.s.* Shining black, the hind margin of the abdominal segments dilute in colour, legs and antennæ dark red. *Head* moderate, slightly longer than broad, irregularly bi-impressed in front, its punctation distant but distinct, leaving hardly any smooth median space; its neck distinctly punctured. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* acuminate. *Antennæ* normal, their three basal joints shining; joints four to eleven very sparsely pubescent, so that they are less dull than is usual. *Prothorax* oblong, rather narrow, almost parallel-sided, with oblique front angles; its middle space quite smooth, at each side of it a distinct row of punctures, others in front and behind, and two more or less distinct rows close to the lateral margins. *Elytra* shorter than the prothorax, broader than it, their apices obtusely rounded; distinctly and moderately closely punctured, not at all regularly, with fine straw-coloured hairs proceeding from the punctures. *Hind-body* sparsely pilose, the middle portion of each segment almost smooth, the rest punctulate.

The acute apical joint of the maxillary palpi, sub-nude antennæ, and wholly punctate head and neck will serve to distinguish this species from its allies.

Length, 4½ lines; breadth, nearly ⅔.

I found my unique example at Parua.

192. **X. labralis,** *n.s.* Elongate, shining black, the elytra sometimes slightly rufescent, legs and antennæ pitchy-red, palpi red.

Head rather convex, oblong, narrowly prolonged anteriorly so as to cover a portion of the labrum; two elongate punctiform impressions at each side in front do not extend backwards behind the eyes, the middle part is smooth almost to the neck, the rest of its surface is distantly and coarsely punctured, but the neck is smooth. *Prothorax* oblong, gradually narrowed posteriorly, not incurved laterally, base rounded, front angles oblique, with two irregular rows of punctures on each side of the middle. *Elytra* a little shorter than the prothorax, broadest behind, and, conjointly, emarginate at the extremity; so sculptured as to appear punctured in rows, and bearing some short, pale-yellow hairs. *Abdomen* elongate, punctulate, and very sparingly pilose; the fourth and fifth segments smooth on the middle. *Tibiæ* more or less spinous. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* not acute. *Labrum* rounded in front.

Antennæ with the basal joint as long as the next four; the first four shining.

The hind-body is rather broad, the head convex.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found this species in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

193. **X. anthracinus,** *n.s.* Coal-black, shining; legs fuscous; tarsi reddish-testaceous; antennæ dark red, their first and third joints blackish.

Head oblong, somewhat convex, narrow, not perceptibly broader than the thorax; its middle part from the base to near the apex quite smooth, the rest rather distantly and finely punctured, with two punctate grooves in front; neck impunctate. *Prothorax* oblong, almost parallel, scarcely narrowed behind; with a regular row of punctures on each side of the middle, and a few others beyond them. *Elytra* rather shorter than the prothorax, each obtusely rounded behind; their punctation moderate, sometimes assuming the form of five rows on each elytron. *Abdomen* elongate, rather smooth down the middle, punctulated laterally. The *body*, altogether, appears sparingly punctured and pubescent. All the *tibiæ* are more or less spinous. *Antennæ* moderate; joints four to ten transversal, eleventh rather obtuse, yet larger than the tenth.

May be recognized by the small terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, which is only half the length of the penultimate.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$–3 lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

This species also occurs near Whangarei Harbour.

194. **X. (Gyrohypnus) quadri-impressus,** *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 6. *Black;* elytra somewhat brown; *head* very large, square, with two deep points between the eyes; *antennæ* with first joint very long, clubbed at the end, third joint very narrow at the base; *thorax* somewhat narrowed behind, rounded in front, with two deepish points; *elytra* and *abdomen* above finely punctured; *wings* shaded with brown.

Length, 6 lines.

Note.—I have not seen any insect that could be said to agree with White's above-cited description. The genus (*Gyrohypnus*) to which he referred it, is merely a synonym of *Othius*.

195. **X. (Cafius) puncticeps,** *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*, p. 6. *Head* on the sides behind the eyes and on the back part coarsely punctured, two large dots between the eyes; head and thorax with some scattered longish hairs; *thorax* with two longitudinal lines of impressed dots; *elytra* minutely punctured and covered with short hairs; head and thorax black; elytra, abdomen, and legs brownish.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (Colenso).

Note.—The remark concerning Mr. White's *Staphylinus quadri-impressus* applies to this species also; *Cafius* is only another name for *Othius*. I place both with *Xantholinus* at present.

Metoponcus.

Kratz.

Differs from *Xantholinus* in having the apical joint of the maxillary palpi small and conical: the intermediate coxæ very large and somewhat approximated.

196. **M. brouni,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., June,* 1876. *Elongatus*, castaneus, nitidus, fere lævis, elytris fuscis basi dilutioribus, pedibus abdominisque basi testaceis.

Long. corp., 5–8 mm.

Antennæ dark red, short and stout, second joint short and stout but larger than third, sixth to tenth differing very little from one another, transverse, eleventh rather paler than the preceding joints, and a good deal longer than the tenth. *Head* of a chestnut colour with a very few scattered, moderately large punctures, and also with some sparing very fine punctures, it is not much shining. *Thorax* longer than broad, a little narrowed towards the base, similar in colour to the head, appearing at first impunctate, but with a series of four or five extremely obsolete punctures on each side of the middle, the base with a very fine, short, channel in the middle. *Elytra* scarcely longer than the thorax, of a blackish colour, with the base reddish, impunctate. *Hind-body* with the two basal segments yellow, the following ones reddish, but each with a large dark mark across the middle, it is impunctate and shining. Underside of head almost impunctate, and with a well-marked lateral margin.

Numerous specimens of this insect have been sent me by Captain Broun, who informs me that it is found under the bark of decaying logs of *Dammara australis*. The species varies a good deal in size.

197. **M. fulvipes,** *n.s.* *Antennæ*, head, and thorax red; the first, except the basal joint, a little obscured by their fine pubescence; elytra æneo-fuscous, with paler shoulders; abdomen fuscous, the last segment and the hind margin of all the others pale castaneous; legs yellow.

Differs from *M. brouni* in sculpture, the *head* having two elongate frontal impressions and three inter-ocular, its dorsal space is smooth, but there are three or four rows of fine punctures between it and the sides; the *prothorax* is without median impression, but bears indistinct rows of very fine punctures; *elytra* distinctly but irregularly punctured; second joint of the antennæ quite as large as the third.

In *M. brouni* there are two oblique frontal grooves on the head.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found one example at Parua.

198. **M. rufulus,** *n.s.* Head and thorax blackish-red, the former darker, the basal half of the elytra of a similar colour, the other pitchy-black, hind-body brownish-red, the apical and hind part of the first and second segments piceous, legs reddish-testaceous, antennæ red.

Antennæ pubescent, the second and third joints equal. *Head* oblong, convex, with two oblique frontal furrows, punctulated, three

elongate punctures behind each eye, and five or six others behind. *Prothorax* oblong, convex, a little incurved laterally, with three or four punctures near each side, but otherwise impunctate. *Elytra* individually rounded behind, their sculpture indistinct. *Abdomen* impunctate.

Larger and more convex than the preceding species.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one specimen at Parua.

Group—STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Antennæ inserted at the anterior margin of the epistome. Prothoracic *spiracles* often visible, sometimes covered by free corneous plates.

Staphylinus.

Linné; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 76.

Mentum very short. *Ligula* small, a little sinuated in front; its paraglossæ coriaceous, very much longer than it, ciliated internally. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* trapezeiform, ciliated inwardly; the external a little longer, narrowed at its base, ciliated at the apex. Last joint of the *palpi* of variable length; that of the maxillary almost acuminate; the labial of the same form but occasionally truncated at the extremity. *Labrum* transversal, bi-lobed, corneous, with a membraneous or coriaceous border. *Head* sub-orbicular or almost quadrangular, sometimes sub-rhomboidal, furnished with a more or less stout neck. *Antennæ* rather short, of variable form and thickness; their basal joint moderately long. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded behind, truncated in front, with distinct anterior angles. *Elytra* obliquely truncated, or a little rounded at the extremity. *Abdomen* sub-parallel, for the greater part of its length. *Legs* moderate, more or less robust; the intermediate sometimes rather, sometimes only a little, distant: anterior *tarsi* frequently dilated, forming an oval palette, pilose underneath; the four posterior filiform, with their basal joint a little elongated.

Body more or less elongated, usually robust and winged.

199. **S. oculatus,** *Fabr.: Ent. Syst.*, ii., 521, 10. *Black*, head and thorax shining, both, except a few scattered hairs, quite nude; elytra and hind body rather dull and pubescent.

Antennæ robust, gradually incrassated, their basal joint about as long as the following three; second and third about equal, obconical; joints four to six globular, seven to ten transverse, eleventh longer than tenth, pointed, the terminal joints finely pubescent. *Head* transversal with rounded hind angles and a broad neck; it bears two punctures close to each eye and a larger one behind them, there are also two in front of the neck, the rest of its surface is indistinctly punctulated; the lateral space behind each eye is fulvous. *Prothorax* broader than long, finely margined, slightly curvedly narrowed towards its rounded base, its surface impunctate. *Elytra* broader than thorax, somewhat

widened posteriorly, their apices obtusely rounded; their sculpture rather indefinite, sometimes slightly rugose, sometimes punctulate. *Abdomen* impressed very much in the same manner as the elytra, each segment with one or more transverse lines near the base. *Tibiæ* rough and spinous; anterior *tarsi* of the male strongly dilated, the basal joint of the posterior longer than the second.

The *under-side*, notwithstanding its pubescence, is a little glossy; the lower part of the head fulvous; the abdominal segments with a curved impression near the base.

Length, 10 lines; breadth, 2½.

It has been found necessary to substitute the above for the original description in order that other species may be determined accurately. It is found, I believe, throughout New Zealand.

200. **S. huttoni,** *n.s.* In form and sculpture this species closely resembles *S. oculatus*, but the prothorax is less transversal, with two indistinct impressions before the middle; the neck is a little longer; the head is more obviously punctulated, and the sculpture of the hind-body is different.

The *head* is shining, black, but more or less rufescent, reddish-testaceous behind the eyes as well as on its lower surface. *Antennæ* infuscate-red, the last five joints finely pubescent. *Prothorax* shining, black, but somewhat reddened. *Elytra* pitchy or rufo-piceous, clothed with yellowish hairs. *Abdomen* piceous, rather dull, covered with yellowish hairs. *Mesosternum* rather large and punctate; the lower side of the abdomen punctulate with yellowish pubescence. Front *tarsi* infuscate-red, their clothing yellow. The *eyes*, like those of *S. oculatus*, are oblique and longitudinal.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, 2.

I am indebted to Professor Hutton for a male specimen which he found near Dunedin.

201. **S. litoreus,** *n.s.* *Black*, hind-body somewhat infuscate, legs and antennæ rufescent.

Head shining, transversely quadrate, with rounded hind angles and broad neck; it bears two large punctures near the front and inner margins of each eye, three or four behind each eye, and beyond these several smaller, quite lateral, punctures, the rest is nearly smooth, but the neck is punctate. *Antennæ* with their three basal joints shining and blackish but red at the base, joints four to eleven dull with fine pubescence; the second and third are narrow at the base, especially the latter, joints four to ten slightly increase, each rather broader than long. *Prothorax* shining, rather small, narrowed behind, with a few hairs on the sides, quite impunctate. *Elytra* longer than broad, their apices obtusely rounded; so sculptured as to appear densely covered with minute rugose granular elevations; they are clothed with cinereous pubescence, the hairs along the sides and apices becoming longer and yellowish.

Abdomen punctulate, each segment transversely impressed near the base, its pubescence of a pale straw colour. *Tibiæ* spinous externally,

particularly the intermediate, which are also arcuated; *tarsi* reddish, their clothing yellow. The *scutellum* is triangular and punctulate. *Eyes* rounded.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

I discovered this insect some years ago amongst *Algæ* embedded in the beach at Tairua, and have no doubt it occurs under similar conditions elsewhere.

202. **S. maritimus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, linear; head and thorax shining black; elytra black, their colour, however, obscured by their dense covering of fine greyish hairs; abdomen similarly clothed, more or less infuscate; legs rufo-piceous, front tarsi red; the three basal joints of the antennæ blackish and shining, the others obscure red.

Head sub-oblong, quite smooth along its middle part, but elsewhere distinctly punctate, the punctures nearest the dorsal line disposed in rows; a few fine hairs proceed from the punctures; *neck* distinct; *eyes* rounded. *Prothorax* sub-oblong, about as wide as the head in front, but narrowed towards its base; with a row of ten or twelve punctures down each side of the middle, a smooth space beyond these, and the lateral spaces irregularly punctured, having fine hairs arising from the punctures. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, a little widened posteriorly, their apices very obtusely rounded, and fringed with yellow hairs; their whole surface is densely punctulate. *Abdomen* punctulate, each segment transversely impressed near the base. The *antennæ* are moderately long, slightly incrassated towards the extremity; their three first joints narrow at the base, the first about as long as the next two; joints four to ten differ but little from one another; eleventh larger than tenth. The *tibiæ* are finely and sparingly spined externally.

Length, $3–3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

This species occurs on the sand-hills at Tairua, and will, most likely, be found under precisely similar circumstances on other parts of the coast.

203. **S. ovicollis**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, moderately narrow; head and thorax shining black, with very few fine scattered hairs; elytra brownish-black; the hind-body similar in colour, but having the hind margin of each segment paler, both with fine greyish pubescence; legs testaceous, the anterior tibiæ sparsely spinous outwardly; antennæ brownish-red, their two basal joints more rufescent; mandibles red.

Head a little longer than broad, rather narrow, with rounded hind angles; there are a few punctures near its sides, some of them arranged so as to form two rows behind the antennæ and eyes. *Prothorax* oblong, oviform, with an indistinct row of punctures on each side of the middle, and a few fine hairs near the sides. *Elytra* somewhat longer than broad, and conjointly a little emarginate behind; they are finely and distantly punctured. *Abdomen* punctulate, the three basal segments a little depressed. The *antennæ* resemble those of *S. maritimus*.

This species is abundantly distinct, and not likely to be confounded with any of the foregoing, from all of which its oviform prothorax will at once distinguish it.

Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found my specimen in the forest near Whangarei Harbour.

Philonthus.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 80.

Mentum very short. *Ligula* membraneous, moderate, rounded and entire in front; its paraglossæ very much longer than it, acuminate, ciliated inwardly. Labial *palpi* filiform, their joints gradually increasing; the last of the maxillary more or less acuminate, of variable length. *Mandibles* more or less elongate, acute, obtusely dentate in the middle. *Labrum* transversal, emarginated in front, its edges membraneous and ciliated. *Head* sub-orbicular or oval, provided with a moderate neck. *Antennæ* filiform, straight; their basal joint moderately long, the last hollowed at its apex, the others of variable form, partly moniliform. *Prothorax* generally a little narrower than the elytra, rounded at its base, truncated in front, with its anterior angles obtuse and depressed. *Elytra* truncated posteriorly. *Abdomen* sub-parallel. *Legs* moderate; the intermediate sometimes approximated, sometimes rather distant; *tibiæ* spinous, save sometimes the anterior; *tarsi* ciliated, the basal joint of the four posterior a little elongated, the anterior occasionally dilated among the males, sometimes simple in both sexes; the four posterior filiform.

Body rather long, almost linear, or attenuated at both extremities, frequently winged.

204. **P. impressifrons,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly convex; head and thorax deep brilliant black; elytra and abdomen somewhat bronzy-black, the latter having the hind margin of its segments pale brown; legs blackish-red; antennæ blackish, their three basal joints shining.

Head about as long as broad, of a rounded contour; with a curved inter-ocular impression terminating behind at each end in a distinct puncture, three punctures close to each eye, three or four more behind them, and two smaller ones at its base. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, its sides nearly straight, so that the base and apex are of about equal width, but the anterior angles being depressed give it, at first sight, a somewhat different appearance; on each side of the middle there is a row of three or four obvious punctures, a second less regular row beyond, but, in my only specimen, confused with a third quite lateral row. *Scutellum* triangular, punctate. *Elytra* scarcely longer than broad, widely emarginated at apex; their punctation distinct, not very close, and almost arranged in rows, with yellowish hairs arising from the punctures. *Abdomen* moderately punctulated, clothed with a few fine long yellowish hairs. *Antennæ* with three elongate-conical

basal joints, the second and third conjointly longer than the first. *Mandibles* red. *Tibiæ* spinous, the posterior very sparingly, externally.

The form and sculpture of the head will enable this species to be identified. It seems intermediate between *Staphylinus* and *Philonthus*.

Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found my specimen at Parua.

205. **P. ruficornis,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, attenuated posteriorly; head and thorax brilliant black; elytra black, but not much shining; abdomen also black, slightly iridescent; legs, mandibles, and antennæ of different shades of red; palpi and tarsi more or less testaceous-red.

Head orbicular, plane above, with a row of three distinct punctures at inner side of each eye, an oblique row on each cheek, two punctures at the base, two between the latter and the middle equi-distant, and two in line with and close to the eyes. *Prothorax* moderately large, finely margined, rounded laterally, with depressed front angles; it has two moderate punctures before the middle, and one near the middle at each side. *Scutellum* triangular, punctate near the apex only. *Elytra* as long as but a little narrower than the thorax, and, conjointly, emarginate behind; their surface is finely and closely punctulated, and clothed with fine greyish hairs. *Abdomen* with sculpture and clothing somewhat similar to those observable on the elytra. The four hind *tibiæ* outwardly spinous, the posterior sparingly; front *tarsi* strongly dilated. *Antennæ* stout, gradually increasing in thickness; the basal joint shorter than the second and third united, these latter equal, eleventh larger than tenth, and all more or less obconical. There are a few long scattered hairs along the sides of the *body*. The last joint of the maxillary *palpi* is shorter than the penultimate and acutely conical.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one individual of the male sex near Whangarei Harbour.

206. **P. æneoceps,** *n.s.* Similar in form to *P. ruficornis*, but with the head more convex, larger eyes, and longer elytra.

Head and thorax æneo-piceous; elytra and abdomen fuscous, the former blackish; legs brownish-testaceous; the three first joints of the antennæ shining reddish-yellow, the others dull and infuscate.

Head with a longitudinal row of four punctures inside, and two behind each eye. *Prothorax* with two not very distant punctures near the front. *Elytra* and *abdomen* finely and similarly sculptured, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. The terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* is acuminate, and as long as the preceding one.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

My two specimens were found near Whangarei Harbour.

207. **P. enodis,** *n.s.* *Head* and thorax brilliant black; elytra and abdomen duller, the latter infuscate or with a greenish hue on some parts; legs fuscous; two basal joints of the antennæ shining and subtestaceous, the others obscure, dark brown, sometimes reddish-black.

Differs from *P. æneoceps* in sculpture; having on the *head* a row of

four punctures along the inner side of each eye, two or three behind each, and two at the base; the *prothorax* has two punctures in front of the middle, two, more remote, near the apex, and four or five along the base; the middle ones are the largest: *elytra* and *hind-body* closely and finely sculptured as in the preceding species, and clothed with fine griseous hairs; posterior *tibiæ* simple, the intermediate externally spinous and a little flexuose.

The antennæ and palpi resemble those of *P. æneoceps*.

Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Both my specimens were found at Parua.

208. **P. veteratorius,** *n.s.* *Head* and thorax shining black; elytra and hind-body brownish-black; femora and tarsi reddish, tibiæ blackish-brown; antennæ blackish, except the three reddish basal joints.

This species differs from *P. enodis* in the sculpture of the *head* only, having two distinct inter-antennal punctures; in both the *eyes* are large, occupying the greater portion of the sides of the head.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Three examples were found near Whangarei Heads.

209. **P. vividus,** *n.s.* *Head* and thorax brilliant bronzy black, elytra and abdomen brownish, legs nearly of the latter colour, mandibles red; antennæ with the three first joints reddish-testaceous, the remaining joints fuscous, becoming darker towards the extremity.

Head large, orbicular, broader than thorax, with rather prominent eyes; its sculpture consists of two very large inter-ocular punctiform impressions, a row of three smaller ones inside each eye, two at its base, and one or two behind each eye. *Prothorax* but little longer than broad, with two punctures in front of the middle, two or three close to each lateral margin, and four or five minute ones near the base. *Elytra* slightly broader than thorax, about as long as broad, and, together, emarginate behind; they are irregularly punctulate, clothed with fine pale-yellow hairs, and each elytron has an obvious rounded depression near the middle. *Abdomen* punctulate, and bearing hairs similar to those on the elytra. *Tibiæ* not distinctly spinose externally. *Antennæ* slightly thickened towards the end, their joints somewhat obconical, the three basal elongate and shining, the first not twice the length of the second or third.

Easily identified by its broad round head, and glossy appearance.

Length, $3–3\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}–\frac{2}{3}$.

I possess four or five examples which I found at Tairua and the environs of Whangarei Harbour.

210. **P. arctifrons,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, attenuated towards both extremities.

Head black, shining, narrow, oviform; indistinctly depressed between the eyes, its middle part smooth, the rest punctulate. *Prothorax* glossy, blackish, considerably narrowed and depressed anteriorly; with two or

four dorsal punctures, two before and two behind the middle, more or less distinct, two or three near each side, and a few small ones near the base. *Elytra* blackish, rather large, each very obtusely rounded behind, finely punctulated, and covered with fine, short, yellow hairs. *Abdomen* brownish, punctulated, and clothed with fine greyish hairs. *Femora* yellowish; *tibiæ* infuscate, the intermediate only, spinous externally. *Antennæ* long and robust, with obconical joints, and gradually dilated apically; their first joint reddish, rather short, not double the length of the second, which is shorter than the third. The last joint of the maxillary *palpi* is rather longer than the penultimate, and acuminate.

There will be no difficulty in separating this from the other New Zealand species, the contour of the body being sufficient for the purpose.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found my two specimens at Parua.

Group—PEDERIDÆ.

Prothoracic *spiracles* not visible. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead. *Labrum* generally membraneous laterally. Maxillary *palpi* more or less elongated, their last joint very small, frequently scarcely perceptible. *Ocelli* absent. *Elytra* as long as the sternum. *Abdomen* margined laterally, its seventh segment seldom distinct. Anterior and posterior *coxæ* conical, the intermediate always contiguous. *Tarsi* five-jointed. *Prothorax* with a membraneous space underneath.

Lithocharis.

Dej.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 94.

Mentum very short, slightly hollowed in front. *Ligula* small, divided into two divergent lobes and ciliated between them; its paraglossæ linear, slightly projecting. Last joint of the *palpi* very small, aciculate; the penultimate of the labial oval, swollen, larger than the first; that of the maxillary larger than the preceding, obconical. *Mandibles* falciform, provided inwardly with three or four stout teeth. *Labrum* large, rounded and membraneous laterally, more or less hollowed in the middle, with two teeth limiting this hollow in the majority. *Head* sub-quadrangular, attached to the thorax by a slender neck. *Antennæ* straight, filiform; the basal joint elongate, second and third shorter, obconical; joints four to ten of similar form, gradually becoming almost globular; eleventh oval. *Eyes* small, rounded, a little prominent. *Prothorax* more or less quadrangular. *Elytra* truncated behind. *Abdomen* linear. *Legs* rather long; anterior *femora* sometimes thickened, the four first *tarsal* joints of the same pair generally a little dilated; those of the other pairs gradually decreasing.

Body elongate, linear, rather depressed, winged.

211. **L. comptus,** *n.s.* Moderately elongate, robust; deep glossy black, tibiæ pitchy-red, tarsi yellowish, mandibles red.

Antennæ pilose, their two basal joints red, the former nearly twice the length of the latter, third shorter than first; joints three to seven more or less infuscate, eight to eleven yellowish, the last larger than the preceding. *Head* a good deal rounded, with four large punctiform impressions in front, two inter-antennal and two inter-ocular, and two much smaller ones between them, behind the eyes a few rather large punctures, the back part of the head and the neck closely punctate; eyes moderately large. *Prothorax* slightly convex, but little longer than broad, truncate at base and apex, somewhat narrowed posteriorly, and rounded laterally; its dorsal line is smooth, at each side of it there is an almost regular row of moderately large punctures not reaching the base, there are others beyond towards the sides, and the space between these large punctures and the base, though apparently smooth, is finely and remotely punctulated. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular, punctate. *Elytra* rather longer than broad, slightly curved laterally, finely margined, and conjointly emarginated behind; their surface, except the sutural line, is coarsely and closely punctured. *Abdomen* brownish-black, punctulate, with greyish pubescence. Anterior *femora* incrassated; *tibiæ* clothed with brownish hairs save at the extremity, where the pubescence, like that of the dilated joints of the front tarsi, is of a bright yellowish red colour.

Length, 5 lines; breadth, 1.

I have two specimens, one from Tairua, the other near Whangarei Harbour.

212. **L. zealandicus,** *Redten.; Voy. Novara, Zool.* Rufo-fusca, abdomine obscuriori, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, subtiliter densissime punctata, cinereo pubescens, thorace latitudine sua elytrisque paulo longiori, linea media sub-elevata lævi.

Long., 2 lin.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$.

213. **L. mandibularis,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar in form to *L. comptus*, but with the elytra rather shorter than the prothorax; brownish-red, the head and thorax darker, the tarsi and three terminal joints of the antennæ yellowish, the mandibles red and shining, body moderately glossy.

Antennæ finely pubescent, of nearly equal thickness throughout; their third joint shorter than the first, second a little longer than fourth, ninth and tenth quadrate. Apical joint of maxillary *palpi* excessively short. *Head* normal, rather broader than the thorax, finely and closely punctured. *Prothorax* longer than broad, slightly convex, oviform; with an almost smooth frontal space, the rest of its surface closely, but not at all coarsely, punctured. *Elytra* a little longer than broad, subtruncate behind, closely punctured and more or less pubescent. *Abdomen* punctulate and pubescent, the fourth and fifth segments blackish, the sixth of a pale chestnut colour. *Legs* robust.

L. zealandicus has a rather smaller, more dully coloured, and pubescent head; the body generally is more hairy, and the antennæ are shorter though similar in structure.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.
I found my unique example at Parua.

214. **L. ventralis,** *n.s.* *Thorax* and elytra chestnut-red, head darker, hind-body fuscous, the hind margin of all, half of the fifth and the ventral segments of a pale castaneous colour, legs chestnut-yellow, antennæ also of the latter colour, but with the intermediate joints more or less infuscate; head and thorax nearly nude, elytra finely pubescent, the abdomen distinctly.

Very much like *L. zealandicus*, but less robust, the head more quadrangular and less evidently punctate; the prothorax more oblong and nearly straight at the sides, with rounded angles; the elytra obviously larger than the thorax and finely punctured (the punctation of *L. zealandicus* being quite distinct); in both species the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is hardly distinguishable, whilst that of *L. comptus* is quite distinct.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{4}$.
I found three specimens near Whangarei.

Group—OMALIDÆ.

The *spiracles* of the prothorax invisible. *Antennæ* with eleven joints, straight, inserted below the lateral margins of the forehead. *Labrum* entire, often provided with a membraneous border in front, or with two appendages of similar nature at the anterior angles. *Paraglossæ* absent, Two *ocelli* on the upper part of the forehead. *Elytra* ordinarily longer than the sternum. *Abdomen* strongly margined. Anterior *coxæ* conical. prominent; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* with five joints. *Prothorax* with a membraneous space underneath.

Omalium.

Gravenh.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 143.

Mentum transversal, a little narrowed and truncated at apex. *Ligula* bilobed; its lobes rounded. Labial *palpi* with the second joint short, the first and third equal; the second of the maxillary moderately long, third short, the apical more or less elongate and almost acuminate. Lobes of the *maxillæ* membraneous; the external slightly longer than the internal, ciliated at the extremity. *Mandibles* short, unarmed. *Labrum* transversal, furnished with a short membraneous border and ciliated in front. *Head* trigonal, provided with a rather distinct neck. *Eyes* moderate, rounded, prominent; *ocelli* situated near the margin of the eyes. *Antennæ* gradually thickened towards the extremity; the basal longer and stouter than the others, second and third obconical, sub-equal; joints four to ten of variable form, in general, gradually becoming transverse, eleventh short, oval. *Prothorax* usually narrower that the elytra, transversal. *Elytra* covering the base of the abdomen. *Abdomen* more or less elongate, rounded posteriorly, strongly margined

laterally. *Legs* rather short; *tibiæ* very finely spinose; *tarsi* short, their four basal joints very short, equal to one another, the apical as long as or longer than the others taken together.

Body oblong or elongate, depressed, smooth or finely pubescent, winged.

215. **O. hebes,** *n.s.* Elongate, moderately broad, depressed; head dull black behind the antennæ, rufo-castaneous in front; thorax and elytra of the latter colour, the former having its discoidal space, the latter their apical portion, blackish, both glossy; abdomen chestnut-coloured, paler behind, with its fourth and fifth segments blackish; antennæ black, their second and third joints somewhat rufescent; legs and palpi reddish.

Head indistinctly elevated longitudinally on the middle, its forehead smooth and shining, the rest of its surface dull but not distinctly sculptured. *Antennæ* pubescent, their second joint smaller than third, fourth smaller than fifth, joints five to ten gradually enlarged and about as broad as long, sub-obconical, eleventh longer than tenth, ovate. *Prothorax* broader than the head but narrower than the elytra, transverse, rounded laterally and almost sinuously narrowed behind the middle, with rectangular hind angles; it is margined and somewhat explanated at the sides; the oblong dorsal space is depressed, especially at the base, smooth on the middle, but beyond, like the rest of the surface, distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* margined laterally, broader and much longer than the prothorax, very obtusely rounded behind so as to seem truncate; their surface moderately and rather closely punctured. *Abdomen* longer than, but hardly as broad as, the thorax, remotely punctulate and finely pubescent. *Tibiæ* not perceptibly spinous externally.

This, as well as the following species have two almost equi-distant ocelli on the *back part* of the head; they will afterwards be dissociated, so as to form three or more distinct genera.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

Not uncommon near Whangarei Harbour amongst decaying vegetable matter, principally that of the *Nikau*.

216. **O. sulcithorax,** *n.s.* Moderately shining; thorax and base of elytra castaneous, head and elytra blackish, abdomen brownish-black but paler at the extremity, the four basal joints of the antennæ reddish, the remainder dull and blackish.

The *head* is more or less distinctly depressed longitudinally near each side, with two large punctures near the base immediately in front of the ocelli, its surface, generally, punctate. *Antennæ* with joints two to four obviously narrower than the succeeding ones, which are transverse, the eleventh, however, being longer than tenth, and obtuse. *Prothorax* transversal, scarcely broader than the head in line with the eyes, obtusely rounded laterally and a little narrowed, but hardly sinuated posteriorly; there are two broad grooves on each side of the middle not attaining the base or apex, and a shorter and broader one near each

side; it is moderately punctured. *Elytra* longer than broad, considerably wider than the thorax; their punctation is arranged in rows so that they appear somewhat striate. *Abdomen* punctulate and pubescent.

It may be at once separated from *O. hebes* by its smaller size, smaller sulcate prothorax, and larger elytra.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Harbour.

217. **O. agrestis,** *n.s.* Shining brownish-black, coarsely punctate. Palpi and tarsi yellowish, legs brownish-testaceous; the five basal joints of the antennæ shining, the others dull black.

Head, save the antennal orbits, coarsely punctured and rather uneven. *Antennæ* with their first joint dark red, the next four pale red. *Prothorax* broader than the head but narrower than the elytra, transversal, with depressed and obtusely rounded front angles, narrowed towards the base, its posterior angles distinct; there are two more or less obvious basal depressions, divided by a smooth median space, the only part not rather coarsely punctured. *Elytra* about twice the length of the prothorax, sub-truncate behind; each obliquely depressed near the middle, somewhat irregularly punctured, though quite punctate-striate behind near the suture. *Abdomen* a little longer than the elytra, punctulate and pubescent. *Legs* simple.

This is the most coarsely sculptured of its allies.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one example in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

218. **O. spadix,** *n.s.* Head and thorax dark red; elytra and hind-body castaneous, the former more obscurely coloured behind; legs testaceous.

Head broadly depressed on each side of the middle, smooth in front, with moderately rough but indefinite sculpture. *Prothorax* intermediate in breadth between the head and elytra, as much narrowed in front as behind, with rectangular posterior angles; there are two broad longitudinal depressions, one on each side of the middle, and another near each hind angle; its whole surface closely punctate. *Elytra* not twice the length of the prothorax, closely punctured, almost striate. *Abdomen* much longer than the elytra, punctulate and pubescent. *Antennæ* with the first five joints shining red, joints three to five narrow, six to ten rather broader than long and of a dull blackish colour, as well as the obtuse terminal joint.

Allied to *O. agrestis* but readily distinguished therefrom by the difference in sculpture; and from *O. sulcithorax* by the absence of basal foveæ on the head.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one individual only, I believe, at Parua.

219. **O. tectum,** *n.s.* Moderately shining, chestnut brown, head and elytra darkest, legs testaceous, last six joints of the antennæ blackish and dull, the others reddish.

Head, relatively, rather large, with prominent cheeks, smooth between the antennæ, elsewhere distinctly punctate, with two large punctures near the base. *Antennæ* rather short, their fourth and fifth joints small, third as long as the exposed part of the first but more slender than it, especially at its base, joints six to ten transverse, eleventh not twice as long as the tenth, obtuse.

Prothorax considerably sinuously narrowed behind the middle; with two broad furrows, deepest behind, not quite reaching the base or apex, the longitudinal line dividing them smooth, but the remainder of the surface distinctly punctate. *Elytra* longer than broad, a little wider than thorax, their sides parallel; they are punctate-striate, the striæ, however, not reaching the base. *Abdomen* punctulate and finely pubescent.

The insect is parallel-sided, with short, compact antennæ, and large head; the latter character will lead to its recognition. This and the two following species may be placed together in one genus, on account of the large sub-quadrangular head, &c.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found this new form under bark at Parua.

220. O. genalis, *n.s.* *Shining*, pale reddish chestnut, head and antennæ reddish, the apical portion of each elytron with a large blackish space, legs similar in colour to the prothorax.

Head large, almost quadrangular, its hind angles distinct but not acute and distant from the small not at all prominent eyes; the labrum and frontal part smooth and yellowish; its surface is finely punctured, most sparingly on the middle; with two broad, elongate, basal furrows, and having the ocelli situated near the neck; the mandibles are red and shining.

Antennæ gradually incrassated, joints six to ten slightly laxly articulated and transversal, eleventh ovate and obtuse.

Prothorax transverse, finely margined, not quite so large as the head, a good deal, yet hardly curvedly, narrowed posteriorly, its anterior angles obtuse and a little depressed, the posterior rectangular, its base rounded; there are two broad dorsal grooves, having the appearance of a broad discoidal depression defined by a slightly raised median and two lateral spaces, these elevated portions are smooth, the rest moderately punctured. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, smooth. *Elytra* rather broader than and nearly twice the length of the prothorax, sub-truncate behind; almost punctate-striate, their sculpture, however, less obvious behind. *Abdomen* rather longer than the elytra, punctulate, with yellowish pubescence, which, on the rest of the body, is hardly discernible.

The insect, if it were not for the posterior contraction of the prothorax, would be quite parallel-sided; it is flattened above, with a broad neck.

One example has the head black. The form of the head will serve to distinguish the species.

Length, $1\frac{1}{5}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found this species in the forests bordering Whangarei Harbour.

221. O. politulus, *n.s.* *Depressed*, sub-parallel, somewhat polished, reddish-testaceous; a longitudinal line on the head, the sides of the thorax, and the abdomen of a darker hue, but quite glossy.

Head large, sub-quadrate, narrowed anteriorly, with prominent but rounded hind angles; moderately bi-impressed at the base, and rather distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* depressed on the middle, but without apparent median elevation to separate the depression into two distinct grooves when viewed from above; when examined from the front angles, however, it will be seen that there are really two elongate impressions defined by a smooth linear space, the surface, otherwise, is punctate. The *elytra* are almost punctured in striæ, the sculpture becoming obsolete towards the extremity. *Abdomen* longer than the elytra, punctulate. The pubescence is confined almost exclusively to the hind-body, though there are a few isolated hairs near the sides.

The insect is rather smaller than *O. genalis*, more glossy and coarsely sculptured, and brighter in colour.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$.

The specimen before me was discovered at Parua.

222. O. crenulatus, *n.s.* Head, thorax, and hind-body black, elytra brownish, legs testaceous, the seven terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous.

Head without distinct ocelli, sub-quadrate, with slightly raised antennal orbits, and rather prominent mandibles; there is a dull, oblong, inter-antennal space limited by finely impressed lines, and behind this it is moderately punctured, but at the sides the punctation is coarse and rugose. *Prothorax* rounded behind, so as to be adapted to the emarginate base of the elytra, transversal, slightly curved laterally and but little narrowed posteriorly, with crenulate margins; there are two broad impressions proceeding from the base but not attaining the apex, the longitudinal space between them is impressed from the apex to, or beyond, the middle, and there is a more or less obvious depression near each side broader than any of those on the disc; its punctation is not very close or coarse on the middle but becomes coarser laterally. *Elytra* not very much longer, but, behind, broader than the thorax; each not very deeply but rather widely depressed from the base to beyond the middle; they are moderately punctured, some of the punctures become confluent so as to form irregular interrupted striæ. *Abdomen* considerably longer than the elytra, its sculpture fine and indefinite, nearly nude, but each segment is ciliated behind with fine, short, yellowish hairs. *Legs* moderately long; middle *tibiæ* somewhat arcuated externally, the anterior coarsely fringed. *Antennæ* gradually thickened, their four basal joints reddish, each rather longer than broad; joints five to ten at least as broad as long, eleventh larger than tenth, ovate.

This and the two following species cannot be satisfactorily located at present.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found two in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour.

223. **O. pullus,** *n.s.* In general outline and colouration, this species closely resembles *O. crenulatus*, but only the three first joints of the *antennæ* are red and longer than broad, whilst the following seven are sub-quadrate and of an obscure fuscous colour. The *head* is trigonal, with large, prominent, distinctly facetted eyes, and distinct, shining, antennal orbits; its punctation is neither close nor coarse, the space between the antennæ dull and impunctate. The *prothorax* has incrassated, entire, side margins, rounded before the middle, narrowed, but not sinuated, posteriorly, with distinct, though not acute, hind angles; three discoidal furrows extend from base to apex, and it is also broadly impressed at each side, where the punctation is closer and coarser than elsewhere. *Elytra* broader than thorax, closely covered with elongate punctiform impressions so as to appear longitudinally wrinkled. *Abdomen* very sparsely pubescent, the segments not fringed behind. Front *tibiæ* spinous externally and somewhat excised near the apex.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

My two specimens were detected at Parua.

224. **O. tibiale,** *n.s.* Head and thorax pale castaneous, the latter the lighter in colour; elytra and hind-body testaceous shaded with brown; legs pale yellow; the last six joints of the antennæ dull, blackish, the first testaceous, joints two to four intermediate in colour.

Head smaller than thorax, and, as far as the margin of the epistome, quadrangular; a quadrate space in front limited by linear depressions is finely sculptured and less glossy than the other parts of the head, there is an elongate depression on the vertex, and the surface generally is punctate, more coarsely near the eyes. *Prothorax* a good deal broader than long, as wide as the base of the elytra behind, where it is rounded, it is moderately curved at the sides, and not greatly narrowed posteriorly; the disc is tri-sulcate, the space near the front angles slightly raised, so that there seems to be a broad depression near the middle of each side, its surface is punctured, the linear spaces between the discoidal furrows least so. *Elytra* rather longer than thorax, widest behind, truncate at apex, each elytron with a broad shallow depression proceeding from the shoulder; their whole surface is moderately punctured, and the sides and concave parts darker in colour than the rest. *Abdomen* obsoletely punctured, the hind margin of the four basal segments indistinctly ciliated with greyish hairs. The anterior *tibiæ* are gradually expanded and spinous to beyond the middle, and from thence abruptly excised towards the extremity, thus leaving an evident gap at the apex; the intermediate are finely and regularly fringed with spines along their whole outer edge; the posterior are simple. The *body* is nearly nude, and not very glossy. The four basal joints of the *antennæ* are more slender than those which follow; their orbits are a little elevated and shining.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

FAMILY—PSELAPHIDES.

Mentum sub-quadrangular, truncated in front. *Ligula* membraneous, very small; the paraglossæ very large, divergent, ciliated inwardly. Lobes of the *maxillæ* membraneous, flattened, unarmed, ciliated inwardly; the external very much larger than the internal. Maxillary *palpi* usually very elongate, four-jointed; the labial small, two-jointed. *Mandibles*, in nearly all, short, broad, denticulated inwardly, the extremity acute and bent. *Antennæ* clavate or sub-cylindrical, often moniliform. *Elytra* truncated, short, leaving the greater part of the abdomen exposed. *Abdomen* scarcely mobile, composed of five, very rarely six, segments, all horny above. Anterior *coxæ* conical, prominent; the posterior transversal, contiguous. *Tarsi* three-jointed, cylindrical, terminated by one or two simple claws, and slightly pubescent underneath.

Group—PSELAPHIDÆ.

Maxillary *palpi* more or less large, nearly always four-jointed. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, very rarely only ten-jointed. Abdominal segments distinct above. *Head* trigonal or sub-rhomboidal.

Tyrus.

Aubè; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 167.

Maxillary *palpi* with four joints; first very small; second rather long, clavate and arched; third spiral; fourth a little longer and furnished with a membraneous appendage. *Head* triangular; forehead prolonged, with a small tubercle near the antennæ. *Antennæ* rather long, terminated by a moderate club; the second joint rather longer than the six following ones, sub-cylindrical, the latter obconical, short; the ninth and tenth thicker and longer, moniliform; eleventh oval. *Prothorax* oviform, rather short. *Elytra* a little depressed. *Abdomen* very slightly depressed, and margined laterally. *Legs* rather long; first joint of the *tarsi* very small, the two following longer, sub-equal, the last terminated by two equal claws. *Body* long, and a little convex.

225. **T. mutandus**, *Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1874, *pt.* iv., *Dec. Rufescens*, antice angustatus, sat dense setosus, impunctatus; *pedibus* elongatis; *elytrorum* stria suturali foveolata.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, reddish-yellow, first and second joints about equally stout; first longer than second; second about as long as broad; third, fourth and fifth about equal in length, each a little longer than broad; joints six, seven, eight slightly shorter than the preceding joints, especially the eighth; ninth joint stouter and longer than the eighth, about as long as broad; tenth joint slightly

broader and a little shorter than ninth, not quite so long as broad; eleventh joint stout, oval, as long as the two preceding ones, but stouter than they are. *Head* narrow, not half the width of the elytra, the antennæ approximate at their insertion, the tubercles contiguous but separated by a well-marked channel, on each side near the eye is a distinct fovea; the vertex is elevated, smooth and shining. *Thorax* longer than broad, only about half as broad as the elytra, much narrowed in front, behind the middle with a very deeply-impressed curved line, which terminates on each side in a deep but ill-defined impression; it has no punctures, but is clothed with a short upright pubescence. *Elytra* bright reddish-yellow, much narrowed at the shoulders, each with a sutural stria which is very deeply impressed at the base, and outside this a short, deep and broad humeral impression; they have no punctation, but are clothed, especially about the sides, with a long, fine, upright, pale pubescence. *Hind-body* short and convex, pubescent, the first segment only slightly longer than the second. *Legs* long and slender, the claws of the tarsi small.

Auckland: two specimens sent by Mr. Lawson. They show no differences from one another, and I do not know their sex.

This insect, though its characters agree in the main with those of *Tyrus mucronotatus*, in its appearance and form comes much nearer the genus *Tychus*; and though it cannot be associated with that genus on account of the double claws, it will probably be ultimately referred to a distinct genus. The maxillary palpi appear in their structure to be about intermediate between the two genera. They are about as long as the head; second joint very slender at the base, abruptly dilated towards the extremity; third joint sub-globular, but its point of insertion forms a very short stalk; fourth joint oval, but with a distinct fine stalk at its base.

Pselaphus.

Herbst.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 169.

Maxillary *palpi* four-jointed; the first joint rather long, filiform, and a little arched; second longer, a little inflated at its extremity; third triangular, very small; fourth nearly always as large as the three preceding joints taken together, like a long oval club, very slender, and terminated by a small membraneous appendage.

Head prolonged anteriorly, with a small antennal tubercle. *Antennæ* long, terminating in a club, with eleven joints; the first a little elongate; second shorter; joints three to eight short, nearly equal to one another; ninth and tenth very much larger; eleventh largest of all, oval. *Prothorax* oviform, always longer than broad. *Elytra* a little depressed. *Abdomen* short, its first segment always larger than the following ones united. *Legs* rather long; *tarsi* three-jointed; the basal joint very small; second very long; third a little shorter, terminated by a single claw. *Body* long, a little depressed.

226. **P. pauper,** *Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 492. *Rufo-castaneus*, nitidus; *capite* medio impressione magna; *prothorace*

elongato, impressione basali curvata bene distincta; *elytris* stria discoidali sat profunde impressa.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Obs.—*P. lineato*, King, peraffinis; prothoracis impressione magis profunda, ejusque parte basali nitida, elytrorumque stria discoidali bene distincta, differt.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, the ninth joint but little thickened. *Head* with the channel between the frontal processes rather broad, and terminating between the eyes in a deep impression, which is continued backwards along the vertex. *Thorax* not more than half the width of the elytra, longer than broad, not much dilated in the middle, in front of the base with a deep curved impression, the part behind this shining like the rest of the upper surface. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, much narrowed at the shoulders, each with a sutural, and a very distinct curved discoidal stria; they are quite shining and furnished with a few fine curved hairs. *Hind-body* rather densely set with very fine depressed hairs.

Hokitika. The four specimens of this species sent me by Mr. Edwards, show no characters to distinguish the sexes, and I suppose them all to be females.

Note.—I found one example only on the East Coast (Tairua).

227. **P. pilistriatus**, *n.s.* *Body* red, the elytra and legs paler than the thorax, the tarsi and palpi yellow. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the basal joint stout, considerably larger than the second, which is a little longer than broad; joints three to eight about equal; ninth distinctly larger than eighth, longer than broad; tenth a little larger than ninth, much narrower at base than apex; eleventh large, somewhat dilated inwardly and obliquely truncated towards the extremity, the form, consequently, not quite oval, it is pointed. *Head* deeply impressed between the eyes, the depression extending from the prominent, sub-contiguous antennal tubercles to the back part of the head, where it is shallow; its surface is sparingly clothed with fine yellow hairs; eyes coarsely facetted; palpi as long as antennæ. *Prothorax* convex, longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, about half as wide as the elytra, impunctate; with a curved basal impression, and a few fine, yellowish hairs. *Elytra* at their base as wide as the thorax, considerably but gradually dilated posteriorly, much longer than the thorax; each elytron bears a well-marked sutural, and two less obvious discoidal striæ, the inner well-defined at the base, and neither quite straight; the discoidal clothing, consisting of fine, pallid, semi-erect hairs, is confined to the striæ and marginal line, and the apical portion is densely fringed with fine yellow pubescence. *Hind body* somewhat infuscate, sparingly clothed with distinct, short, yellowish hairs, most closely distributed on the margins and extremity.

Length, nearly 1 line.

This species resembles *P. pauper*, but is smaller. I have one mutilated individual, which I found near Whangarei Harbour.

Bryaxis.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 174.

Maxillary *palpi* four-jointed; the basal joint very small; second, rather long, and somewhat clavate; third small, sub-globular, and angulated externally; fourth oval or fusiform, terminated by a small membraneous appendage. *Head* triangular, having in front, on each side, a small antennal fossa. The *antennæ* are rather long, with ten or eleven joints, and terminating in a long club; their intermediate joints of variable form, often moniliform. *Prothorax* more or less narrowed behind, dilated laterally either in front of or near the middle. *Elytra* convex. *Abdomen* edged laterally, of variable length, its first segment in general very large. *Legs* long; their *tarsi* with three joints, of which the first is very small, and the following two long, nearly equal, the last terminated by a single claw.

Body moderately long, convex.

228. **B. inflata,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 497. *Pilosa*, nitida, rufescens, capite prothoraceque picescentibus; vertice foveis duabus magnis; *prothorace* basi trifoveolata, foveis lateralibus magnis, sulco curvato profundo conjunctis; *elytris* abbreviatis, apice utrinque fortiter sinuatis, estriatis; *abdomine* valde convexo; *metasterno* brevissimo.

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

Mas. Abdomine segmento 2° ventrali apice medio leviter emarginato, seg. 4° basi tuberculo parvo, 6° leviter impresso.

Antennæ pilose, rather stout, fifth joint distinctly longer than the contiguous ones; ninth joint hardly broader than the eighth; tenth transverse, nearly twice as broad as the ninth; eleventh joint large, a little broader than the tenth, distinctly pointed at the extremity. Apical joints of maxillary *palpi* stout. The part of the *head* in front of the antennæ distinctly rostrate; the upper surface of the head with two very large pubescent foveæ between the eyes.

Thorax sub-globose, in front of the base with a very deep curved impression, terminating on each side in a large fovea, and in its middle impressed with a small and not very distinct fovea.

Elytra not longer than the thorax, rounded at the sides and greatly narrowed at the base; convex, without striæ or humeral impression, but emarginate on each side at the extremity.

Hind-body very convex, all its dorsal segments about equal in length.

Of this very distinct species several specimens have been sent from Auckland, by Mr. T. Lawson.

Note.—I found a few individuals at Tairua.

229. **B. sharpi,** *n.s.* The facies of this species so much resembles that of *B. inflata*, that the two insects are apt to be confounded; the head, thorax, and hind-body are dark-red, the antennæ, legs, and palpi are yellowish-red of variable shades, the antennæ gene-

rally redder than the other organs, and the elytra are shining yellow; the whole of the body is, more or less, clothed with rather long yellowish hairs. The second antennal joint is smaller than the basal one, but larger than the third; joints three to seven are about equal to one another; the fifth, however, is a little longer than those near it; eighth very small; ninth a little larger than eighth; tenth transverse, not twice the width of the ninth; eleventh large, pointed; they are densely pubescent.

Head with the vertex convex, somewhat dilated laterally and abruptly rounded behind, and, on each side, close to the eye, but rather in front of it, is a large fovea. *Prothorax* convex, rounded, with a large fovea at each side just behind the dilated portion, but without other depressions; its base is finely margined. *Elytra* about as long as thorax, widest behind, considerably rounded laterally, with the shoulders narrow; the suture is depressed, but they are seemingly without sculpture, and shining. *Hind-body* large, rounded, and convex. *Legs* long and stout, with somewhat flexuose *tibiæ*.

Length, 1 line.

I found this fine species at Tairua, and have named it in honour of Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire. It may be at once distinguished from *B. inflata* by the absence of the distinct basal impression of the thorax.

230. **B. abdominalis**, *n.s.* This species, in general outline and colouration, is very similar to *B. sharpi*, but it is much larger, the pubescence, except on the hind-body, is relatively finer and more scanty; the head and thorax are shining red, not so dark as in the preceding; the legs are stout, the four hind tibiæ are flexuose as in the two preceding species, but the anterior, from near the middle to the extremity, are considerably bent inwards. The *head* has its vertex much elevated, so that the anterior portion seems depressed, and there is a large fovea near each eye, where the pubescence is conspicuous. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, convex, and rounded, with a large fovea at each side near the middle, otherwise smooth and unimpressed. *Elytra* about as long as thorax, rounded laterally, and considerably narrowed towards the shoulders; the apex of each elytron with an obvious central lobe, beyond it a sinuation, and obliquely truncated towards the suture; the sutural region is a little depressed, but the rest of their surface is without distinct sculpture. *Hind-body* long, convex, and, particularly the apical segments, densely covered with bright yellow hairs.

The chief peculiarity of this insect consists in the remarkable form of the second and third last segments of the *abdomen;* these are deeply excavated, and the margins of each terminate in two horny protuberances, the intervening space being distinctly excised and ciliated.

When I discovered this extraordinary creature, I at first imagined that the abdominal cavities had been the result of accident, but a more careful examination with a microscope leaves no doubt that this structure is quite natural. I found one specimen at Tairua.

Length, 1¾ lines.

231. **B. micans,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 497. *Rufescens*, nitida, impunctata, setis elongatis erectis parce vestita; *capite* fronte depressâ, vertice bifoveolato; *prothorace* elongato, simplice; *elytris* striâ suturali minus distinctâ, discoidali nullâ.

Long. corp., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mas. Antennis articulo 5° magno, intus acuminato, articulis 9–11 distortis; metasterno medio impresso; trochanteribus anterioribus spinâ tenui; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali ante apicem tuberculis duobus, apice setiformibus subito recurvis.

Fem. incog.

♂ *Antennæ* rather stout, first joint elongate, quite as long as the three following joints together, these scarcely differing from one another; fifth joint elongate, inwardly projecting and angulate, joints nine, ten, and eleven forming a distorted club; the tenth joint is broader than the ninth, but has its base cut away on one side, and its apical portion projecting; the eleventh joint is large, and it also is irregularly formed, its base being broad and oblique, and the articulation not in the middle but on one side. *Head* depressed in front, so that the antennal tubercles are distinct, and between the eyes with two distinct foveæ. *Thorax* narrow and elongate, longer than broad, the sides prominent in the middle, the base margined; on each side, behind the projecting part of the thorax, and obscured by it, there is a not very easily seen fovea. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, with a fine sutural stria, but otherwise without striæ or depressions. The whole of the upper surface is shining, and impunctate, but bears some long, sparing, fine hairs.

Mr. Edwards has sent me two specimens of this species taken in New Zealand, but with no indication of what part of the islands they were found in.

The *female*, I suspect, resembles the ♂ exactly in size, colour, and facies, but differs therefrom in the absence of the spines on the trochanters and abdomen, and by its unimpressed metasternum; its head is a little smaller, and the frontal depression less, and the vertical foveæ are much smaller. But the most striking character that distinguishes it is that the antennæ are eleven-jointed, the ninth joint being intermediate in size between the eighth and tenth joints; the tenth and eleventh joints are smaller than in the male, and without any excavations. A comparison of the antennæ of the two sexes renders it evident that it is the ninth joint that has disappeared in the male sex, and, on examination, I feel pretty clear that the disparity has arisen by the complete anchylosis of the ninth and tenth joints of the male antennæ.

Note.—The above reference to the female was added by Dr. Sharp to his description of *B. dispar*. I found both sexes inhabiting ants' nests, and examination proves his surmise to be correct.

232. **B. clavatus,** *n.s.* Allied to *B. micans* and *impar*, and about intermediate in form between them; the body of a dark shining red colour, the legs, antennæ, and elytra paler, nearly nude, but the antennæ and hind-body are pubescent.

Head relatively large, about as wide as thorax, very slightly depressed between the small, not at all prominent, rather distant, antennal tubercles,

almost smooth, and impunctate. *Thorax* convex, not nearly so wide as the elytra, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, and somewhat sinuously narrowed behind; its surface is perfectly smooth and impunctate. *Elytra* large, convex, much longer than thorax, narrowed near the base, the apex is truncate, but behind, on each elytron, there is a piceous curved line which might be mistaken for the true apex; each has a fine sutural stria, and the shoulders are slightly elevated, but there is no other visible sculpture. The *hind-body* is comparatively small, deflexed, and clothed with distinct but very short hairs.

The *antennæ* are longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the first eight rather slender, the three apical enormously developed; the basal joint is longer and stouter than the second, the third and fourth about equal, fifth distinctly larger than the contiguous ones, sixth and eighth small, ninth transverse, very much larger than eighth, tenth very large, transversal, strongly produced outwardly, so that it is broader than the head, eleventh large, rounded and pointed, about half as broad as the tenth.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found two male examples of this species at Tairua; it can be at once identified by the strongly transverse, enormously developed, tenth antennal joint, quite unlike the form of any other New Zealand species known to me.

233. **B. piciceps,** *n.s.* This species somewhat resembles *B. micans*, but the hind-body and elytra, conjointly, form a convex oval figure, and the structure of the antennæ differs materially.

The *head* is moderately large and smooth, shining reddish black in colour, with two small foveæ on the vertex, and joined to the thorax by means of a distinct neck. *Thorax* convex, a little dilated laterally near the middle, rather longer than broad, unimpressed. *Elytra* convex, much broader and nearly two times longer than thorax, regularly rounded laterally, with a sutural stria on each, but not otherwise impressed. *Hind-body* deflexed. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, joints two to eight nearly equal, the fifth slightly longer than fourth; ninth larger than eighth, transverse; tenth larger than ninth, also transverse; eleventh large, rounded.

The *body* is shining, almost destitute of pubescence, the head darker in colour than the thorax and elytra, which are pitchy-red, the legs are of a somewhat infuscate red, and the antennæ are piceous.

I have a second specimen, in which the neck is invisible, but it is otherwise exactly similar to the insect I selected as the type of the species, and I include both forms under the above name.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found my two specimens at Tairua.

234. **B. dispar,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 498. *Piceo-rufa*, nitida, setis elongatis tenuissimis parcius vestita; vertice bifoveolato, fronte depressâ; *prothorace* simplice, latitudine haud longiore; *elytris* striâ suturali distinctâ, discoidali nullâ.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mas. Antennis 10-articulatis, articulis duobus ultimis extus concavis; trochanteribus anterioribus spinâ tenui elongatâ armatis; abdomine segmento 2° ventrali ante apicem processis tenuibus duobus leviter recurvis insigne.

♂ *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, first joint scarcely so long as the two following together; fifth joint longer but scarcely stouter than the contiguous ones; eighth joint small, scarcely so large as the seventh; ninth joint large, cut away on one side, so as to leave the apical portion prominent on that side; eleventh joint large, much broader in one direction than in the other, and with one of the two broad faces impressed or concave. *Head* with the front much depressed in the middle, and the vertex with two large foveæ. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, the sides dilated a little in front of the middle, and on each side there is an indistinct fovea behind the dilated part. *Elytra* much longer than the thorax, with a deep and distinct sutural stria, but without other impressions. Legs long, and rather slender.

The whole of the upper surface is shining and impunctate, and bears some long, fine hairs.

I have received five specimens, all males, of this species, taken at Auckland, from Mr. Edwards.

Note.—I found a few individuals, of both sexes, at Tairua. In the female the penultimate joint is larger than its predecessor, and the last joint of the antennæ is ovate.

235. **B. impressifrons,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to the female of *B. dispar*; being of a shining red colour, the head and ventral segments darkest, the palpi and apical joints of the antennæ a little infuscate. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, ten-jointed; their basal joint stout, much longer and broader than second; third and fourth equal, smaller than second; fifth a little broader, and two times longer than fourth, as long but not so stout as the first; sixth as broad as but a good deal shorter than fifth; seventh and eighth about as wide as sixth, transverse, the eighth only about half the length of the sixth; ninth moderately large, about as long as broad, its internal apex produced in the form of a stout claw-shaped spine; tenth joint larger than ninth, broadly oval; the last six joints are covered with very short pubescence, so as to render them dull and rough. *Head* nearly as wide as thorax, with a broad but not very deep impression extending from the front to behind the eyes, this depression is divided into two distinct parts by a carinated interval between the eyes, and the lateral space behind the eye is also depressed. *Prothorax* a little longer than broad, a good deal narrowed and rounded anteriorly, with a sinuation towards the base, so that it seems to be somewhat dilated laterally at the middle; it is convex and uneven, there being a large, somewhat curved depression at each side behind the middle, almost confluent towards the dorsal line, and extending towards the front; these impressions are irregular in form. The *elytra* are convex, rather long, wider than

thorax, their base and apex truncate, the sides a little rounded, the shoulders are narrowed; they are smooth and shining, quite impunctate; but with the usual sutural striæ, and a slight humeral elevation. *Hind-body* deflexed, its basal segment rather large. The intermediate *tibiæ* are slightly flexuose, and a little excised inwardly near the apex; the hind pair are a little dilated near the apex, and at that point distinctly bent inwards; tarsi yellow.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from one example which I found at Tairua.

236. **B. mundus**, *n.s.* This insect is allied to *B. micans* and *impar*, being less elongate than the former, and with a longer thorax than the latter, but more nearly approaching it in the structure of the *antennæ*, which are finely pilose and ten-jointed; the basal joint is cylindric, longer and much stouter than the second, which is larger than the third; third and fourth equal; fifth to eighth of equal breadth, a little broader than fourth, the eighth very short; ninth large, conspicuous, nearly obconical, not much longer than broad, almost truncate at apex; the tenth joined to ninth by means of a very short, slender stalk, of the same breadth as its predecessor, but longer, oblong, obtusely rounded. *Head* nearly as broad as thorax, antennal tubercles very indistinct, with two elongate foveæ between them, and two others on the vertex. *Prothorax* convex, a little longer than broad, dilated laterally in the middle, rounded anteriorly, and sinuously narrowed behind; its surface is quite smooth and shining. *Elytra* longer and wider than thorax, narrowed towards the shoulders; each elytron with a sutural stria, the rest of the surface unimpressed. *Pygidium* deflexed and pubescent. *Legs* pubescent, the two hind pairs of tibiæ flexuose.

The insect is of a shining red colour, the head, thorax and elytra are quite nude.

In the *female*, the basal antennal joint is not appreciably broader than the second, the ninth joint is not quite so large, and is obliquely truncated at apex; the frontal foveæ are less obvious, and the body is of a darker colour.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found five specimens at Tairua.

237. **B. crassicornis**, *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *B. micans* in general outline, of a dark shining red, the legs and elytra paler.

Antennæ stout, ten-jointed, as long as head and thorax; the two basal joints stout, the second not much smaller than the first; joints three to seven become shorter and more transverse, the seventh as broad as the eighth but short; eighth large, oblong; ninth larger than eighth, sub-oblong, obliquely truncated at apex; the tenth not so large as ninth, rounded; the seven basal joints are smooth and shining, the eighth and ninth, owing to their very short pubescence, are quite dull and somewhat piceous, and the last is of the same colour as the basal ones, but not so bright. *Head* as broad as thorax, with two foveæ on the vertex, and the space between these and the somewhat transverse antennal tubercles depressed.

Thorax convex, the base a little depressed, rounded in front, and a little contracted posteriorly; it is not much longer than broad, and is, apparently, destitute of sculpture and clothing. *Elytra* longer and broader than thorax, a little narrowed towards the shoulders, with fine sutural striæ, but otherwise smooth and shining. *Hind-body* deflexed and finely pilose. *Legs* rather long, the four front tibiæ nearly straight.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one individual only, probably a male, at Tairua.

238. **B. deformis,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 499. ♀ *Rufescens*, nitida, setis elongatis tenuissimis parcius vestita; *capite* quadrifoveolato (foveis frontalibus antice minus discretis); *prothorace* simplice; *elytris* striâ suturali profundâ, discoidali nullâ; *pedibus* quatuor anterioribus deformibus, tibiis extus curvatis.

Long. corp., 2 mm.

This species closely resembles the ♀ of *B. dispar*, but has the antennæ shorter and stouter, and has two foveæ in the frontal depression, which appear quite distinct when viewed from above, but less so when looked at from the front. The four front tibiæ are extremely remarkable, as from the middle to the extremity they are much bent outwards; this form is so remarkable that I at first supposed the legs were deformed, but after a careful examination, I have concluded that it is more probably natural. Except for the characters mentioned above, the insect closely resembles the ♀ *B. dispar*.

A single individual has been sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand, but with no more special locality indicated.

239. **B. impar,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 500. *Rufescens*, nitida, glabra, vertice bifoveolato; *clypeo* antice transversim impresso; *elytris* striâ suturali minus profundâ.

Long. corp., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas. Antennis 10-articulatis, art. 9° maximo; metasterno late sed parum profunde impresso; abdomine segmento basali ventrali apice bituberculato.

Fem. Antennis 11-articulatis, art. 9°, 10°que transversis; metasterno abdomineque simplicibus.

Antennæ stout and short (except for the two terminal joints in the male); the basal joint short, its visible part not longer than the second joint; the ninth joint in the male excessively developed, longer than broad, and on the inside it is a little cut away at the extremity, and the tenth joint in the same sex is only about half the bulk of the ninth; in the female the seventh and eighth joints are extremely small; the ninth joint is also very short, but much broader than the eighth; and the tenth joint, which is also short and very transverse, is considerably broader than the ninth, the eleventh joint being comparatively large. The *head* is smooth and shining; it has in the frontal depression two indistinct foveæ, and the vertex has also two very small foveæ. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, smooth and shining, without impressions or foveæ. The *elytra* are very elongate, quite smooth and shining,

and show only on each a single fine sutural stria. The *hind-body* is very short and deflexed; the *legs* are slender.

This little species was collected at Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

240. **B. grata,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 500. *Rufescens*, nitida, fere glabra; *antennæ* in utroque sexu 11-articulatæ, articulis penultimis parvis; *clypeo* antice æquali haud impresso; *prothorace* ante basin lineâ curvatâ impressâ, medio desinente; *elytris* striâ suturali distinctâ, plicâque intra-humerali obsoletâ; *capite* subtus medio lineâ longitudinali elevatâ valde discretâ; *pedibus* minus elongatis.

Long. corp., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mas. Vertice bifoveolato; metasterno late impresso; abdomine segmento 2°, 6°que transversim foveolatis (segmento 5° medio omnino carente).

Femina. Vertice æquali; metasterno abdomineque haud impressis.

Antennæ (only differing in the sexes in that those of the male are slightly longer than those of the female) with the first joint short, its visible part about as long as the second joint; third joint more slender than and about as long as the second joint; joints four to ten bead-like, the tenth differing but little from the others; eleventh joint abruptly larger, obtusely pointed. *Thorax* about as long as broad, smooth and shining, without foveæ but immediately in front of the base transversely depressed, the depression leaving, however, the middle untouched. *Elytra* elongate, nearly twice as long as the thorax, each with a well-marked sutural stria, and an indistinct intra-humeral impression. *Hind-body* very short.

This species was sent me from New Zealand by Mr. Edwards, but without any special locality.

Note.—I found several specimens at Tairua, but have not met with it elsewhere.

241. **B. altulus,** *n.s.* Moderately shining, red, with exceedingly fine pubescence, the antennæ and legs yellowish-red. The *antennæ* are very short, not so long as head and thorax, ten-jointed, the two basal joints not very stout, about equal to each other; joints three to eight differ but little from one another; ninth transverse, twice as large as eighth; tenth joint large, short-ovate. *Head* broad, nearly as large as the prothorax, antennal tubercles very small, impressed, but not very deeply, just behind the antennæ, the vertex simple. *Prothorax* not longer than broad, cordiform, with a small fovea at the middle of the base, and one at each side. *Elytra* longer and broader than thorax, convex, narrowed in front; each elytron with a sutural stria, but no other perceptible impression. *Hind-body* nearly as large as the elytra, much deflexed. *Legs* rather long and stout.

The *male* has the antennal large and approximated with a deep transverse impression immediately behind them, the antennæ stouter, with the penultimate joint larger, and the last quite ovate.

Allied to *B. grata*, but easily identified by the elytra and abdomen, conjointly, being much more bulky than the anterior portion of the body, and almost quadrate in form.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one of each sex in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

242. **B. nasutus,** *n.s.* *Body* red, clothed with fine short cinereous pubescence. *Antennæ* pubescent, as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the basal articulation stout, very little longer than second, which is quadrate; joints three to eight decrease in size; ninth not much larger than eighth, much broader at base than apex; tenth not twice as large as ninth; eleventh large and pointed. *Head* sub-triangular, with an elongate muzzle; the antennal tubercles flattened and almost contiguous, with a not very obvious dividing line, the space between the antennæ, therefore, is a little elevated, and so punctulated as to be quite dull; the space behind this sculptured portion is transversely depressed, and terminates near the eyes. *Prothorax* convex, cordiform; not longer than the head, rounded in front, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; with three basal foveæ, one on the middle not at all distinct, and one near each hind angle; it is, like the head, rather dull and pubescent. *Elytra* convex, widest behind, broader and longer than thorax, with no other sculpture than the sutural striæ, and clothed in a similar manner to the thorax. *Hind-body* deflexed, its basal segment rather large. The four hind *tibiæ* a good deal bent near the end.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found my unique example at Tairua.

243. **B. sanguineus,** *n.s.* Closely allied to *B. impar*; body nude, the antennæ only pubescent, of a dark shining red colour. The *head* is rather large, with not very prominent frontal tubercles, and two small foveæ on its vertex. *Prothorax* not much larger than head, convex, considerably narrowed anteriorly, rather straight yet a little narrowed behind, and without visible sculpture.

Elytra convex, longer and wider than thorax, a little rounded laterally, and, save the sutural striæ, without impressions. *Hind-body* almost smooth. The four hind tibiæ flexuose. *Antennæ* stout, ten-jointed, the basal joint stout, not very appreciably larger than the second; third and fourth small and transverse; fifth transverse, obviously larger than the contiguous joints; sixth to eighth transverse, the latter smallest; ninth very large, nearly as large as the head, longer than broad; tenth joint large, subovate, rather more than half as large as its predecessor.

In the *male* the antennal tubercles are distinctly elevated and prolonged backwards to the foveæ, and there is an impression in front.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found this species also at Tairua.

Dalma.

Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc., 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 504.

Corpus sat elongatum, sub-depressum. *Palpi* maxillares breves, articulo 2° basi gracile, apice abrupte fortiter incrassato, articulo 3° parvo subtriangulare, articulo ultimo crasso, securiforme-ovali, longitudine

articuli 2^1. *Caput* mediocre, nullomodo rostrato-deflexum, tuberculis frontalibus evidentis, sat distantibus. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, apice fortiter clavatæ, 11-articulatæ, basi distantes. *Prothorax* cordatus. *Prosternum* magnum; *coxæ* anteriores robustæ modice exsertæ. *Trochanteres* intermedii breves, ut femoris apex cum coxa articula est. Coxæ posteriores prominentes basi fere contiguæ. *Abdomen* sat elongatum, minus deflexum, marginatum, segmentis ventralibus sex, quorum primo vix conspicuo. *Pedes* robusti modice elongati, tarsis unguiculo unico valido.

This is a genus of considerable interest, for it indicates, in a clear manner, that the position assigned by Leconte to the genus *Batrisius* is the correct one, viz., at the end of the true *Pselaphini*, so as to be near the *Euplectini*. The genus is indeed quite intermediate between the two genera, *Batrisius* and *Euplectus*, and seems to me to indicate that the division of the *Pselaphidæ* into two main groups, *Pselaphini* and *Euplectini* can scarcely be maintained.

244. **D. pubescens**, *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 505. *Obscure* rufescens, nitidus sed pubescentia (præsertim in abdomine) obtectus; *prothorace* ante basin transversim impresso trifoveolatoque, medio antice minus profunde, lateribus utrinque profunde canaliculatis; *elytris* striâ suturali latâ et profundâ, basique profunde biimpressis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat. elytrorum, fere 1 mm.

Mas. Antennarum articulo nono maximo (undecimo paulo majore) intus apice foveâ magnâ impresso.

Fem. Ant. articulo nono præcedente paulo majore.

Antennæ stout in the male, moderate in the female, about as long as head and thorax, basal joint only a little elongate; second joint stout, bead-like, about as long as broad; joints three to six short, bead-like; joints seven and eight in the male short and very transverse, in the female scarcely differing from the preceding joints; ninth joint in the female broader, but scarcely longer than the eighth, in the male extremely large, sub-quadrate and impressed on the inner side at the extremity; tenth joint short and transverse in both sexes; eleventh joint stout, obtusely pointed, moderately long, in the male slightly stouter than in the female. *Head* rather small (smaller in the female than in the male sex), considerably narrower than the thorax, the frontal tubercles quite distinct, short, flattened and shining, rather widely separated; the vertex is elevated, and on each side has a fovea confluent in front with a frontal depression, so that the vertex portion of the head forms a triangle projecting into a large frontal depression. The *thorax* is narrower than the elytra, not so long as broad, the sides rounded in front and considerably narrowed behind; in front of the base is a deep transverse impression, which commences on each side in a large fovea, from which there proceeds forwards a longitudinal impression; on the middle of the transverse basal impression is placed a very large fovea or depression, from which a moderately distinct channel proceeds forwards, but does not reach the front of the thorax; the

thorax is not punctured. The *elytra* are longer than the thorax, and are redder than the rest of the surface ; they are impunctate, but each has a very distinct sutural stria, and outside this they are rather deeply impressed, the impression between divided into two by a well-marked, raised, longitudinal fold. The whole surface is covered with a fine yellowish pubescence, which is more distinct on the hind-body than elsewhere.

Hokitika ; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, sent by Mr. Edwards.

245. **D. tuberculata,** *n.s.* *Body* shining, the head, thorax, and hind-body dark red, the legs, antennæ and elytra paler, tarsi and palpi yellow. *Antennæ* pubescent, longer than head and thorax, stout, gradually incrassated, eleven-jointed ; the basal joint stout ; joints two to eight differing but little from one another, the eighth slightly smaller than seventh ; ninth considerably larger than eighth, longer than broad, obconical ; tenth somewhat transverse ; eleventh large, ovate, obtusely pointed. *Head* rather large, nearly as broad as thorax, antennal tubercles large and flattened, separated by an obvious channel, the vertex convex and smooth ; there are two rounded foveæ in line with the back part of the eyes, one near each, and midway between these and the antennæ, but placed nearer the dorsal line, are two distinct, rounded tubercles ; the eyes are prominent ; the surface is sparingly pubescent, but behind and below the eye there is a patch of fine, dense pubescence. The *prothorax* is rather longer than broad, much narrower than the elytra, somewhat dilated near the middle, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, less so behind ; it bears a transverse impression near the base, terminating in a fovea at each side, and in front of the fovea the dilated lateral portion has a distinct protuberance, the centre of the disc is very convex, yet not distinctly tuberculate ; it is pubescent. The *elytra* are longer than the thorax, narrowed in front, their sides are rounded, and each has a sutural stria, most distinct at the base, and a broad elongate depression between it and the shoulder, which, therefore seems very prominent, though really but little elevated ; they are shining and impunctate, and clothed with rather long, semi-erect pubescence. The *hind-body* is clothed with yellowish hairs, and the three last segments are deflexed. *Palpi* with the basal portion of the second joint long and stalk-like, the next two with the base very slender, like the preceding one, but with a much shorter stalk.

Length, $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

I found one example only, in the forest near Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Sagola.

Sharp ; Trans. Entom. Soc., 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 506.

Labrum broad and transverse, its front margin forming a gentle curve, the sides being more advanced than the middle. *Mandibles* without teeth on their inner edge, with the basal portion very thick ; the apical portion abruptly curved inwards, elongate, slender and acuminate.

Maxillæ with the lobes distinct, short, but with long pubescence; their palpi short, four-jointed, first joint abruptly curved in the middle; second joint rather longer than first, rather narrower at the base than at the extremity, twice as long as broad; third joint short, about as long as broad; fourth joint oval, broader than the preceding joints, about twice as long as broad, its extremity a little truncate, and furnished with a very minute appendage. *Mentum* large, rather broader than long, quadrate, but with the anterior margin forming a slight double curve, being a little produced and acuminate in the middle. Labial *palpi* short, stout, two-jointed, second joint shorter than and not quite so thick as the first joint. *Paraglossæ* prominent, extending about as far as the extremity of the labial palpi.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, elongate and rather stout, not clubbed, the apical joints being but little thicker than the basal ones, separated at their point of insertion by the broad, flattened, contiguous, frontal tubercles. *Head* short, not in the least rostrate. *Eyes* moderately large. *Prosternum* rather large, front coxæ slender, moderately prominent. *Mesosternum* elongate. Middle *coxæ* large, only partly embedded in their cavities, separated only by a thin lamina of the mesosternum. Femoral portion of hind coxæ prominent and conical, contiguous at their base; their trochanters moderately large, but the apex of the femur almost attains the coxæ. *Legs* elongate, simple; *tarsi* much shorter than tibiæ, with two well-developed unguiculi. *Hind-body* elongate, strongly margined at sides, the dorsal and ventral plates equal to one another, with five visible segments both above and below, but with a well-developed additional basal segment visible on dissection, the ventral plate of which is horny, the dorsal plate membraneous.

Body pubescent, general form elongate, sub-depressed, very *Staphylinus*-like. This genus appears to be extremely close to *Faronus*, but the species possess a well-marked process of mesosternum separating the middle coxæ, of which there is no trace in *Faronus lafertei:* the frontal tubercles also are more approximate in *Sagola*, so that the distance between the antennæ at their insertion is less than in *Faronus lafertei*.

246. **S. major,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 507. *Rufescens*, nitida, *elytris* rufis; *prothorace* transversim cordato; *capite* lato, angulis posterioribus leviter dilatatis.

Long. corp., 2½ mm.

Mas. Trochanteribus anticis prominulis acutis; abdomine segmento 6° ventrali tuberculis duobus elevatis.

Fem. incog.

This species differs from *S. prisca* by its much broader form, by its more slender antennæ, the basal joint in particular of these organs being notably more slender, and by the more deflexed extremity of the hind body, as well as by the different characters of the male. The first visible dorsal segment of the *hind-body* possesses a transverse band of glandular pubescence, which is wanting in the other species here described.

I have seen but a single specimen of the species; it was sent to me from New Zealand by Mr. Edwards.

247. **S. prisca**, *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 507. *Obscure* rufa, elytris sanguineis, capite thoraceque parce, longius, abdomine dense pubescentibus; *antennis* crassiusculis, articulis quatuor penultimis leviter transversis; *capite* angulis posterioribus rotundatis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas. Abdomine segmentis 3°, 4°que apice tuberculis duobus elongatis, 5° transversim depresso, apice emarginato.

Antennæ with the first joint stout and elongate, second joint small, sub-globular; third joint similar in shape to second but still smaller than it; joints four to ten differing little from one another; eleventh joint hardly as broad as the tenth, but a little longer than it, obtusely pointed. *Head* small and short, with two small foveæ on the vertex, and with a fine channel separating the short flattened frontal tubercles, this channel expanding a little behind, so as to appear as if it terminated in a very small fovea. *Thorax* sub-cordate, with a large quadrate impression on the disc behind the middle, and close to each hind angle of this a very small fovea, and with a larger fovea on each side. *Elytra* about one and a half times as long as the thorax, a little narrowed towards the shoulders, each with a sutural stria, which towards the base is very deeply impressed, and between this and the shoulder with a coarse elongate impression; this impression appears to be nearly divided into two near its base. The *hind-body* is broad and its exposed portion is slightly longer than the elytra.

Several specimens of this species have been sent me by Mr. Edwards; they come from New Zealand.

Note.—This species should be placed at the top of the list, as its description indicates the general form and sculpture of almost all the others; the basal intra-humeral impression is sometimes divided on one elytron but not on the other; the structure of the antennæ of all the species is pretty much the same. I found this species as well as *S. major* at Tairua; the latter may be recognized by the form of the head, which is angulated and rather prominent behind, at the sides.

248. **S. misella**, *Sharp*; *Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 508. *Obscure* rufa, elytris sanguineis; *antennis* articulis penultimis transversis; *elytris* abdomine multo brevioribus.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Mas. A femina notis sexualibus externis vix distinguendus.

This species is very closely allied to *S. prisca*, but is readily distinguished therefrom, by its much shorter elytra and metasternum; its *antennæ* are also more slender, and their fifth joint is notably thinner; the hind-body is broader towards the extremity; and the remarkably conspicuous male characters of *S. prisca* are in *S. misella* entirely wanting.

About two dozen specimens of this species have been sent by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand. It is from a dissected specimen of this species that the generic characters have been drawn.

249. **S. parva**, *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 508. *Corpore* antice fortiter angustato. Obscure rufa, elytris sanguineis;

antennis sat gracilibus, articulis penultimis vix transversis; *prothorace* elongato, latitudine fere longiore; *elytris* abbreviatis, abdomine multo brevioribus, prothorace vix longioribus.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Very closely allied to *S. misella*, but with the head and thorax narrower, and the elytra a little shorter than in that species; the antennæ also are rather less developed than in *S. misella*, being both a little shorter and more slender.

A single specimen, sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand, is all I have seen of this species. It is possible it may prove to be an extreme form of *S. misella;* but I think it more probable it is a distinct species.

250. **S. pulcher,** *n.s.* *Head*, thorax and hind-body dark brownish-red, antennæ red, legs yellowish-red, and the elytra reddish-yellow.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, finely pilose and rather stout; their basal joint cylindric, stouter, and longer than the second and third conjointly; third distinctly smaller than second; fourth and fifth nearly equal, longer than broad, each a little longer than the second; joints six to ten moniliform, the latter rather transverse; eleventh longer than tenth, pointed. *Head* clothed with yellow hairs, the antennal tubercles moderately large, not much elevated, separated by an obvious channel, the space immediately behind depressed, the depression continued backwards as an impressed dorsal line. *Prothorax* cordiform, considerably dilated laterally in front of the middle, and a good deal contracted near the base; there is a rounded fovea near each hind angle, one in advance of these on the middle, and at each side, at the base, there is a large deep fovea, which is prolonged forwards, so as to give the dilated sides a distinctly lobed appearance; the surface is clothed with fine yellow hairs. The *elytra* are not much longer than the thorax, widest behind, each has a broad sutural stria, and an evident depression between it and the shoulder; they are clothed with very fine, rather long pubescence. *Hind-body* broader than elytra, clothed with yellowish hairs. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, yet a little arcuated externally, particularly the posterior pair; *claws* rather large.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Of this remarkably fine species I have only one example, which I found at Tairua.

251. **S. notabilis,** *n.s.* *Body* pubescent, the head, thorax and abdomen dark red, the legs, antennæ and elytra reddish-yellow.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointnd, the first cylindrical, stout, about twice as long as second; third smaller than second; joints four to ten not differing greatly, each a little stouter than its predecessor; eleventh larger than tenth, obtusely rounded. *Head* with a distinct dorsal groove, and a little depressed behind, and the frontal tubercles conspicuous. *Thorax* about as long as broad, cordiform, considerably contracted posteriorly; with a central fovea in front of the base, a smaller one at each side of it behind, and a larger one at each

side close to the hind angle. *Elytra* rather long, not twice the length of the thorax, broader than it, narrowed towards the shoulders; each elytron bears a sutural stria, and an elongate depression between it and the shoulder extending nearly half-way down the disc. *Hind-body* about as long as but rather narrower than the elytra. *Legs* stout, the anterior *tibiæ* strongly arcuated, the intermediate nearly straight; the hind pair straight inwardly, very much dilated near the middle, and curved externally; the four front *tarsi* rather slender, with claws of moderate size, the hind tarsi are very stout, and are terminated by enormously-developed claws, each claw being as long as but much more robust than either of the front tarsi.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Of this extraordinary creature I found two specimens at Tairua; one of these I sent to Dr. Sharp, who proposed to call it *S. brouni*, but as he has not described it, I have been obliged to do so myself.

252. **S. deformipes,** *n.s.* Allied to the preceding. *Body* dark-red, elytra yellowish, legs reddish-yellow, antennæ red; the latter are longer than head and thorax, finely hirsute, very little incrassated towards the extremity, with the first joint as long as the second and third; the latter smaller than the second; joints four to ten each become a little shorter and slightly broader than its predecessor; eleventh ovate. *Head* moderately large, with a dorsal furrow, much concealed by the yellow hairs with which it is covered. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, cordate, dilated laterally and contracted behind, with a very large depression behind the middle, one near each hind angle confluent with the central one. and a deep one at each side which is prolonged forwards, so that the dilated lateral portion becomes like a lobe; the pubescence is chiefly confined to the margins. *Elytra* longer than thorax, and very little broader than it, the base distinctly bisinuated, their sides a little narrowed anteriorly, each has a broad sutural furrow, and an elongate intra-humeral depression; they are sparingly clothed with fine upright hairs. *Hind-body* as long and broad as elytra. *Legs* stout, *tibiæ* flexuose, the intermediate very much and abruptly bent near the apex. *Tarsi* rather long and stout.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found one individual only at Tairua; it may be at once recognised by the peculiar form of the middle tibia.

253. **S. denticolle,** *n.s.* In its general appearance this species resembles *S. prisca*. The head, thorax and abdomen are dark-red, elytra yellowish, legs reddish-yellow, and the antennæ red. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, pubescent, stout, their basal joint cylindric and stouter than those which follow; third smaller than second; joints four to ten each a little more transverse than its predecessor; eleventh scarcely so broad as the tenth, obtusely rounded. *Head* with prominent frontal tubercles, a broad, shallow, dorsal depression, and apparently punctate, but the sculpture is obscured by its rather coarse and dense covering of yellowish hairs. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, cor-

date, with a large deep fovea behind the middle, a smaller one near each posterior angle, and a larger one at the side, but distant from the base; the sides are a good deal narrowed behind, and bear four or five minute denticles between the middle and the base. *Elytra* longer than thorax, wider than it behind, their shoulders narrow, the base bisinuated, but not so strongly as in *S. deformipes*: each elytron with a broad sutural stria most strongly impressed near the base, and an elongate depression between it and the shoulder, having an aciculate impression proceeding from it down the disc; the humeral angles are prominent, being distinctly elevated. *Hind-body* quite as long as, and broader than the elytra, the basal segment distinctly depressed along the base, and the last somewhat produced, and not at all deflexed. The whole of the body is more or less pubescent. The *tibiæ* are a little arcuated; the *tarsi* stout, somewhat dilated at the extremity, and furnished with rather strong claws.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

My unique example was found at Tairua. The sub-dentate prothorax will serve to distinguish it.

Euplectus.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 177.

Maxillary *palpi* moderate, four-jointed; second rather long, somewhat clavate; third sub-globular; fourth ovate, thickened, and sharp at the end, sometimes a little shortened obliquely.

Head trigonal, rather short. *Antennæ* inserted below the edge of the forehead, distant, moderate, sometimes short, eleven-jointed; their basal joint stout; second more slender, cylindric; ninth and tenth transversal; eleventh more or less large, short-oval. *Prothorax* longer than broad, a little narrowed behind. *Elytra* widened behind, or parallel. *Abdomen* margined at the sides, composed of six segments, the two last seldom very distinct above, the first four of equal length. *Legs* rather long; the first tarsal joint very small; the two following equal, or nearly so; the last with one rather long claw.

Body of variable form, sometimes rather short, sometimes linear and depressed.

254. **E. convexus**, *Sharp: Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *Dec.*, *p.* 509. *Rufescens*, pube brevi depressa dense vestitus; *fronte* profunde bisulcata; *prothorace* angustulo, basin versus impressionibus tribus magnis; *elytris* stria suturali basi profunde impressa; impressioneque intra-humerali bene distincta; *antennis* articulo ultimo acuminato.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Mas. Pedibus omnibus incrassatis, tibiis posterioribus intus angulatis.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, second joint not so long as first; joints three to nine bead-like, differing little from one another, except that the ninth is a little broader than the others; tenth joint short, rather strongly transverse, about twice as broad as ninth; eleventh joint large, broader than the tenth. *Head* rather long and narrow, very

deeply impressed between the frontal tubercles; from each side of the impression proceeds backwards a deep furrow, which terminates between the eyes as a fovea-like expansion.

Thorax much narrower than the elytra, about as long as broad, much narrowed behind, with a very large impression behind the middle, which is connected on each side with a deep large fovea near the hind angles. *Elytra* distinctly longer than the thorax, with the sutural stria deeply impressed at the base, and with a rather large intra-humeral impression.

Auckland. The male sent by Mr. Edwards, the female by Mr. Lawson.

NOTE.—I found a specimen at Tairua.

255. **E. trisulcicollis,** *n.s.* Allied to *E. convexus.* *Antennæ* with the exposed portion of the basal joint very little longer than the second, which is not quite so stout as the first and quite globular; joints three to eight about equal; ninth a little larger than eighth; the tenth not much larger than the ninth; eleventh large, oval; they are as long as the head and thorax, finely pubescent, and of a clear red colour.

Head large, nearly as large as the prothorax, the greater portion from the antennal channel to a line behind the eyes, rather deeply concave, the hind portion, therefore, is seemingly much elevated, with its middle part projecting into the frontal cavity.

Thorax cordiform, about as long as it is broad, a good deal narrower than the elytra, considerably and rather abruptly rounded in front, and more gradually contracted posteriorly; there is a deep rounded fovea in the middle near the base, a curved depression proceeding from it towards each side, and a straight dorsal groove extending to the apex; besides these impressions, there is a broad groove from each hind angle extending along the side, and nearly attaining the front angle, so that the sides seem to be explanated.

Elytra not much longer than thorax, narrowed towards the shoulders; each with a broad sutural groove, and a still wider depression between it and the shoulder, so that the intervals, as well as the humeral region, seem somewhat elevated; they are clothed, like the head and thorax, with short yellowish hairs. *Hind-body* smaller than elytra, gradually deflexed, and densely clothed.

The head and thorax are dark shining red, elytra a little paler, and the legs are of the same colour as the antennæ.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found several specimens at Tairua.

256. **E. asper,** *n.s.* *Body* red, rather dull, the antennæ and legs yellowish. *Head* with the frontal tubercles small and smooth, and two rounded foveæ on the vertex, the surface dull and rough, owing to its punctation. *Prothorax* cordate, larger than head, considerably rounded laterally; with an impression behind the middle, and a fovea at each side, all three as near to the middle as to the base, a smooth impression proceeds from the central fovea towards the apex, the rest of

the surface is punctate, so as to be rather rough and dull, but with a pale-red spot at each side on the dilated portion. *Elytra* a little longer but hardly wider than thorax, with the suture somewhat carinated, and, on each, two straight, slightly elevated costæ between the suture and side. *Hind-body* deflexed, about as large as elytra. *Antennæ* stout, the tenth joint distinctly more transverse than the ninth; eleventh large, ovate.

The *body* is very scantily clothed, there are some pallid hairs on the elytra and abdomen.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

This very distinct species was detected at Tairua.

257. **E. longulus,** *n.s.* Of peculiarly elongate outline, yet rather convex; the body red, legs testaceous-red, rather pallid.

Antennæ rather stout, scarcely as long as head and thorax, the basal joint conspicuous, the others gradually incrassated towards the extremity, the penultimate very little narrower than the oval terminal joint.

Head comparatively small, with distinct antennal tubercles, an obvious fovea near each eye almost confluent with the depression behind the antennæ. *Thorax* perceptibly longer than broad, yet not nearly so long as and narrower than the elytra, cordiform, rather dull; with a straight furrow in front of the base, terminating near each side in an elongate foveiform impression. *Elytra* very long and convex, a little rounded laterally, the shoulders not narrower than the apex; each with an indistinct sutural stria, and a broad elongate depression near the shoulder; they are very sparsely pubescent. *Hind-body* narrower and much shorter than elytra, deflexed, and pubescent. *Legs* long and stout, with moderately long, slender tarsi of a clear yellow colour.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

258. **E. opacus,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 509. *Rufescens*, opacus, pube brevissima densius vestitus; *antennæ* breves; *capite* parvo, transversim impresso; *prothorace* basin versus impresso, disco canaliculato; *elytris* stria suturali, alteraque subtili, discoidali, abbreviata, basi profunde impressis.

Long. corp., $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, second joint a little shorter than first, sub-globose; joints three to eight very small; ninth joint broader than its predecessors, transverse; tenth broader than ninth, strongly transverse; eleventh joint stout. *Head* very short, a large portion of its upper surface occupied by a curved or angulated transverse impression. *Thorax* short, not so long as broad; in front of the base it has a deep curved impression, which is indistinctly expanded in the middle and on each side, and in front of this there is a longitudinal impression on the disc. *Elytra* longer than the thorax, with a distinct sutural stria and a fine abbreviated discoidal stria, these striæ being deeply impressed or foveolate at their commencement. *Legs* rather short.

Auckland. A single specimen (probably a female), sent by Mr. Lawson.

259. **E. sculpturatus,** *n.s.* Allied to *E. opacus;* the head, thorax and abdomen red, elytra paler, of nearly the same hue as the legs.

Head short, but as broad as the prothorax, deeply impressed at each side and in front, the vertex projecting in the middle towards the minute frontal tubercles, which, owing to the forehead being rather contracted, are not at all remote, and hardly more elevated than the sides of the head. *Thorax* a little longer than broad, a good deal narrowed in front, convex, considerably narrower than the elytra; it has a very distinct and quite straight dorsal groove not attaining the apex, a large fovea at each side extending forwards, and a transverse line in front of the base uniting all three. *Elytra* longer and considerably broader than thorax, very slightly convex, with a distinct sutural stria and an elongate impression beyond it, widest near the base; they bear fine yellowish pubescence. *Hind-body* nearly as broad as but much shorter than the elytra, pubescent, the basal segments not at all deflexed. *Legs* rather slender. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, stout, the two basal joints equally stout, the first longer than second; joints three to eight nearly equal; ninth and tenth transverse, the latter slightly larger than ninth; eleventh ovate, rather short.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found this species also at Tairua.

260. **E. frontalis,** *n.s.* *Elongate,* sub-depressed, dark castaneous-red, pubescent, legs and antennæ reddish, rather pale. *Antennæ* not so long as head and thorax, rather slender, with the two basal joints about equal; third joint as long as second, but a little narrower; the penultimate not much larger than its predecessors, the last joint large, ovate.

Head very large, as large as thorax, very broad behind and narrowed anteriorly; antennal tubercles small, the sides of the head behind the antennal orbits considerably elevated, with an excessively deep fovea at each side behind, almost in line with the eyes; these are situated on the sides, and consequently scarcely visible from above; an indistinct transverse impression separates the vertex from the forehead, its whole surface is, therefore, somewhat uneven. *Thorax* as long as broad, cordate, widest in front of the middle, abruptly rounded anteriorly, gradually narrowed behind; it is sub-depressed, with a dorsal impression from base to apex, a transverse one behind, and an elongate fovea near to, but not on, each side. *Elytra* sub-quadrate, very little longer than thorax; each with a sutural, and distinct, but abbreviated, discoidal furrow. *Hind-body* of about the same size as the elytra. *Legs* moderately long.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from one example in my own collection, obtained at Tairua. The insect may be recognised by its broad head, with deep foveæ and inconspicuous eyes.

261. **E. brevitarsis,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, sub-depressed, rather dull pale castaneous, legs testaceous-yellow. The *head* is nearly as large as the thorax, with a carinated interval between the antennal tubercles, an elongate fovea midway between the vertex and each eye extending to the antennal line; the eyes very much flattened. *Thorax* cordiform, not much longer than broad, with three basal foveæ, one at each side and one on the middle, united by means of a curved impression, the external foveæ much more obvious than the central one. *Elytra* not much broader, but considerably longer than the thorax, the base emarginated; each elytron with a sutural and abbreviated intra-humeral groove; they are densely covered with fine cinereous pubescence. *Hind-body* nearly as wide as but shorter than the elytra; gradually deflexed, its clothing resembling that of the wing-cases. The *antennæ* are short and robust, their basal and penultimate joints distinctly larger than the intermediate ones, the last large and oval.

The *tarsi* are unusually short, a character that will lead to the recognition of the species.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

My specimen was found at Tairua.

262. **E. ovicollis,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, pubescent, pale castaneous. *Antennæ* stout, hardly as long as head and thorax, the last three joints forming an elongate club, the two penultimate joints being larger, and the last rather smaller, than usual.

Head moderately large yet rather narrow, so punctured as to be quite dull, with small frontal tubercles, and two small foveæ between the eyes. *Thorax* longer than broad, rather narrow, oviform; with a rather feeble, curved impression in front of the base, terminating in a fovea at each side; its surface is finely pilose, and rather dull.

Elytra sub-quadrate, as long as and broader than the thorax; each with a sutural and discoidal stria extending from base to apex, most distinct near the base. *Hind-body* smaller than elytra, gradually bent down, and, like the elytra, pubescent. *Legs* stout, their tarsi small and slender.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I have only one example which I found at Tairua. The insect can be at once identified by the form of its prothorax.

263. **E. foveolatus,** *n.s.* This species is distinguished by its rather broad, smooth, not very convex *prothorax*, which has three very distinct rounded foveæ near the basal margin, one at the middle, and one at each side; it is about as broad as it is long, and considerably rounded laterally.

The *head* is narrower than the thorax, with distinct, quite lateral tubercles (smooth), the frontal portion is concave, and there is a distinct fovea on each side of the vertex near the eye, which is prominent. The *elytra* are not much longer than the thorax, do not exceed it in width at their base, but are considerably broader behind; each has a

distinct sutural and intra-humeral stria, the lateral convergent near the apex, and the shoulder is somewhat elevated.

The *antennæ* of the male are shorter and stouter than those of the female, with the penultimate joint nearly as broad as the obtuse terminal one; the female has longer and more slender antennæ, with the apical joint more oviform.

In both sexes the *tarsi* are elongate.

In the male the colour is pale castaneous, the other sex being of a shining red, with yellowish legs, antennæ, and palpi.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found two males and one female at Tairua.

Group—SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Ligula small, horny, bilobed or emarginated; its paraglossæ elongate and free at the extremity. Maxillary *palpi* very long, with four joints, the terminal very small, conical or acicular; the labial short, two- or three-jointed. The two lobes of the *maxillæ* ciliated and unarmed. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, frequently gradually incrassated, and partly moniliform. *Elytra* covering the abdomen. *Abdomen* composed of six segments. *Legs* long; all the coxæ conical and prominent, the posterior distant; tarsi five-jointed; claws simple. Body apterous.

Scydmænus.

Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 135.

Mentum transversal, slightly tridented in front. *Ligula* narrowed at its base, bilobed at the extremity. Labial *palpi* very short, three-jointed, the first not very distinct; the maxillary elongated, their first joint very small, second elongate, slender, and a little arched, third also long, thickened, obconical, fourth very small, subulate, or conical. *Mandibles* short, often wide at the base, arched, terminated by a very sharp arched point, sometimes with a tooth on the inner side. *Labrum* very short, its angles rounded. *Head* subglobular, or triangularly-ovate, sometimes with a neck, sometimes immersed in the thorax. *Eyes* small, a little convex. *Antennæ* rather long, thickening gradually towards their extremity, or having them terminated by a club of three, four, or five joints, the others (save the two first) almost moniliform. *Prothorax* of variable form, a little narrower than the elytra. *Elytra* connate, oval or oblong. *Legs* long, simple; *tarsi* cylindrical, the anterior a little dilated among the males, their first and second joints longer than the others. *Mesosternum* more or less carinated. *Body* oval, a little narrowed in front, often pubescent.

264. **S. edwardsi**, *Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 515. *Elongatus*, angustus; piceo-rufus, nitidus pube suberectâ parcius vestitus; *oculis* mediocribus; *antennis* elongatis, gracilibus; *palpis*

articulo ultimo gracili; *pygidio* nudo; carinâ mesosternali fere deficiente; *abdomine* segmento quinto ventrali elongato.

Long. corp., $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Mas. Tarsis anterioribus subtus longius pilosis, articulo basali vix dilatato.

Of remarkably elongate form. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, with all the joints elongate, the eighth slightly shorter than seventh; ninth and tenth joints very similar to one another, twice as broad as the eighth joint, each a little longer than broad; eleventh joint about as broad as the tenth and a little longer than it, obtusely pointed. *Head* elongate and narrow, a little narrower than the thorax, the eyes placed at the front part of the sides. *Thorax* long and narrow, about twice as long as broad, its greatest breadth a little in front of the middle. *Elytra* without impressions or plicæ. The intermediate *coxæ* separated by a raised thin lamina, which however is not continued along the mesosternum. The *metasternum* is remarkably elongate. The *legs* are very long and slender. The underside of the head has at the base a deep fovea. The third joint of the maxillary *palpi* elongate and slender, but little thicker than the second; fourth joint invisible.

Of this remarkable species a single specimen has been sent me by Mr. Edwards from New Zealand; I have great pleasure in naming this conspicuous species in honour of him.

265. **S. ambiguus**, *n.s.* Moderately shining, rufous, legs testaceous, antennæ pale fusco-rufous. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, distinctly incrassated towards the extremity, the thickened joints conjointly about as long as the rest of the antenna; second joint rather longer than the basal, which is short and stout, third to seventh about equal to one another; eighth not so large as ninth, but larger than seventh; ninth and tenth quadrate, large; eleventh as broad as but longer than tenth, rounded apically. *Eyes* distinct, situated at the sides in front. *Head* shining, smooth, and clothed with yellowish hairs, which are rather long and directed backwards. *Thorax* a little wider than the head, longer than it is broad, widest in front of the middle, rounded towards the front, and narrowed before the base; its surface is a little uneven, but not distinctly sculptured and pubescent. The *elytra* are ovate, convex, rather narrow near the base; their surface is impunctate; there is a basal depression which is prolonged backwards, on each elytron, as three elongate spaces, which are indistinctly separated by a humeral elevation, a broader one near the suture, and an intermediate one which is narrower than either of the others; they are clothed with silky yellow hairs. The legs are moderately long, the thighs not much inflated, and the tibiæ are almost straight, but slightly arcuated externally. The anterior *coxæ* are contiguous, the intermediate rather distant, being separated by a raised lamina, and the posterior are subcontiguous, nearer to each other than the intermediate; the front and middle pairs are prominent and globose.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

One found at Whangarei Heads; the genus is somewhat doubtful.

266. **S. puncticollis,** *n.s.* This species is very similar to *S. ambiguus* in form and colour, but has the head and throax somewhat narrower; the former is of an abbreviated oval form, and sparsely pubescent. The *thorax* is longer than it is broad, widest near the front; from its widest part it is considerably narrowed anteriorly, it is also narrowed behind, but with rather straight sides; the disc is punctured and pubescent. The *elytra* are oviform, convex, and bear a distinct rounded depression on each side of the scutellum, as well as a short costa on each intermediate between the fovea and humeral angle. The *legs* are rather slender, the thighs not strongly incrassated, the tibiæ almost straight. The *antennæ* are obviously incrassated apically, the four thickened terminal joints, taken together, are as long as the remainder of the antenna; joints eight to ten are quadrate, the eighth almost as large as the ninth or tenth, the seventh is larger than sixth, but not so broad as the eighth; eleventh largest, rounded, not so long as in *S. ambiguus*.

Length, ½ line.

I found my unique example at Whangarei Heads.

Phagonophana.

King.

I have been unable to obtain a copy of the author's description of this genus, but the prominent characters of the New Zealand species are given with the specific descriptions.

267. **P. setosa,** *Sharp; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1874, *p.* 516. *Rufa*, densius (elytris longius) setosa; *antennis* crassiusculis, articulis 4 ultimis leviter incrassatis; *vertice* gibboso; *prothorace* basi utrinque bifoveolato, foveolâ externâ parvâ; *elytris* intra humeros impressis.

Long. corp., 2¼ mm.

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, slightly thickened towards the extremity; first and second joints stout, second nearly as long as the first, third joint quadrate, sixth slightly smaller than the contiguous joints, eighth to eleventh slightly stouter than the others, eighth to tenth a little transverse, eleventh joint longer than tenth, obtusely pointed; all the joints with elongate distinct setæ. *Head* apparently impunctate, but clothed with a dense rough pubescence, the front depressed, the vertex convex, the eyes small but prominent. *Thorax* longer than broad, moderately narrowed behind, clothed like the head with rough pubescence, the base has on each side two foveæ, which are concealed by the pubescence, and of which the outer one is small. The *elytra* are a good deal rounded at the sides, the suture a little depressed at the base, and on each side, inside the humeral angle, is a distinct depression; they are clothed with elongate upright pubescence. The *mesosternum* has a strongly elevated carina, which projects backwards a little between the middle coxæ; the *metasternum* is rather long, quite unimpressed, clothed like the abdomen

with short distinct pubescence. The front *tibiæ* are a little sinuate, their inner margin, in its lower half, rather densely pubescent.

Five specimens of this interesting insect have been sent from Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson; they do not show any indications of sexual distinction.

NOTE.—The elytra are generally of a paler red than the thorax; I found a few specimens at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

268. **P. picicolle,** *n.s.* *Head* and thorax shining piceous, elytra dark shining rufous, legs and antennæ pale fusco-rufous. The *antennæ* are similar in form to those of *P. setosa* except the eighth joint, which is rather small. The *head* is without prominent elevations, is punctate, and clothed behind with fulvous tomentum. The *thorax* is moderately convex, much longer than it is broad, widest in front of the middle and contracted behind; it is laterally rounded anteriorly; it is rather dull, and, owing to the pubescence, its sculpture cannot be defined, but its disc is impunctate. The *elytra* are ovate, convex, not much wider than the thorax, their shoulders oblique and obsolete; they are depressed at the base, and bear an abbreviated costa near each shoulder; the surface is not perceptibly punctured, and they are clothed with yellowish hairs. The *palpi* and *legs* are similar to those of *P. setosa*.

This species may be recognised by its thorax, which is rather more than half as long as the elytra.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

269. **P. calva,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* similar in structure to those of *P. setosa*. *Head* not perceptibly punctate; vertex plane, not at all elevated, nude, the hind part and sides pilose. *Thorax* moderately convex, longer than it is broad, rounded laterally; it is pilose, especially near the sides, and bears a few basal punctures. The *elytra* are convex, much wider than thorax, oviform, their shoulders narrow, apex rather broad; the scutellar region is depressed, and beyond this, on each, but inside the shoulder, is a conspicuous elongate elevation, which might be mistaken for a humeral carina; they are, apparently, impunctate, and clothed with pallid tomentum. The *legs* are elongate, the femora inflated towards the apex; the front tibiæ are flexuose, and all more or less dilated towards the extremity. The head and thorax are of a dark-rufous colour, the elytra and legs pale infuscate-red, the palpi testaceous. The apical joint of the *palpi* is rather acuminate, and, in this respect, differs in structure from *P. setosa*, otherwise the two species agree in their chief structural characters.

This species may be at once identified by the form of the elytra, which are broad, particularly behind.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

The example before me was obtained at Tairua; I have one or two others in my collection, which were found at Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—SILPHIDES.

Mentum entire or slightly emarginated. *Ligula* membraneous or coriaceous, generally bilobed, without distinct paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* terminating with two lobes; the internal often provided with a horny hook. *Palpi* filiform; the maxillary with four, the labial with three joints. *Antennæ* with eleven, very rarely with ten joints, the last joints ordinarily forming a club. Anterior *coxæ* conical, very prominent, the posterior transversal; joints of the *tarsi* of variable number. *Abdomen* composed of six segments, all free.

Group—SILPHIDÆ.

Posterior *coxæ* contiguous. Maxillary *palpi* not very much longer than the labial. *Prothorax* not cylindrical; its sides foliaceous or arcuated. Posterior *trochanters* prominent. *Tarsi* almost always five-jointed in both sexes. Metathoracic parapleura not covered by the elytra.

Camiarus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1876.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, apice leviter incrassatæ, articulo 8° contiguis minore. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo magno, sub-securiformi. *Caput* parvum. *oculi* prominuli, liberi. *Tibiæ* pubescentes.

Maxillary *palpi* with the second joint elongate and slender, third not half so long as second, fourth much dilated internally so as to be nearly securiform. *Head* small, not adapted in form to close the front of the thorax, the eyes very convex, almost hemispherical, their hind part free. *Mesosternum* large, slightly separating the middle coxæ, which are much immersed. Hind *coxæ* very nearly contiguous, inwardly broad, but pointed at their outer extremity, their trochanters rather large and adapted to the femora. *Hind-body* with five visible ventral segments.

The very anomalous insects for which I make this generic name, I associate with the *Catopidæ*, because they agree satisfactorily with those insects in the structure of the prothorax, though in other respects they are very anomalous. In many points they approach the *Scydmænidæ*, and will probably ultimately be considered a distinct group, intermediate between the *Catopidæ* and *Scydmænidæ*. The two species are extremely dissimilar in appearance, and may ultimately be made distinct genera; but as they possess in common the above prominent characters, I associate them together for the present.

270. C. thoracicus, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June*, 1876. *Minus* convexus, niger, nitidus elytris hirsutis, antennis pedibusque rufis; *thorace* transversim sub-cordato, profunde canaliculato, punctis basalibus et lateralibus, paucisque discoidalibus magnis; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis.

Long. corp., 3½ mm.

First joint of *antennæ* rather longer and stouter than second, two to four differing but little from one another, five and six each a little shorter than its predecessor, seventh distinctly stouter than sixth and quite as long as it, eighth narrower and much shorter than the adjoining joints, ninth to eleventh similar to one another in breadth, and a little broader than the seventh, the tenth about as long as broad. *Thorax* broader than long, rounded at the sides, greatly narrowed towards the front, and sinuate behind the middle, so that the hind angles are well marked right-angles, it is of a shining black colour, and bears a few hairs, has a very deep channel on the middle which does not quite reach to the front or base, a deep narrow basal fovea on each side, a series of coarse punctures (those towards the front finer) along the side margins, one or two other coarse basal punctures, and a few others, scattered on the surface. *Scutellum* moderately large. *Elytra* rather rounded at the shoulders, which are a good deal broader than the base of the thorax, rather densely clothed with a long, fine pubescence, and with eight rows of coarse punctures, which are placed in depressed, not well defined striæ. *Legs* red. *Tarsi* slender, basal joint of hind tarsus quite as long as the two following together, spurs of tibiæ minute.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

Obs.—I have at present before me only a single female of this very remarkable species, which is intermediate in appearance between *Scydmænus* and *Catops;* I noted that a male which I formerly examined, had the two basal joints of the front tarsi dilated, and a minute supplemental apical segment to the hind-body ; my recollection on this latter point is not very trustworthy.

Note.—I found this species, but sparingly, at Tairua and Whangarei Heads, as well as at Auckland : and I now possess a variety of a pale-chestnut colour, which may, ultimately, be found to be a distinct species.

271. **C. indiscretus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* resembling those of *C. thoracicus* in form, the two basal and three apical joints reddish, the intermediate fuscous ; the palpi and tarsi are rufous, and the rest of the body shining piceous. *Head* indistinctly punctate. The *thorax* is convex, rather narrow, cordate, depressed anteriorly, and constricted near the base, with almost rectangular posterior angles : it bears a basal row of punctures and a few others near the sides, the disc being impunctate. The *elytra* are moderately convex ; obovate, with obtusely rounded shoulders, and much wider than the thorax ; each elytron bears an obvious, impunctate, somewhat curved, sutural stria, and eight others, which are rather indistinct, but coarsely punctured.

The *legs* are elongate, the thighs inflated, the tibiæ nearly straight inwardly, but with an external curve.

The body is more or less pilose, but the discoidal spaces of the thorax and elytra are nearly nude.

In the *male* the basal joint of the front tarsus is large, and strongly dilated, the second not so much so, the third slightly ; the intermediate tarsus is also dilated, but less so than the anterior ; the posterior is elongate.

The terminal joint of the *palpi* is securiform, not greatly dilated, however, nor produced to a point as in the preceding species.

This species is rather larger than the preceding and following species, narrower and more convex than the former, and is evidently intermediate in form between these two. The colour is not constant; the head and thorax are sometimes reddish, and I possess one individual which is entirely pale-castaneous.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found the present species at Whangarei Heads only.

272. **C. convexus,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June,* 1876. *Castaneus*, nitidus, parcius aureo-pubescens; *thorace* punctis basalibus 7; *elytris* stria suturali, punctisque humeralibus.

Long. corp., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Mas. Tarsis anterioribus articulis duobus leviter dilatatis; abdomine segmento 5° ventricali fortiter emarginato-reflexo.

Antennæ similarly formed to those of *C. thoracicus*, but rather less elongate. *Thorax* greatly narrower than the elytra, transversely convex, as well as depressed in front, the sides sinuate and contracted behind the middle, the hind angles rectangular but not well defined, it bears an irregular bright yellow pubescence, and is impunctate, except for a series of large punctures, about seven in number, along the base. *Elytra* of a shining chestnut colour, with a similar pubescence to that of the thorax, with a well marked sutural stria, and impunctate, except for some coarse punctures at the shoulders. In the *male* the basal joints of the front and middle tarsi are distinctly dilated, and the apical ventral segment is very broadly emarginate, the margins of the cut-away part much elevated.

We are indebted to Mr. Lawson for this species.

Obs.—This insect has quite the facies of a *Eumicrus* (in the *Scydmænidæ*), and I had formerly referred it to that family; but the front coxal cavities, which are closed behind in the same manner as in *Catops*, indicate that it cannot be classed with the *Scydmænidæ*. It is a remarkable fact that two insects, so distinct from other known forms, and so closely related inter se, as this species and *C. thoracicus* appear to be, should yet be so dissimilar in appearance from one another.

Note.—The thorax is usually of a chestnut colour, but the elytra are almost always yellowish. I found this species at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei Heads, but it is rather rare.

273. **C. concinnus,** *n.s.* *Oviform*, broad, convex, compact, of a shining rufous colour, and clothed with yellowish hairs. *Antennæ* stout, not so long as the body, ferruginous, apical joint testaceous; joints one to three stout, the first two of almost equal length, the third shorter than first or second; fourth and sixth of about the same size, both rather small; fifth and seventh of the same size, rather large; eighth distinctly smaller than the seventh and apical joints, which are of the normal form.

Head small, deflexed. *Thorax* large, quite half as large as the elytra, convex, depressed considerably in front; the base sub-truncate;

contracted behind, from this point it is rounded to the apex, being widest behind the middle ; posterior angles prominent ; its surface is apparently impunctate, but there is a scutellar depression, and another near each hind angle ; and it is pilose. The *elytra* are obovate, convex, short, as broad as the thorax, the sides obviously margined at the shoulders, less so behind ; they are rather closely adapted to the prothorax at their base ; their surface is not perceptibly punctate, but the suture, particularly near the scutellum, is much depressed, and their clothing, like that of the thorax, consists of rather long yellowish tomentum. The *legs* are short and stout, only about a third part of the femora visible from above, the *tibiæ* are nearly straight inwardly, but are outwardly curved and somewhat expanded, and pubescent ; the two front pairs of *tarsi* have dilated basal joints, the posterior are elongate and slender. The apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* is stout, its apex subacute, so that it is ovate, and not at all securiform. The first abdominal segment, in its central part, is prolonged in the form of a tooth.

Length, 1 line.

This insect, strictly speaking, is not a true *Camiarus* but, as the preceding species may ultimately be placed in distinct genera, and as other allied forms will most likely be discovered, I have not deemed it advisable to institute a new genus for its reception. It may, therefore, be associated with the others, until sufficient material can be accumulated to enable these distinct forms to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner, and placed in a new group by themselves.

This species will be readily recognised by its short compact form. I only found two individuals, both males, at Tairua, and one, unluckily, is a good deal mutilated.

Choleva.

Latreille ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 209.

Mentum transversely quadrate, a little narrowed in front. *Ligula* as long as the chin at its base, widely and strongly emarginate in front. Internal lobe of the *jaws* terminated by a horny hook. Maxillary *palpi* notably larger than the labial, their third joint obconical, the fourth much more slender, conical, and acuminate ; the third of the labial oval, a little longer than the second. *Mandibles* short, furnished with a molar tooth at their base, arched, acute, and unidented near their extremity. *Labrum* short, rounded, and a little sinuated in the middle in front. *Head* deflexed, obtuse in front ; eyes almost rounded, moderate, a little prominent. *Antennæ* slender, at least as long as the head and thorax, their first six joints of variable length, sub-cylindrical, the five last forming a club, sometimes very elongate and not well-defined, sometimes very distinct ; the eighth joint shorter than seventh and ninth. *Prothorax* quadrate, as wide as the elytra at its base. *Elytra* oblong or oval, arched above. *Legs* long and slender. Anterior and middle *coxæ* very prominent, the former not contiguous. *Tibiæ* very rarely widened at their extremity, terminated by two spines ; the four basal joints, especially the two first of the front *tarsi*, and sometimes the first of the intermediate,

dilated among the males, with brush-like soles. Mesosternum often carinated.

Body oblong or oval, clothed with fine silky pubescence.

274. **C. antennalis,** *n.s.* *Body* oblong, slightly oval and convex, reddish, the middle of thorax and elytra pitchy-brown, legs pale reddish-brown, as are also the three basal joints of the antennæ, the other joints black.

Antennæ about as long as the body, slender, pilose; their two basal joints stout, first cylindric; second shorter than first, sub-ovate; third and fourth equal, rather slender, the latter of equal thickness throughout, third more slender at base than apex; fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth, each a little more dilated at the apex than its predecessor, longer than broad; sixth and eighth equal, slender, the latter more so, sub-cylindrical; the eleventh shorter than tenth, pointed.

Eyes rather prominent. *Head* and *thorax* shining, the latter a good deal rounded and narrowed in front, the sides behind nearly straight, with rectangular hind angles; its sculpture consists of irregular linear impressions, and it is sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs. *Elytra* elongate, obovate, rounded individually at their base, with distinct shoulders; their basal portion is sculptured very much in the same way as the thorax, the rest is irregularly punctate-striate with short transversal impressions, they are finely pilose, the pubescence behind the middle greyish. *Legs* long, moderately slender; posterior *tibiæ* straight, the intermediate a little bent near the apex, the anterior considerably bent at the middle; *tarsi* elongate and slender.

Length, 1⅓ line; breath, ½.

I found my unique example, a female, at Tairua.

275. **C. alacris,** *n.s.* Similar in form to *C. antennalis*, but with the legs and antennæ differing structurally. It is pitchy-brown, rather dull, the basal portion of the thorax paler, legs and basal half of antennæ reddish.

Antennæ a little longer than head and thorax, stout, the two basal joints stout, sub-cylindrical, first the stouter; third and fourth similar to second; fifth and sixth obconical, the latter as broad as long; seventh obconical, longer than broad; eighth very small, transverse; ninth and tenth equal, obconical, each about as long a broad; eleventh sub-ovate, pointed, yellowish; they are pubescent.

Head rather large, eyes not prominent. *Prothorax* much broader than long, narrowed in front, rounded laterally, with almost acute hind angles; its sculpture consists of very fine aciculate impressions, and it is clothed with fine yellow hairs, disposed in irregular lines. *Elytra* elongate, obovate, of the same width as the thorax at the base, impressed longitudinally with irregular lines, which are intersected by much finer ones. *Legs* robust, elongate; the hind *tibiæ* nearly straight, of about equal thickness throughout; the middle pair arcuated, and gradually dilated; the front pair short, stout, a good deal expanded, straight; front *tarsi* with the three basal joints considerably dilated, first

largest, it as well as the second triangularly excised in front, fourth small, fifth elongate; middle tarsi dilated, first as long as the next two; the two hind pairs of tibiæ are terminated by two spines, the inner stout, and are finely spinose externally at the apex.

Length, 1⅓ line; breadth, ½.

I found one male specimen at Tairua. Readily distinguishable by the abruptly-enlarged seventh joint of the antennæ, which, but for that and the small eighth joint, would appear to be gradually thickened to the extremity.

Mesocolon.

Nov. Gen.; allied to Colon *and* Choleva.

Body oval, rather broad, arched; *head* deflexed, greatly narrowed behind, the portion not immersed trigonal; apical joint of maxillary palpi slender, very small, acuminate. *Antennæ* as long as or longer than the head and thorax, stout, except for the eighth joint, gradually thickened towards the extremity, so as to be indistinctly clavate; the seventh rather larger than the contiguous ones, the four basal joints elongate, first stoutest, cylindrical; joints five to ten obconical, eighth smaller than seventh or ninth; eleventh ovate; seven to ten loosely articulated.

Prothorax transversal, widest at the base, rounded anteriorly to the width of the head, its base indistinctly bisinuated, with acute angles reposing on the shoulders of the elytra. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* of the same width as the thorax at the base, obovate, depressed behind. *Legs* long, robust; hind *femora* of the male considerably inflated and sub-dentate below; middle *tibiæ* strongly arcuated, posterior slightly; anterior short, gradually dilated towards the apex, and their *tarsi* (male) greatly dilated and pilose, first largest, and, like the second, triangularly excised at the apex, third triangular, fourth small; front tibiæ terminated inwardly by a stout spur, externally with another, the others bi-spinose inwardly.

These characters will suffice for the present, though not very distinctive; the others will be found in a future volume of the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, after I have made a careful microscopical examination of the insects belonging to this group.

276. **M. clathrata,** *n.s.* *Oval*, arched, rather dull, finely pubescent, dark reddish-chestnut or smoky-brown, paler along the base of the elytra, where they are reddish, as are also the legs and three basal joints of the antennæ, the median joints of the latter are infuscate, the last testaceous.

The *head* is finely sculptured, with a few punctures; the thorax is impressed with irregular longitudinal lines, having much shorter ones proceeding from them obliquely, so that there are no distinct smooth spaces.

The *prothorax* is regularly rounded towards the front, and the elytra gradually narrowed towards the apex, which in the male is truncate, so as to expose the pygidium. The *elytra* have a distinct shallow stria at

each side of the suture, and their whole surface is impressed with irregular longitudinal lines crossed by finer ones, so that the sculpture resembles fine lattice-work. The *legs* are clothed with fine yellow hairs, and the posterior *tibiæ* are finely spinose externally.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, ⅔.

I have one male specimen of a pale yellowish-chestnut colour, with the elytral disc only, a little infuscate. I found six examples at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour.

277. **M. liturata,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *M. clathrata*, but smaller, with much shorter antennæ. The head and thorax are blackish, the latter with a suffused castaneous spot near each hind angle, elytra dull, dark-chestnut, the anterior part reddish, legs red, antennæ infuscate, with the last and the five basal joints testaceous.

The *head* is shining, distinctly and rather closely punctured. *Thorax* rather long, considerably narrowed in front, with its apex rounded, not at all truncate as in the other species, and impressed with irregular, longitudinal lines; the *elytra* are almost similarly sculptured, the intervening linear spaces, however, appear slightly elevated, so as to give them a somewhat roughened aspect.

The insect possesses this peculiarity, that whilst the anterior *tarsi* are slender, the middle are stout, with an enlarged basal joint, and the tibial spurs are rather short and stout.

Length, 1¼ line; breadth, nearly ½.

In this, and the immediately following species (*M. puncticeps*), the antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax (in set-out examples), gradually incrassated, except where the outline is interrupted by the rather broad seventh and small eighth joints, joints four to six are short, almost transversal, and the eighth, though very short, is nearly as broad as the contiguous ones.

278. **M. puncticeps,** *n.s.* This is a rather broad, oblong-oval species, with a short *prothorax*, not greatly narrowed in front; its *head* is closely punctured; the longitudinal lines on the thorax are crossed by finer ones, so that its sculpture is similar to that of the *elytra*, which have a fine sutural stria and lateral rim on each.

The *body* is pubescent, of a dark-chestnut colour, with paler elytra, and the pubescence of the thorax being somewhat congregated near the sides causes these parts to appear yellowish; the legs and antennæ are reddish, the latter more or less infuscate.

Length, 1¼ line; breadth, ½ nearly.

I found three more or less mutilated individuals, one a male, having the basal joint only of the front tarsus dilated, and rather elongate. This species may be at once separated from the others by the sculpture of the head and thorax.

279. **M. undulata,** *n.s.* *Oval*, moderately convex, slightly glossy, variegated, yellow and castaneous; differing in form from the preceding (*M. clathrata*, &c.); the yellow predominates on the head and thorax,

whereon the brown occupies a considerable portion of the dorsal space, and forms a small spot near each side not far from the front angle; on the elytra the darker colour prevails, leaving the apex, suture, two basal spots, and two flexuose fasciæ, yellow; the legs are yellowish, as are also the six basal joints, and the apex of the other joints of the antennæ, the rest being fuscous.

Head nearly smooth, with prominent, oval, finely facetted eyes. *Thorax* widest behind, where it is a little sinuated, rounded towards the front, broader than long, finely and distantly punctate, with fine hairs proceeding from the punctures; these hairs correspond in colour with that part of the thorax on which they are placed. *Elytra* obovate, as wide as the thorax at the base, their shoulders slightly overlapped by its hind angles; the most evident part of their sculpture consists of transverse lines, and a sutural stria on each; the scant pubescence conforms in colour to that of the spaces on which it occurs. The *legs* are long and slender, finely hispid, the middle *tibiæ* are much bent, the others straight, the anterior the shortest, and the terminal spurs are distinct but slender; the *tarsi* are linear.

The *antennæ* are as long as the body, slender, with an elongate indistinct five-jointed club; first joint elongate, not stouter than second, which is elongate-oval, and as long as the third; joints three to five are slender, elongate, and about equal to one another; sixth a little shorter than the preceding; the seventh, ninth, and tenth increase in size; the eighth is a little broader and not much longer than the sixth; eleventh oviform; they are pubescent.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one specimen at Tairua, and two near Whangarei Harbour. It somewhat resembles a *Scaphisoma* in form, and, with the two following species, will ultimately form a distinct genus.

280. **M. bicolor,** *n.s.* *Thorax* and basal half of *elytra* yellowish, the apical portion of the latter, and the head, blackish, the legs and greater part of the antennæ are of the same dark colour.

Head shining, with a few fine punctures. *Prothorax* similar in form to that of *M. undulata*, but less depressed in front, its surface is finely punctate, and sparingly clothed with yellow hairs. *Elytra* obovate, a little truncated at apex so as to expose the ventral segment; their sculpture consists chiefly of impressed transverse lines, the yellow hairs are almost confined to the anterior portion, though there are a few behind. *Legs* long, moderately stout, the *tibiæ* straight, and the *feet* slender.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{4}$.

I have only one individual, which I found at Tairua.

281. **M. nebulosus,** *n.s.* *Oval*, convex, variegate; head and thorax blackish, elytra reddish along the base, dark-brown elsewhere, except where the yellow hairs form ill-defined fasciæ, legs obscure red, last joint of antennæ blackish.

Head small, punctate, shining. *Thorax* considerably rounded towards the front, apparently punctate, and slightly uneven; it is sparsely pubes-

cent. *Elytra* obovate, substriate, the lines rather close to each other, and intersected by finer ones. *Legs* moderate, *tibiæ* straight, and the anterior *tarsus* with its three basal joints obviously expanded.

The *antennæ* are not quite so long as the body, joints three to six are elongate, slender, and equal to one another, the seventh is distinctly broader than the sixth or ninth, the eighth is quite as large as the sixth, though smaller than the contiguous ones, and the eleventh is rather short and rounded.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found my unique specimen at Tairua, it is, unluckily, much mutilated.

282. **M. maculifer,** *n.s.* *Obovate*, widest near junction of thorax and elytra, a good deal narrowed behind, moderately convex, shining, versi-coloured; head and thorax reddish-castaneous, elytra dark brown, with three or four small spots of the same colour as the thorax on the basal half, and three or four behind, formed of yellowish hairs.

Head rather short and broad, smooth, with flattened eyes. *Thorax* very short, closely applied to the elytra, considerably rounded anteriorly, a little sinuated along the base, and seemingly unimpressed, or with only a few aciculate marks; it is sparingly clothed with rather dark hairs. *Elytra* obovate, considerably narrowed behind, the apices singly and rather sharply rounded; their sculpture consists of the usual sutural striæ and fine transverse lines.

The *legs* are slender and elongate, the *tibiæ* finely hispid, the intermediate pair are arcuated, and the *tarsi* slender. The *antennæ* are slender, filiform, with the second joint shorter and stouter than the first, the third is a little shorter than the fourth, joints four to seven are about equal, eighth and ninth a little shorter than seventh, tenth shorter than ninth, eleventh broken off.

Length, $1\frac{1}{10}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found two at Parua, near Whangarei. This is another anomalous form, and must be isolated; it is not, I think, congeneric either with the preceding or following ones, so that it will be necessary to make a new generic name for it, which I hope to do next winter.

283. **M. hirtalis,** *n.s.* *Body* oblong, moderately convex, pubescent, rather dull dark brown, legs and antennæ red, the club of the latter infuscate.

Head trigonal, deflexed, more or less finely impressed with longitudinal lines, the eyes depressed and finely facetted. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, as wide as, and about half the length of, the elytra, rounded towards the front, its base adapted to the elytra and a little bisinuated; its surface is impressed with irregularly formed, longitudinal lines; its pubescence is peculiar, the fine hairs are yellow, short, and arranged in lines, with single ones proceeding from them obliquely, very much in the same way as twigs from the branch of a tree. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* transversely convex, rounded behind, of nearly the same width as the thorax throughout; their pubescence consists of

fine yellow hairs, which are evenly distributed over their surface, the sculpture of short, fine, irregular lines, and, where they become confluent with or intersect one another, they produce a somewhat punctulated appearance.

Legs stout, *femora* rather short, the four hind *tibiæ* straight, bispinose at apex, finely setose; the anterior rather abruptly dilated near the apex, so as to appear somewhat deformed, their *tarsi* strongly dilated, the first joint largest, fourth smallest, fifth elongate; four hind tarsi slender.

The *antennæ* are about as long as the head and thorax, terminated by a four-jointed club; the basal joint is cylindrical, longer and stouter than the second, which exceeds the third in size; joints three to seven decrease in length, but each becomes a little broader than its predecessor, so that the seventh is distinctly wider than the sixth, transversal, yet much smaller than the eighth; eighth to tenth are transverse and loosely articulated, the eleventh obtusely rounded.

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

Two examples in my collection from Tairua. This, and the three following species, are congeneric, but quite distinct from any other known form, so far as I am aware. I hope to be able to study the characters of the insects belonging to this group more carefully next winter, and to form such new genera as may be found necessary for their permanent location.

284. **M. punctulata,** *n.s.* Closely resembles *M. hirtalis*, so much so, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate what has been written concerning it; this species, however, is quite distinct, as a careful examination of the *prothorax* will prove; instead of the fine linear impressions seen in that species, the sculpture seems to consist of fine shallow punctures, and the yellow hairs with which it is clothed are abundant, evenly distributed, and separate; the *elytra* also are apparently punctulated, with clothing similar to that of the thorax; the *head* is shining, almost smooth, without distinctly-defined impressions of any kind.

Length, nearly 1 line.

Described from one example, found at Tairua.

285. **M. torvus,** *n.s.* *Pitchy-brown*, pubescent, legs and antennæ red, the club a little infuscate; in form similar to the preceding.

The *head* is coarsely and closely sculptured, with longitudinal linear impressions; the *thorax* is similarly, but still more coarsely impressed, nude in front and at the sides, but, on the almost smooth dorsal space, the bright yellow pubescence assumes the pattern exhibited in *M. hirtalis;* the *elytra*, at the base and sides, bear the same kind of sculpture as the thorax, but the discoidal portion is nearly smooth, and it is there that the pubescence is almost congregated, that nearest the base is somewhat like that of the thorax, but the rest is evenly distributed.

The *legs* resemble those of the typical species; the intermediate *tibiæ* are coarsely ciliated externally.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line; quite $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

One specimen, found at Tairua. This and the preceding species have a more or less distinct sutural stria on each elytron.

286. **M. domestica**, *n.s.* Rather smaller and more shining than the three previously described species; castaneous, thorax reddish, legs and antennæ red, club a little darker.

The insect is finely sculptured, the *elytra* are apparently impressed with very short lines which cross one another, the bright yellow hairs on the *thorax* are similar to those of *M. hirtalis*, those on the elytra bear a considerable resemblance to them, though sometimes quite distinct from each other, finer and more elongate.

Length, $\frac{4}{5}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

I caught four specimens on the window of my house at Tairua; in one, which I believe to be the female, the front tarsi are much more slender than those of the other three, the joints are similarly formed, the basal being the most widely dilated.

These four species approach the *Anisotomidæ* in the structure of the legs, and indicate a form intermediate between that group and the one to which they have been assigned.

FAMILY—SCAPHIDIDES.

Ligula membraneous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* terminated by two membraneous lobes. Last joint of the *palpi* obconical. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, terminating in a club. *Elytra* imperfectly covering the abdomen, truncated at the apex. *Legs* slender; front *coxæ* cylindrical, prominent, contiguous; the others widely separated; the intermediate globose, the posterior oval; *tarsi* five-jointed. *Abdomen* conical at its extremity, with five, six, or seven segments visible underneath; the first very large, the three following short; the last four horny above.

Scaphisoma.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 240.

Ligula slightly hollowed in front. Internal lobe of the *jaws* small, terminating in an obtuse point, furnished on the inner side with a spiniform bristle. *Mandibles* sharp and simple at their extremity. *Eyes* entire. *Antennæ* hair-shaped, finely pilose; their first and second joints stout, subequal, third and fourth slender and short, fifth and sixth a little elongated, the last five joints a little thicker, but with the eighth smaller than the others. Middle lobe from the base of the *prothorax* elongated so as to cover the scutellum. *Legs* long and slender, *tibiæ* furnished with fine hairs; the four posterior *tarsi* longer than the anterior, their first joint elongated. *Mesosternum* not projecting in front. *Abdomen* with six segments in both sexes.

287. **S. concinna**, *n.s.* *Convex*, ovate, moderately shining and pubescent. *Antennæ* filiform, the joints differing but little from one another in size, the three basal joints pallid, the others pale fuscous. *Head* testaceous, distinctly punctate; the eyes moderately large, transversely elongated and obtusely pointed in front. *Thorax* considerably

rounded laterally, and narrowed anteriorly so that its apex is but little wider than the head, base sub-truncate; its disc is finely punctulate, testaceous, with pale fulvous pubescence. Scutellum conspicuous, triangular. The *elytra* are closely adapted to the thorax at their base, where both are of the same width, so that the general outline of the body is continuous; they are rounded and narrowed posteriorly, and quite cover the pygidium; the suture is distinct, each elytron has a sutural and about six other ill-defined striæ; their surface is finely transversely rugose, and clothed with fine pubescence, which is rather bright towards the apex; they are testaceous, prettily variegated; the most conspicuous variations in colour being a large infuscate quadrate scutellar patch, a small spot on each beyond the central patch, and indications of a large but paler fascia near the middle. The *legs* are testaceous, rather long and slender; the intermediate *tibiæ* are arcuated, the others straight, and the two hind pairs are bi-spinose apically; *tarsi* slender; in the specimen before me, no doubt a male, the two basal joints of the front tarsus are dilated.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found two specimens of this aberrant form at Tairua, one, unluckily, much mutilated. I place it at the head of the group, because its structure appears to me to be intermediate between the *Catopidæ* and *Scaphidiidæ*, the lower part of the thorax being similar to some form of the former, whilst the superficial structure, with the exception of the produced apex, agrees with the latter group. I hope to be able to discover other allied forms, and should I be fortunate enough to do so, I shall give this species a new generic name.

288. **S. scutellare,** *Redten.; Voy. Novara, Zoology. Nigrum,* nitidum, antennis, ore pedibus, elytrorum apice, anoque rufo-testaceis, antennarum articulo septimo proximis minore; *elytris* impunctatis, stria suturali postice profunda, ante medium obsoleta impressa; *scutello* minutissimo.

L. 1.″ La. $\frac{1}{2}$‴.

289. **S. tenellum,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January,* 1876. *S. nitidum,* nigrum, pygidio pedibusque piceis; antennis pallidis, articulis quinque ultimis, basi apiceque exceptis, fuscis; *capite* prothoraceque impunctatis, hoc lobo scutellari scutellum obtegente; *elytris* impunctatis, stria suturali distincta; *pygidio* conico; corpore infra nigro; *abdomine* segmentis sex.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland (Tairua).

Longer than our *S. boleti*, and the elytra, except in the sutural stria, impunctate; in my specimen the eighth joint of the antennæ is much narrower than the seventh or following joints. This character is found in other members of the genus, but it does not seem to be invariable even in the same species.

Note.—This is the species most commonly found under logs and in decayed wood, but I do not remember having seen so large a specimen; the usual size is $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

290. **S. apicella,** *n.s.* *Ovate*, convex, shining. *Antennæ*, except the basal joint, which is pale-rufous, piceous and pilose; with the seventh joint narrowed, but not abbreviated. *Thorax* pitchy-red, impunctate, and enlarged at the base, so as to conceal the scutellum. *Elytra* piceous, apex obliquely truncated; suture in front obsolete, distinct, and somewhat elevated behind; each has a sutural stria, sharply impressed yet not very perceptible; and an aciculate impression proceeding from the base, curved at the shoulder, and continued along the side margin; the apex, from a line between the posterior femora, is testaceous, with a large black spot on each elytron, placed near the middle. The *legs* are dark-rufous; the *tibiæ*, strongly flexuose, terminate in a rather long spine. *Pygidium* conical; the body underneath is pitchy-red, and the three basal segments of the *abdomen* are punctulated at their sutures; there is also a fine furrow on each side of the metasternum, close to the epipleura.

Length, 1 line.

A small rather pretty species, of which I found three specimens under a log at Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—HISTERIDES.

Ligula very short, generally concealed by the mentum; its paraglossæ membraneous, prominent, divergent, and ciliated inwardly. The two lobes of the *maxillæ* more or less membraneous and ciliated; the internal very much smaller than the external. *Palpi* filiform; the labial with three, the maxillary with four, joints. *Antennæ* retractile, short, bent, eleven-jointed; the basal joint elongate, the terminal three forming a compact club. *Prothorax* hollowed in front, closely applied to the elytra. *Elytra* truncated behind, leaving the last two abdominal segments uncovered. *Legs* contractile; anterior coxæ strongly transversal, the others oviform; these latter distant; *tarsi* five-jointed, very rarely heteromerous. *Abdomen* composed of five segments.

Group—HISTERIDÆ.

Head retractile, invisible underneath. Insertion of *antennæ* variable. *Prosternum* with or without chin-piece.

Platysoma.

Leach; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 255.

Mandibles projecting or prominent. *Head* large, epistome forming a rather prominent muzzle, and separated by a distinct transversal groove. *Antennæ* inserted below the angle of forehead, close to the eye; their club tri-articulate, oval, and compressed. *Prothorax* transversal or sub-quadrate, sub-truncate at base, apex rather strongly incurved, the sides nearly straight. Mesothoracic *epimeræ* scarcely visible above. *Propygidium* very short, hexagonal; *pygidium* triangular,

strongly deflexed. *Legs* rather long; *tibiæ* triangular, ridged near the middle externally, the outer edge denticulate; the tarsal groove of the anterior tibiæ well-limited, rather straight. *Prosternum* moderately convex, narrowed; its chin-piece large and projecting. *Body* more or less thickened, sometimes oblong-parallel and plain above, sometimes cylindric.

291. **P. cognatum,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* xiii., *p.* 25. *Oblongo-ovatum*, sub-depressum, nigrum, nitidum, antennis tibiisque obscure rufis; *prothorace* elytrisque impunctatis, illis striis dorsalibus 3 profunde impressis, quartaque interna apicali abbreviata.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head with a large and well-marked line between the antennæ. *Thorax* impunctate, with the lateral and front margins entire. *Elytra* with three deep entire striæ, and an abbreviated one at the extremity on the inner side of these, impunctate. *Pygidium* and propygidium rather coarsely punctured. Front *tibiæ* with four, middle with three, hind with two, sharp teeth.

This species is extremely closely allied to our European *P. frontale* and *P. depressum*, and in form is about intermediate between the two. It may, however, be readily distinguished from them by the denticles of the tibiæ, and the want of lateral punctation on the thorax.

This species is due to Mr. Lawson, who sent it from Auckland.

Note.—I found three specimens amongst vegetable rubbish in the Auckland Domain, and believe it confines itself to that locality.

Hister.

Linné; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 260.

Mandibles projecting, generally denticulate on the inner side. *Head* small, retractile, the forehead with an entire furrow in front. *Antennæ* inserted under the edge of the forehead, their club small, tri-articulate, oval. *Antennal cavities* deep, sometimes nearly obsolete. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, slightly bisinuated at the base, slightly, or rather strongly narrowed in front, with its apex emarginated. Mesothoracic *epimeræ* slightly visible above. *Propygidium* transversal, oblique, rounded, or triangular in front, and truncated at its base or sub-hexagonal; pygidium curvilinearly-triangular, vertical. Anterior *tibiæ* wide, triangular, strongly and obtusely toothed on the outer edge, their tarsal furrow ill-defined, straight; the other tibiæ elongate-triangular, furnished with two rows of spines externally. *Prosternum* narrow, convex, rounded at its base, and slightly penetrating into the mesosternum; its chin-piece moderate, often narrowed in front. *Body* thick, quadrate, or broadly oval.

292. **H. cinnamoneus,** *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. *Smooth*, deep rich purplish brown, head in front considerably hollowed out. *Elytra* near the sides with three slightly curved, deeply impressed

lines, and three shallow impressed at the end of each elytron between these and the suture.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

NOTE.—This is the only species I have not succeeded in finding, I suspect it was found at Wellington.

Sternaulax.

I have not been able to find the description of this genus, but the subjoined characters agree with those of *S. zealandicus*, Marseul.

Mandibles prominent, very strong, strongly dentate inwardly. *Head* moderately large; the epistome without any visible suture; antennal orbits angular; *labrum* transverse, concave and a little hollowed in front; the vertex defined by a distinct groove proceeding from the front part of the eye and continued across the back part of the head; *eyes* transversal, rounded in front, truncated behind. *Antennæ* inserted in deep foveiform scrobes below their orbits immediately in front of the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, terminated by an oval, solid, indistinctly three-jointed club; the basal joint is stout, and as long as the next seven conjointly, incised at its apex, which has an outer spine-like process. *Chin-piece* of prosternum prominent; the *prosternal process* limited by the mesosternum, rather narrow, rounded at the end, and grooved at each side; antennal cavities large; *mesosternum* short, the *metasternum* large. The basal abdominal segment is as large as the next four taken together. The front *tibiæ* are nearly straight inwardly, but curved externally, and dilated, with a long flexuose tarsal furrow, the exterior edge strongly toothed; the other two pairs are dilated, and armed with spine-like teeth. *Thorax* transverse, its apex emarginated, base curved outwardly, and the sides a little rounded anteriorly. *Propygidium* curved in front, the pygidium sub-triangular.

293. **S. zealandicus**, *Marseul;* = S. lævis, *Sharp*, *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, *vol.* xiii., *p.* 24. *Nigerrimus*, nitidus; *thorace* margine laterali subtili integra, basi medio foveolata; *elytris* basi quadri-impressis, stria unica externa integra.

Long. corp., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Thorax with the lateral margin very fine, but distinct throughout, near the front angles it is more distinct than behind, parallel with it some fine punctures, which extend also part of the way along the base where indeed they are coarser than at the sides. *Elytra* very smooth and shining, with four impressions at the base, from the outer one of which there starts a stria, which, though much sinuated and very near the side, reaches the apex and is there deeper than elsewhere; at the extremity of the elytra are three or four abbreviated striæ, the outer one forms the termination of the lateral stria just described, and the one next it is continued some distance forward, though extremely fine in the front part, and is widely separated from the external stria. From the first (internally) and third of the basal impressions, there proceeds an

extremely fine, short, needle-scratch; the one from the third impression runs very obliquely towards the external stria. Except for these marks, the elytra are quite smooth. The *pygidium* and propygidium are coarsely punctured.

Obs.—The genus *Sternaulax* consists of only two species, viz., *S. zealandicus*, Marseul, and a Madagascar species; the present species must be closely allied to Marseul's *S. zealandicus*, but differs from his figure and description by the striation of the elytra, and the want of punctation at their apex.

Note.—The above-cited description, according to Mr. G. Lewis, corresponds with *Sternaulax zealandicus*, Marseul; Dr. Sharp's name, therefore, must be sunk as a synonym, but I have retained his description. The same insect had also been described by me (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1876, *p.* 372).

Epierus.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 269.

Mandibles not projecting, unarmed, the inner side membraneous. *Head* small, retractile, the forehead not distinctly separated from the epistome. *Antennæ* inserted on the sides in front, their club tri-articulate, oval, and compressed. Antennal cavities strongly marked. *Prothorax* rounded at its base, narrowed and emarginated in front. Mesothoracic *epimeræ* not visible above.

Propygidium transversal, oblique; pygidium semicircular, vertical. *Legs* short; *tibiæ* rather dilated; the anterior somewhat distorted, denticulated, with some short spines on the outer edge, their tarsal furrow ill-defined; the others with spine-like hairs, scanty and sometimes absent on the hind pair.

Prosternum rather convex, truncated at its base, its chin-piece moderate; *mesosternum* rounded in front. *Body* short, thick, oval, or elliptical.

294. **E. sylvanus.** *n.s.* *Oviform*, convex, of a moderately shining black colour, with the legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Head very finely punctulated. *Thorax* transverse, rounded anteriorly; its surface finely and rather closely punctured, with a line of larger punctures, yet none very coarse along the basal margin. *Elytra* almost smooth; each elytron with five somewhat curved grooves, and a less obvious sutural stria; these striæ are most deeply impressed near but do not quite reach the base, and become obsolete posteriorly, and they are almost imperceptibly punctured. *Tibiæ* very finely serrate on their outer edge.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I discovered this species at Tairua, but only found one or two examples; it also occurs in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

295. **E. purus,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *E. sylvanus*, but of a moderately shining pitchy-black colour, the head reddish, legs and

antennæ red, and the palpi clear, almost pellucid, testaceous, and rather long.

Head moderately large and apparently impunctate, with a distinct foveiform groove at each side in front. *Prothorax* transverse, a good deal rounded towards the front; its punctation not very obvious, rather fine, but more distinct along the base. The *elytra* are quite impunctate; each with three very fine, somewhat curved striæ near the side, and an abbreviated and even less distinct one nearer the suture. *Pygidium* punctate. The anterior *tibiæ* very finely, scarcely perceptibly, serrated on the outer edge.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from one specimen which I found at Tairua.

Saprinus.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 274.

Mandibles prominent, curved, and crossed at their extremity, unarmed, or denticulated. *Head* moderate, prolonged as a quadrangular muzzle. *Antennæ* inserted in front of the eyes, their basal articulation exposed; their club oval, or sub-globular, in general of moderate size. *Antennal cavities* situated on the sides of the prosternum, the club being received into an incision of the front under-side of prosternum; the *prothorax* bisinuated at its base, more or less narrowed, and a little emarginated in front. *Propygidium* transversal, oblique; pygidium large, curvilinearly triangular and vertical. *Legs* moderate; anterior tibiæ wide, their external edge furnished with teeth and ciliated, the tarsal groove superficial; the other tibiæ much narrower, with a row of hair-like spines on the outside, and, in general, inwardly ciliated. *Prosternum* rather narrow, truncated, and furrowed at each side; *mesosternum* transverse, sinuated in front. *Body* short, thick, quadrate, oval, or elliptical.

296. **S. pseudocyaneus**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. *Body* polished, greenish-black, thorax sometimes purplish-black, legs and antennæ pitchy-red, the club of the latter fuscous, sub-globular and a little pointed. *Head* finely punctured. *Thorax* transversal, narrowed and rounded anteriorly; distinctly punctured along the sides, near the front angles, and along the base, with a larger impression at the middle of the basal margin; the lateral punctation does not extend to the rim. *Scutellum* small. The marginal stria of the *elytron* is continued along the apex, up the side of the suture, is bent near the base, and from thence prolonged backwards to beyond the middle, and the sutural and discoidal portions are punctured; three other, somewhat curved, striæ proceed from the base near the shoulder, and terminate in the large, densely punctured space near the apex. The *propygidium* is much curved, the pygidium is large, and both are strongly punctured. The fore *tibia* bears externally four large teeth near the extremity, and several smaller ones near the base, the edge being ciliated; the other

two pairs are armed on their outer edge with spine-like teeth. The sides of the *breast* are rather coarsely punctured, the basal segment of the *abdomen* is more or less punctate, though nearly smooth on the middle, and the other segments are punctured along their apex; the posterior *femora* are smooth, the anterior more coarsely punctured than the intermediate.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The above corresponds with specimens in my own collection; Mr. White's description is rather meagre, so I have substituted one by myself, not because the insect could not be identified by means of White's diagnosis, but because I deemed an accurate description very necessary for reasons given in a paper on the habits of the New Zealand *Histeridæ*. *(Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol.* ii.*)*

297. **S. punctulipennis,** *n.s. Oviform*, of a moderately shining reddish-piceous colour, the legs and antennæ pitchy-red, the club broadly oval, the basal antennal joint sub-pyriform, the second reddish-yellow. *Head* very delicately punctulated. *Thorax* transversal, narrowed towards the front, the base obliquely truncated at each side of the middle; it is closely, but not deeply or coarsely punctured, with a small depression in front of the scutellum. The *elytra* have, on each, six finely punctured striæ; the three inner nearly straight, almost touching the base, where they are well-marked; the others do not approach the base so closely, and are more or less curved; all the striæ become indistinct towards the apex; the interstices are rather flat and punctulated, so that the elytra are not at all smooth. *Pygidium* shining, reddish, and seemingly impunctate. *Tibiæ* with the outer edge finely serrated.

Length, $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

Described from one individual, which I found at Tairua. The genus is somewhat doubtful.

298. **S. pedator,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol.* xiii., *p.* 25. *Angustulus*, convexus, nigro-piceus, impunctatus; *elytris* stria suturali integra, striisque 5–6 basalibus abbreviatis; *tibiis* anterioribus edentatis; extus grosse ciliatis, intermediis et posterioribus dilatatis, extus grosse punctatis.

Long. corp., 4–$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ pitchy. *Mandibles* greatly exposed. *Head* with a very deep arched impression extending across it at the base of the mandibles, and also with an arched impressed line connecting the posterior portions of the eyes. *Thorax* short, considerably rounded at the sides, impunctate. *Elytra* with a well-marked sutural stria, and with five or six oblique short basal striæ; impunctate. *Pygidium* impunctate. Front *tibiæ* reddish, broad, rounded externally, and toothless, but fringed with coarse parchment-like ciliæ. Middle and hind tibiæ much dilated, furnished externally with large deep pits, in each of which is placed a coarse cilia, these ciliæ on the middle tibiæ are moderately long, but those on the hind pair are very short. Hind *femora* much

dilated. Basal ventral segment elongate, the others so reduced in the middle as to appear there only like approximate striæ.

This extraordinary species was sent me by Captain Broun, with the following information :—" On sea-beach. One found when about to fly from Algæ, on 11th December, 1875 ; and on 9th January, 1876, four under decayed fish, and another amongst Algæ."

The ventral segments (which, in the condition of repose, are, as I have described, completely retractile) appear to be very mobile, so as to be capable of great elongation.

Note.—This species does not, it seems to me, find a fitting place in *Saprinus ;* it will, I have no doubt, form the type of a new genus.

Abræus.

Leach ; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 280.

Lobes of *jaws* membraneous, ciliated ; *mandibles* very short, furnished internally with an obtuse tooth at their base, and a denticle at their extremity.

Head rounded, retractile, forehead rather convex. *Antennæ* moderate, inserted at the sides of the forehead, their club oval, a little compressed. Antennal *cavities* wide, deep, or medium. *Prothorax* rounded at its base, narrowed, and circularly excised in front. Mesothoracic *epimeræ* invisible above. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* without marginal striæ. *Propygidium* rather wide, subvertical ; pygidium folding below. *Tibiæ* moderate, rather narrow ; the anterior more or less widened at their extremity, their tarsal furrow obsolete ; slightly arched, all unarmed on their external edge. *Tarsi* with five points. *Prosternum* short, wide, a little sinuate at its base, without striæ. *Body* globular, or globose-oval.

299. **A. brouni,** *Lewis.* This insect, of which I sent specimens to Mr. G. Lewis, has been named, but not, to my knowledge, described by that gentleman as yet. It is the smallest of the *Histeridæ* (N.Z.) yet brought to light. Sub-globular in form, black, with reddish legs, and finely punctate.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line ; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$, nearly.

I found it at Whangarei Heads.

300. **A vividulus,** *n.s. Sub-globular,* slightly oval, moderately convex, shining, castaneous, the elytra variegated, with ill-defined paler and darker spots, and the legs and antennæ still paler than the elytral spots ; some examples have the limbs quite yellow.

Head finely punctulated, somewhat triangularly elevated in front ; but this portion is a little impressed so as to appear flattened above. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides not perceptibly curved ; its surface is finely and rather distinctly punctulated. The *elytra* bear rows of fine punctures. *Tibiæ* moderate, armed externally with a row of small denticles, the anterior a good deal dilated and

arcuated externally towards the apex, and this widened part is ciliated. *Under-side* punctulate, dark castaneous red.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found this pretty little species at Tairua, and sent some specimens to Dr. Sharp, who, however, has not described it.

FAMILY—NITIDULIDES.

Ligula horny. *Maxillæ* nearly always terminated by a single lobe. *Palpi* short. *Antennæ* with eleven, very seldom with ten, joints; the two or three last generally forming a button-shaped club. *Elytra* very often abbreviated behind. *Legs* short; anterior and intermediate *coxæ* transversely oval, not contiguous; the posterior strongly transversal, semi-cylindric, more or less separated. *Tarsi* five-jointed, the posterior sometimes with four only among the males; the fourth joint very small, nodiform. *Abdomen* with five or six segments, all free.

Group—CARPOPHILIDÆ.

A single lobe to the *maxillæ*. *Labrum* distinct. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed. *Elytra* leaving the two or three last dorsal segments of the abdomen exposed; not covered at their base by the prothorax. Anterior cotyloid cavities imperfectly closed behind. *Tarsi* five-jointed in both sexes. *Prosternum* usually projecting beyond the front coxæ.

Brachypeplus.

Erichson: Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 297.

Mentum wide, hollowed in front. *Ligula* furnished at each side with a large, wide, membraneous lobe, ciliated on the inner side. Lobe of the *jaws* small, strongly ciliated inwardly and at the end. Last joint of the labial *palpi* subsecuriform; that of the maxillary obconical. *Mandibles* a little prominent, provided with two very small teeth near their apex. *Labrum* rounded in front, scarcely emarginate. *Head* moderate, short; the antennal furrows short, well-marked, and very convergent. *Antennæ* a little longer than the head, first joint a little dilated outwardly, second a little thicker than the following, third rather elongated, four to six short, equal, seven to eight a little stouter, joints nine to eleven forming a round compressed club. *Prothorax* as wide as the elytra, subtruncate at its base, with its posterior angles rather prominent, strongly margined laterally. *Elytra* short, leaving the two or three last abdominal segments exposed, margined laterally, their external apical angle rounded. *Legs* short; tibiæ robust, slightly grooved beneath, finely pilose externally, with small terminal spurs; the three first joints of the *tarsi* very short, very compact, dilated, compactly brush-like beneath, claws simple. *Abdomen* with its two first ventral segments very short, the two following a little longer, the fifth largest, a small additional one among the males.

301. **B. brevicornis,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July,* 1878, *p.* 47. *Depressus,* sub-oblongus, parallelus, niger, antennis pedibus elytrorumque parte basali rufis, his apice late fuscis, subtus griseo-pubescens, sed pubescentia ad basin elytrorum et abdominis grisea.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

The *antennæ* are short and rather stout, red in colour, the joints are short, the second and third being each only a little longer than broad, while the following are not so long as broad. The *head* and *thorax* are densely and finely punctured; the latter is strongly transverse, nearly straight at the sides, but distinctly narrowed in front, the hind angles rectangular and very definite; the colour at the sides is more dilute. The *elytra* have the basal part rufescent, the apical blackish, the limit between the two colours is indefinite; their sculpture is fine and indistinct, and consists of series of fine punctures and punctate interstices. The dense pubescence of the upper surface is blackish, but there is a patch of pale pubescence at the base of the elytra, and two very large patches on the first exposed dorsal segment, there are also a few pale hairs on the margin of the following segment, at the hind angle.

The *male* has a supplementary dorsal segment.

The species may be located in Murray's sub-gen. *Tasmus*, near the Australian *B. binotatus* and *B. blandus;* though it greatly resembles these species, it is very readily distinguished by the much shorter antennæ.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Group—NITIDULIDÆ.

The *maxillæ* with one lobe. *Labrum* distinct. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed. *Elytra* entirely covering the abdomen, or only leaving the pygidium partially exposed; their base not covered by the prothorax. Anterior cotyloid cavities generally imperfectly closed behind. The *tarsi* with five joints in both sexes. Prosternal process sometimes distinct.

Epuræa.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 302.

Mentum angular laterally, its anterior angles dentiform. *Ligula* horny, rounded, and truncated in front, furnished with two large, lateral, membraneous lobes, and ciliated inwardly. Lobes of the *jaws* moderate, rounded at the end, sometimes provided inwardly with long hairs. Last joint of the labial *palpi* large, oval, and truncated at the end. *Mandibles* terminated by a sharp point, preceded by a small tooth. *Labrum* rounded in front, divided into two lobes by a deep, narrow excision. *Head* rather broad, its antennal furrows nearly effaced, convergent. First joint of the *antennæ* dilated outwardly; second elongate, obconical; third also long, cylindrical; joints four to eight decrease in length but become thickened; joints nine to eleven form an elongate and rather

laxly articulated club. *Prothorax* of the width of the elytra, emarginated in front, more or less widely margined laterally. *Scutellum* rather large. *Elytra* truncated behind, exposing a portion of the pygidium. *Legs* more or less robust, the intermediate, and sometimes the posterior, contiguous; the three first joints of the *tarsi* very short, dilated, hairy underneath; claws simple. A small supplementary abdominal segment among the *males*. Prosternal process not projecting.

302. **E. antarctica**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. *Oviform*, very slightly convex, of a shining pitchy-brown colour, with the sides of the thorax, apex of the elytra, and a spot on each side of the scutellum, testaceous, antennæ infuscate, legs testaceous; the body is finely sculptured, and bears a few yellow hairs.

The *head* is indistinctly impressed between the eyes; the *prothorax* is broader than long, with margined, explanated sides, emarginate at apex, truncate at the base, the sides from the middle to the almost acute anterior angles are straight, though gradually narrowed, and are again narrowed posteriorly; *scutellum* broad, triangular, rounded behind; *elytra* a little wider than thorax, with rather broad rims, rounded, and narrowed to the apex, which completely covers the abdomen.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

This I believe to be White's species, at all events I know of no other similar form. The above description is derived from specimens in my own collection, which I found at Tairua under the bark of Kauri (not Kaudi as White states) logs. Dr. Sharp states the female is remarkable for the produced elytra.

303. **E. zealandica**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878. *p.* 48. *Latiuscula*, testaceo-ferruginea, supra prothoracis disco elytrisque plus minusve infuscatis; crebrius evidenter punctata; *prothoracis* elytrorumque lateribus sat explanatis, his apice in utroque sexu rotundato.

Long., 3 mm.: lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is intermediate in form between *E. deleta* and *E. limbata*, Er., and is about the size of the latter. The club of the antennæ is elongate. The *labrum* is elongate, but is deeply divided nearly to its base. The *thorax* is shaped much as in *E. deleta*, but the sides are more explanate, and the base on each side is more sinuate, the surface is uneven on account of some obsolete impressions.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Obs.—This species is evidently variable in colour, it has not only the appearance of our European species of *Epurea*, but I can detect no structural character whatever to distinguish it. The *male* is distinguished from the female by the broad front tarsi, and the additional minute apical segment.

304. **E. signatum**, *n.s. Oblong-oval*, sub-depressed, moderately shining, of a smoky-brown colour variegated with testaceous; the sides and a spot at the base of the thorax, the lateral margins, two elongate basal spots, and two J-shaped marks on the elytra, one on each near the

suture, are testaceous; the head and legs are reddish-testaceous, and the antennæ also are of nearly the latter colour, with the club obscure and infuscate.

The *antennæ* are nearly as long as the head and thorax, their basal joint stout and sub-pyriform; second about as long as fourth; third longer than those which follow; fifth rather larger and stouter than fourth; sixth moniliform; seventh and eighth transversal, the latter shortest, club large, oblong-oval.

Head distinctly and closely punctured. *Prothorax* broader than long, a little rounded laterally, and narrowed towards the front, apex emarginate, base subtruncate; the disc is not much elevated, slopes gradually to the finely margined sides, is slightly depressed and of a paler brown in front, is rather closely but not deeply and almost rugosely punctured, and bears a few fine yellowish hairs. Scutellum triangular, testaceous. *Elytra* obovate, slightly convex, gradually narrowed behind, with a slight sinuation towards the apex in the female, in which sex, moreover, they are a little produced, in the male rather rounded and leaving a little of the ventral segment exposed; they are closely sculptured, with a somewhat shallow punctation, are slightly rugulose, and sparingly clothed with fine greyish hairs. *Legs* stout, *femora* dilated, *tibiæ* straight and dilated towards the extremity, the anterior finely serrate externally; the three basal joints of the *tarsi* are dilated, the fourth minute, the last slender and as long as the others conjointly.

The prosternal process is small, and the middle coxæ, like the anterior, are but slightly separated. The labrum is not at all deeply notched.

Length, 1½–2 lines.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads, on the Nikau (*Areca*). It may prove to be a new genus.

Nitidula.

Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 303.

Mentum bisinuated in front. *Ligula* surrounded by a membraneous border, wide, and widely emarginated in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* sub-cylindrical, and a little attenuated at the end. *Labrum* slightly hollowed in front. *Antennal furrows* well-marked, straight and convergent. Club of the *antennæ* rounded, compressed, composed of compact joints. The three first joints of the *tarsi* of normal length, dilated, pilose underneath.

305. **N. lateralis,** *White; Voy. Ereb. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. Of a pitchy-brown, closely punctured; sides of *thorax* widely, and sides of *elytra* narrowly, margined with yellowish; base of elytra near the scutellum yellowish.

New Zealand (Kaudi, Wood?)

NOTE.—Mr. White probably meant *Kauri;* the same mistake occurs elsewhere. No size is given.

306. **N. abbreviata,** *Fabricius; Syst. Ent.* i., 348. *N. ovata,* nigra, obscura, *elytris* lævibus, obtusis, abbreviatis.

Habitat in Nova Zelandia. Mus. D. Banks.

NOTE.—I have not seen any insect agreeing with the above description, and as no size is given, I anticipate difficulty in identifying the insect without reference to the typical specimen in London.

307. **N. amoenum,** *n.s.* Moderately convex, obovate, the thorax broader than the elytra, which are gradually attenuated; the legs are yellowish, the antennæ testaceous with the club infuscate, and the body is variegated with brown and testaceous; the darker colour predominates on the head and thoracic disc, and on the elytra forms two very irregular flexuous fasciæ at and behind the middle.

Head rather broad and short, the mandibles not prominent; it is closely and somewhat rugosely sculptured, and bears a few bright yellowish hairs; the eyes are longitudinally ovate. *Prothorax* large, margined, broader than long, apex emarginate, base not quite truncate, being slightly sinuous, it is widest behind the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, with obtuse hind angles slightly overlapping the elytra; it is rather convex, finely punctured and longitudinally rugulose, and sparsely clothed with bright yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* broadly triangular. *Elytra* moderately convex, margined, widest at the base, they cover the pygidium, are finely punctulated, sparingly clothed with yellowish and infuscate pubescence, and, on each, there are five very distinct rows of small patches of rather bright, short, fine setæ, which add to their variegated aspect. Under-side dark castaneous. The *legs* are stout, *femora* dilated; *tibiæ* straight, a little dilated apically, finely serrate externally, and armed at apex with two short spines; *tarsi* robust, sponge-like below, and ciliated with bright yellow hairs, their three basal joints are very much dilated, fourth minute, fifth slender and longer than the other four, and the claws are thickened at the base.

The *antennæ* are inserted below in front of the eyes in deep cavities which are prolonged backwards; they are eleven-jointed; the first joint is large and cylindrical; the second shorter but stouter than the third, oviform; joints three to five, elongate, equal; sixth and seventh small, globular; eighth larger than seventh, transversal; the last three form a large oblong-oval club.

The *palpi* are stout, the last joint of the maxillary is longer than the penultimate, sub-cylindrical, and slightly pointed.

The *prosternal process* extends backwards beyond the coxæ, which are rather widely separated; the middle and hind *coxæ* also far apart, the latter most distant.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1.

I found four examples of this elegant species near Whangarei Heads. The genus is doubtful.

Soronia.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 304.

Parts of the mouth, head, and antennæ similar to those of *Nitidula;* the *prothorax* and *elytra* more widely margined laterally, the former

rather strongly emarginated in front, the latter entire, rounded at their extremity and overlapping the abdomen. *Tarsi* simple; a very small additional abdominal segment among the males.

308. **S. hystrix,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1876, *p.* 26. *Nigro* rufoque variegata; suprà tomentosa et setis erectis adspersa; *prothorace* lateribus undulatis.

Long. corp., 3 mm.

Antennæ obscure reddish, first joint very broad and dilated, second rather broader than the slender third joint, fourth and fifth distinctly longer than the following, which are short and small, ninth to eleventh forming a rather long club. *Head* blackish, dull, covered with tomentum, and with some erect setæ, the eyes bearing a patch of setæ. *Thorax* strongly transverse, the front margin sinuate on each side, the lateral margins waved so as to show three or four broad shallow emarginations, the base at the hind angles cut away (or suddenly narrowed), the hind angles sharply defined right angles; the colour is blackish with red marks at the sides; the surface being uneven, velvetty, and bearing short black setæ. *Elytra* reddish, but rendered black by their clothing, which consists of a kind of tomentum, accumulated at some points into thicker patches, and bearing erect setæ, most of which are black, but those about the margins are paler. *Legs* reddish. *Undersurface* infuscate-red, passing into blackish about the middle.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

Obs.—Though this peculiar little insect bears at first sight but little resemblance to our European *Soroniæ*, I believe, from my examination, that they are its nearest allies; and do not detect any prominent structural characters to distinguish it. I anticipate, from the specimens before me, that the species varies a good deal in colour.

309. **S. optata,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1878, *p.* 48. *Oblonga*, nigro-fusca, antennis, pedibus, *prothoracis* elytrorumque limbo rufescentibus, supra tomento obscuro, setisque deorsum curvatis vestita; *elytris* pone medium fascia undulata colore dilutiore.

Long., vix 4 mm.; lat., 1⅞ mm.

This insect is rather long and narrow in form. The *eyes* are rather small, but very prominent; the *thorax* is much emarginate in front, nearly straight, and not undulate at the sides, the hind angles obliquely truncate; its surface is a little uneven, and its sculpture is quite concealed by the obscure tomentum and setæ which it bears. The *elytra* are clothed in a similar manner, so that their sculpture is also obscure.

This species cannot be confounded with *Soronia hystrix*, on account of its very different outline; it has also the setæ of the upper surface very different, for, instead of being upright and very conspicuous as in that species, they are arched or bent down, so as to escape notice when only a superficial observation is made.

I have seen but one individual; it was from Mr. Bakewell's collection, where it was merely labelled New Zealand.

Omosita.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 309.

Characterized by the absence of the lobes covering the antennal insertion, the *antennæ* have their basal joint moderately dilated and rounded outwardly; the *labrum* is feebly hollowed in front; the *mandibles* are terminated by an obtuse point; the *tarsi*, especially the anterior, are a little more dilated: the general form, however, is the same as in *Amphotis (Lacord., Tom.* ii., *p.* 308.)

310. **O. spinipes,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, rather convex, castaneous, variegated with ill-defined brown spots, legs reddish testaceous, antennæ ferruginous with an infuscate club.

Antennæ moderate, basal joint very stout; second shorter, but much stouter than third; third to fifth nearly equal; sixth to eighth about equal, shorter than the preceding; club large, obtuse, three-jointed. The head is rather coarsely punctured, with a few pale, hair-like setæ. The *prothorax* is much broader than long, widely, but not very deeply emarginated in front, a little rounded laterally in front, with a slight sinuation behind, the base nearly truncate; it is rather convex, sloping gradually towards the sides, which, therefore, are but little explanate, its surface bears rather shallow punctures, and setæ similar to those on the head. *Scutellum* large, sub-triangular. *Elytra* about as broad as thorax, not much narrowed behind, the apices obtuse and a little excised at the suture so as to expose the pygidium; they are rather convex, their margins are not dilated, they are slightly depressed near the shoulders, are impressed with shallow punctures, and clothed with fine dark hairs and pale yellow setæ. The *legs* are rather stout; the *tibiæ* compressed, arcuated, a good deal widened towards the apex, finely serrate externally, and somewhat angulated at the extremity, which, at the outer apex, is so produced as to form an obtuse spine; the basal joints of the front *tarsi* are dilated, the apical is slender and as long as the preceding joints collectively.

The insect is somewhat similar to the European *O. depressa*, but the antennal club is more compact, the body more convex, with undilated margins, and the tibiæ are shorter and more expanded.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

One example found at Whangarei Heads; not agreeing very well with the description of the genus to which it is referred for the present.

311. **O. scutellare,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately convex, castaneous, with the greater portion of each elytron dark brown, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous, the club fuscous.

The *head* is rather short and bears a shallow, somewhat rugose, punctation. The *prothorax* is transverse, not much rounded, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its apex a little hollowed, and the base but little sinuate; its surface is moderately closely, but not deeply, punctured, and is clothed with many fine, pallid setæ, similar to those on the head; it is rather convex, and its sides are but slightly explanated. *Scutellum*

very large, sub-triangular, punctate. *Elytra* convex, their margins not widened, not greatly exceeding the thorax in width, widest near the base, gradually rounded laterally, with the apices obtusely rounded, so that the pygidium is quite visible; their surface bears shallow punctures, and they are clothed in the same manner as the thorax.

Legs moderate, the *tibiæ* a little arched and dilated, but not much angulated at the apex, with the basal tarsal joints dilated.

The structure of the legs and antennæ is similar to that of *O. depressa*, but the insect is more regularly convex, the sides of the thorax are less rounded and its apex much less emarginated, whilst the scutellum is proportionally larger.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found two individuals near Whangarei Heads.

Xenoscelis.

Wollaston.

I have not succeeded in finding the description of this genus, which was probably published in Mr. Wollaston's work on the insects of the Canary Islands; but the following cannot fail to lead to the identification of the New Zealand species, which may occasionally be found on *Cyathea dealbata*.

312. **X. prolixus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1876, *p.* 26. *Tarsis* latis, breviusculis, articulo quarto obtecto. *Elongatus*, depressus, fusco-ferrugineus, sat nitidus, tenuiter pubescens, antennis pedibusque crassiusculis; crebre punctatus.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Of peculiarly elongate, depressed, sub-parallel form. *Antennæ* stout, reddish, with the club more obscure; in structure like those of *Cryptophagus*, first joint almost globular, second short and stout, third not elongate but longer than the contiguous joints, fourth to eighth similar to one another, bead-like, ninth and tenth transverse, eleventh rather large. *Head* rather closely and coarsely punctured, the eyes but little prominent. *Thorax* distinctly longer than broad, nearly straight at the sides, very slightly narrowed behind, the side margin in front of the hind angles with a minute acute denticle, and the hind angle itself minutely acute; the surface is rather coarsely but not densely punctured, so that the interstices between the punctures are shining, it bears a fine and scanty pubescence, is flattened along the disc, and indistinctly bi-impressed. *Elytra* very elongate, bearing rows of distinct but not very coarse punctures, the punctures bear a fine hair. *Under-surface* dark-reddish, very finely and scantily pubescent. *Legs* stout, reddish; the *tibiæ* short, thickened towards their extremity, and curved; the *tarsi* short, the three basal joints short and stout, and very pubescent beneath, the third joint deeply emarginate, so that the short and small fourth joint is entirely concealed, and can only be detected on a careful examination; fifth joint short.

Sent both from Auckland and Tairua by Messrs. Lawson and Broun, but only four or five specimens; Captain Broun's specimens were among some species forwarded to me as found on *Cyathea dealbata*.

Obs.—The remarkable species is, I have no doubt, correctly placed near Mr. Wollaston's *Xenoscelis deplanatus* (Canary Islands). In general structure it is very similar to that species, so that I have given it the same generic name, notwithstanding the difference in the tarsi.

Group—RHIZOPHAGIDÆ.

A single lobe to the *maxillæ*. *Labrum* concealed under the epistome. *Antennæ* with ten joints. *Prothorax* not covering the base of the elytra; the latter leaving a portion of the pygidium uncovered. Cotyloid cavities completely closed behind. *Tarsi* heteromerous among the males, pentamerous in the females.

Lenax.

Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., May, 1877, *p.* 269.

Antennæ very short, ten-jointed, the first joint short and thick, the second stout and bead-like, three to nine small, the ninth being very short and transverse, tenth joint forming a large abrupt club, the apical portion of which is pubescent, but not to be distinguished as a distinct joint. The parts of the *mouth* are but little visible, the mandibles being scarcely, if at all, visible from the upper surface. The *head* is abruptly constricted behind, so as to possess a broad neck; on the under-surface behind the eyes is a very deep large cavity, in which the club of the antenna can be received. *Prothorax* with the coxal cavities closed, and broadly separated from the mesothorax, and also rather widely separated from one another by a depressed space. *Metasternum* elongate. *Hind-body* with five ventral segments separated from one another by deep sutures, the basal one a good deal longer than the next; it is curved downwards towards the extremity, the *pygidium* is exposed, and shows a deep longitudinal groove on the middle. The *tibiæ* are broad below the middle, but with the apex very oblique; they are armed near the apex with teeth or small projections. The front and middle *tarsi* are five-jointed, all the four basal joints are small, the hind tarsi are apparently only four-jointed, but there may be a very short and concealed fifth basal joint.

Though this extremely remarkable insect should evidently be classed near *Rhizophagus*, it is so distinct therefrom that I have given it a different generic name; the above outline of its structural characters will enable it to be identified.

313. **L. mirandus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877, *p.* 269. *Elongatus*, angustus, vix nitidus, sine pubescentia, nigricans, antennis pedibusque rufis; *prothorace* elongato, angulis anterioribus prominulis, dorso biseriatim fortiter punctato; *elytris* longitudinaliter sulcatis, sulcis fortiter punctatis; *abdominis* segmento ultimo grosse punctato.

Long., $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat., 1 mm.

Head short and broad, as broad as the thorax, above with a very deep, large, irregular depression on each side, separating the eye and the portion of the head behind it from the middle; the broad middle part of the head is rather elevated towards the vertex, and emarginate in the middle behind; it is only very finely and sparingly punctured. The *thorax* is very elongate, and is at the base as broad as the elytra; it is very slightly narrowed towards the front, but the narrowing does not continue quite to the front, and the front angles are rather sharply marked and distinct; the upper surface is dull, and along the middle are two series of coarse punctures, placed each in an ill-defined impression and diverging a little towards the front; the lateral margins are neatly defined, and just within each is a series of punctures. The *elytra* are elongate and narrow, and bear each four grooves in which are placed coarse punctures, their hinder part is sinuate externally to facilitate the movement of the hind femora, and outside the four grooves there is a line of punctures on the broader basal portion; on the under-surface there are coarse punctures at the sides of the thorax and breast, and the ventral segments show some coarse punctures or impressions, forming an obscure series at the base of each segment, the apical segment is entirely covered with very coarse and deep closely placed punctures. The *legs* are stout, the femora being incrassate.

Found in Peel Forest, Canterbury, March, 1874, by Mr. Wakefield.

FAMILY—TROGOSITIDES.

Ligula horny amongst the greater number. *Maxillæ* terminated by two lobes; the internal often very small. *Antennæ* with eleven, very rarely with ten joints; in general, the three last forming a laxly articulated club, compressed, dentate, or perfoliated. *Elytra* always completely covering the abdomen. *Legs* moderate or short; the anterior and intermediate coxæ transversely oval, not contiguous; the posterior semi-cylindric, strongly transversal, and contiguous; *tarsi* five-jointed, always simple; their first joint very small. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, all free.

Group—GYMNOCHILIDÆ.

Internal lobe of the *maxillæ* much developed, unarmed. At least four *eyes* among the males; the two upper large, the two under smaller. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, the three terminal clavate. *Forehead* oblique. *Prothorax* contiguous to the elytra. *Body* oblong, depressed, and squamose.

Trogosita.

Olivier; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 343.

Mentum small, short, scarcely emarginated in front; *ligula* horny, entire; external lobe of the *jaws* horny, elongate, strongly ciliated inwardly. Last joint of the *palpi* sub-oval; *mandibles* rather prominent,

bidentate at the apex, with an inner middle tooth; *labrum* quadrate, more or less transversal, slightly hollowed and ciliated in front. Antennal furrows short and deep. *Eyes* rather large, perpendicular, entire. *Head* sub-quadrate, epistome trisinuated in front. *Antennæ* short, terminated by a small perfoliated club of three joints, sometimes gradually thickened towards the extremity. *Thorax* sub-transversal, narrowed behind, anterior angles prominent. *Scutellum* transversal, rounded. *Elytra* elongate, parallel. *Legs* short and robust; *tibiæ* sub-elongate-triangular, unarmed, the terminal claws of the anterior obsolete. *Body* elongate, rather broad, depressed.

314. **T. affinis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 17. Pitchy brown, with a depression on the vertex; front of the *head* in the middle without two little teeth, both head and *thorax* rather deeply punctured; *elytra* at the base near the shoulder with a slight depression, the elytra in other respects closely resemble those of the *T. caraboides*, a very widely distributed species.

Length, 4–4½ lines.

New Zealand.

Note.—I have not seen this insect.

T. mauritanica. As this species has been introduced from Europe, and has appeared in Captain Hutton's list of insects, I have thought it advisable to give a brief description of its appearance.

It is of an elongate, sub-depressed form, and moderately shining chestnut colour, some examples being rather darker than others. The *head* is rather large, punctulated, and with deeply embedded, not at all convex, eyes. The *thorax* is transverse, widest in front, finely margined, with produced, sub-acute anterior angles; the sides are rounded behind, with a sinuation in front of the rectangular posterior angle, and the base is almost truncate; its surface is finely and evenly punctured. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. The *elytra* are elongate-ovate (almost oblong), they are rather narrow near the acute, tubercular shoulders, the sides beyond being gradually rounded; they are rather feebly striated, the punctation of the striæ is indistinct, and the interstices are finely rugose.

Length, 3 lines.

The above corresponds with a specimen now before me, which I found at Auckland.

Leperina.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 3.

Mentum transversal, rather strongly emarginated. *Ligula* horny, a little dilated and strongly ciliated in front. External lobe of the *jaws* coriaceous, gradually dilated, rounded and slightly ciliated at the end; internal smaller, acute, strongly ciliated inwardly. *Mandibles* short, bidentate at their extremity. Last joint of the *palpi* cylindrical. *Labrum* quadrate, partially concealing the mandibles. *Head* broader than long,

forehead plane, oblique, trisinuated. Antennal grooves very short and deep. *Antennæ* short, first joint stout, joints two to eight very short, compact and equal, joints nine to eleven forming a rather large, almost perfoliated club. *Eyes* large, oblique, depressed, widely hollowed behind. *Prothorax* transversal, widely and strongly emarginated in front, rounded and marginated laterally, narrowed posteriorly, and truncated at its base. *Elytra* elongate, parallel. *Legs* short, moderately robust; *tibiæ* (anterior) with robust terminal spurs and a little arcuated.

Body oblong, depressed, covered above with scales, and rather pilose beneath.

315. **L. nigrosparsa,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 17. Deep bronzy greenish-black; the elytra nearly covered with grey scales, with several black spots; *head* between the eyes with a deepish depression, and a notch in front of it, above rather deeply punctured, some of the punctures elongated, behind and over the eyes a row of grey scales; *thorax* with two longitudinal furrows down the middle, which are punctured and slightly squamose, the sides hollowed out above and thickly punctured, the punctures filled with grey scales, middle of thorax quite smooth; each of the *elytra* with seven longitudinal ridges, the sides of the ridges punctured, the interstices filled with greyish scales, with some patches of black scales, which are more erect than the others, the margin of elytra regularly tesselated with patches of grey and black scales; under-side and legs deep pitchy-brown.

Length, 6 lines.

New Zealand, in Kaudi Wood, Dr. Hooker.

Note.—White probably means *Kauri;* I, however, never found the species in or on that wood.

316. **L brounii,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1876. *L. castanea*, capite *prothoraceque* fuscis, tenuiter punctatis, hoc minus transverso, basi angustiore; *scutello* valde transverso; *elytris* plus minusve flavo- vel albido-squamosis, lineato-costatis, costis interruptis, punctis profunde impressis.

Long. 4 lin.

Allied to *L. sobrina*, Wh. *(Gymnocheila),* but with a less transverse prothorax, more contracted at the base, and the elytra with the costæ more interrupted, owing to the stronger and deeper punctures by which they are divided. The squamosity is chiefly confined to the sides, is of a yellowish or whitish colour, and is apparently very liable to fall off.

Tairua. Captain Broun found it under the bark of the Ngaeho tree *(Myoporum lætum).*

317. **L. sobrina,** *White;* Gymnocheila, *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 17. Greyish-brown, with a few spots and bands of a brownish-black; *head* in front of the eyes with two slight depressions, separated by a notch; *thorax* smooth in the middle, considerably punctured, blackish, sides margined with greyish scales; *elytra* with seven longitudinal keels, regularly punctured down the edge, the punctures reddish-brown, the edge

between green, the interstices between the rows with brownish-grey scales, a few spots and a transverse band or two of a deepish-brown colour; legs with the tibiæ ferruginous.

Length, 5 lines.

Wellington (Capt. Parry).

Note.—The thorax is transverse, with an oblique sinuation behind towards the rectangular hind angle.

318. **L. wakefieldi,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., January*, 1877. *Fusca*, depressa, subopaca, squamulis subvariegatis, irregulariter minus dense vestita; *thorace* transverso, angulis posterioribus subobtusis, medio areis lævibus tribus sat discretis; *elytris* subtiliter costatis, costis subinterruptis.

Long., 9–12 mm.

Labrum large and much exserted. *Thorax* $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length along the middle, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ mm. broad; it is a good deal contracted behind the middle, so that the hind angles appear obtuse but are nearly rectangular; the sides bear dense coarse punctures; on the disc are three ill-defined, irregular, smooth spaces, separated from one another by rather sparing punctures; the sides bear some pale inconspicuous scales. *Elytra* with seven rows of fine costæ, which are only slightly interrupted; their surface clothed, but not in a very conspicuous manner, with patches of black and greyish scales. *Legs* nearly black.

This species has been found at Christchurch by Mr. Wakefield, after whom I have named it; it is just about intermediate between *Gymnocheila nigro-sparsa*, White, and *Leperina brounii*, Pascoe, and is probably rather closely allied to *Gymnocheila sobrina*, White, which I know only by White's description; but I expect White's species will prove to have the elytra more variegated, and their costæ more interrupted. Herr Reitter has recently divided *Leperina* into two genera, viz., *Phanodesta* and *Leperina*, but it seems to me pretty certain that such a division is at present uncalled for. The New Zealand species are associated with some Chilian ones in *Phanodesta*, *Leperina* being formed by Australian species.

319. **L. ambiguum,** *n.s. Head* rather finely and closely punctured. *Thorax* strongly transverse, rounded laterally, pilose, finely and rugosely punctured. *Elytra* rather convex transversely, regularly and rather closely punctured, but the punctation much more remote and very much coarser than that of the rest of the body; their colour is pitchy-black, except the margin, a longitudinal line on the middle of each, and three or four spots between it and the suture, which are infuscate-red; the elytra bear white hairs irregularly arranged in small patches.

Length, 3 lines.

I found one mutilated individual at Auckland some years ago; the genus, owing to the very much mutilated condition of the insect, must be held doubtful, as well as its real habitat.

320. **L. farinosa,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April*, 1877. *Fusca*, depressa, opaca, elytris et prothoracis lateribus squamulis pallidis

vestitis; *prothorace* dense fere regulariter punctato, lateribus sinuatis, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* costatis, costis crebre interruptis; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis articulo ultimo fere ovali.

Long., 9 mm.

Antennæ with the ninth and tenth joints not greatly broader than long, eleventh joint rather longer than broad. *Head* densely and coarsely punctured. *Thorax* a good deal contracted behind the middle, its hind angles sharply defined and just rectangular; thorax coarsely and closely punctured, but along the middle the punctures are more sparing, though they leave no distinctly defined smooth spaces; towards the margins it is clothed with coarse pale scales. *Elytra* with fine costæ, which are broken up by numerous narrow but quite distinct interruptions; they are clothed with coarse pale scales, and bear some indistinct patches of coarse dark fuscous setæ or scales.

This species is allied to *Leperina brounii*, Pascoe, but is very distinct by the much less short terminal joints of the antennæ.

Christchurch, a single individual found by Mr. Wakefield.

Promanus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877.

I have thought it advisable to create a new generic name for the following species. Its principal structural characters are: *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, with a very large basal joint, and a tri-articulate club; maxillary *palpi* largely developed, terminal joint elongate, sub-securiform. *Head* small, with eyes very prominent; and with the *clypeus* separated from the front by a deep suture. *Prosternal process* very narrow, middle coxæ nearly contiguous; *epipleuræ* of elytra very narrow, except at the base. Its systematic position at present should be in the *Trogositidæ*, near *Ostoma*, in Herr Reitter's arrangement.

321. **P. depressus**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April*, 1877. *Oblongo-ovalis*, elongatus, sub-parallelus, nigro-piceus, marginibus dilutioribus, subnudus, haud nitidus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; *prothorace* fortiter transverso, lateribus subrotundatis, angulis posterioribus obtusis; *elytris* seriebus numerosis punctorum impressis.

Long., 7 mm.; lat., 3 mm.

Antennæ reddish, with the basal joint very large, the ninth joint abruptly larger than the preceding, rather strongly transverse, but a good deal narrower at the base than at the apex; tenth about as broad as but a little shorter than ninth; eleventh about as long as broad, nearly as broad as tenth, its apex slightly truncate. *Head* coarsely and densely punctured, and bearing a fine very scanty pubescence. *Thorax* about as broad as the elytra, very transverse, the anterior angles not at all produced, the sides distinctly but not broadly explanate, the sides a little rounded, the width at the hind angles the same as at the front, the base broadly but slightly emarginate in front of the scutellum, the surface with shallow punctures and a few fine hairs; the punctures are coarse

at the sides, but become quite fine towards the middle. *Scutellum* rather densely clothed with pale pubescence. *Elytra* elongate, each with about eighteen series of punctures, and with a very few fine and indistinct hairs. Under surface rather finely punctured, legs red.

Riccarton, found by Mr. Wakefield; also from Dunedin a considerably larger specimen, which presents some slight differences, so that it may possibly belong to a distinct species.

Grynoma.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April, 1877.

The chief characters are: *Antennæ* small and slender, ten-jointed, with a long and slender tri-articulate club; maxillary palpi with the terminal joint very large, securiform. *Head* much smaller than the thorax, eyes moderately prominent; thorax strongly transverse, with its sides a little explanate; *prosternal process* so narrow that the coxæ are almost contiguous. *Tibiæ* entirely unarmed; *tarsi* with the terminal joint large in proportion to the others, the claws thickened at the base, but not dentate. The position of the following species in Reitter's arrangement would be I judge between *Pelonyxa* and *Neaspis*.

322. **G. fusca**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April*, 1877. *Depressa*, subopaca, fuscula, antennis pedibusque fusco-testaceis, pube albido micante sparsim vestita, elytris obsolete ferrugineo-variegatis, setis tenuibus erectis adspersis; *prothorace* minus distincte punctato, valde transverso; *elytris* punctis magnis et profundis, interstitiis angustis.

Long., 4 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ small and slender, the two basal joints paler than the others. *Head* much narrower than the thorax, closely and indistinctly punctured. *Thorax* very strongly transverse, a little narrower than the elytra, very slightly emarginate in front, so that the front angles are very indistinct and scarcely at all prominent; hind angles also very indistinct; its punctation coarse but very obsolete, and nearly wanting along the middle; it is of a smoky colour, becoming yellowish at the margins, and bears fine not very distinct hairs. *Elytra* densely covered with coarse punctures, and bearing a fine white pubescence, which at the margins is rather long; and also with some upright fine hairs; they are of a smoky colour, but are very indistinctly variegated with reddish or yellowish spots. *Legs* smoky-yellow.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

323. **G. diluta**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April*, 1877. *Depressa*, subtus fusco-testacea, supra magis testacea; *elytris* pube argentea irregulariter vestita, setisque erectis tenuibus minus conspicuis, fortiter punctatis, interstitiis latis; prothorace obsolete punctato.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

This species is very closely allied to *G. fusca*, but is paler in colour, and has the punctures of the elytra much less dense, their silvery

pubescence is more conspicuous, and the margins are a little more conspicuous.

Tairua. I have received one individual from Captain Broun; a second was destroyed on the journey.

FAMILY—COLYDIIDES.

Ligula horny. *Maxillæ* bilobed. *Palpi* and *Mandibles* very short. *Antennæ* with eleven or ten, very rarely with eight joints, sometimes gradually incrassated, generally terminating in a club. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* globose, sunk in their cotyloid cavities; the posterior transversal, contiguous or not; *tarsi* with four joints, simple; so also their claws. *Abdomen* composed of five segments; the two last, or the last only, mobile.

Group—SYNCHITIDÆ.

Posterior *coxæ* contiguous. Abdominal segments of equal size. Last joint of the *palpi* not aciculate.

Tarphiomimus.

Wollaston.

This genus is closely allied to *Ulonotus*, from which it differs chiefly in the structure of the *tarsi*, the two basal joints of which are stout, and, conjointly, almost triangular in form, the third minute, and the apical elongate, and longer than the other three taken together. The *coxæ* are nearly equidistant, the posterior being rather more widely separated than the two front pairs. The *tibiæ* are flexuose, and externally compressed and slightly dentate. The *antennæ* are not so long as the head and thorax, with a stout basal joint; the second is about half as long as the first, and not so stout; the third is longer than those which follow, sub-cylindrical, though more slender at the base than the apex; fourth shorter than third; joints five to eight nearly equal; club three-jointed and rather large, the ninth and tenth joints transverse; eleventh rounded. *Eyes* rounded, prominent, coarsely facetted. *Head* dilated laterally in front of the eyes, so as to conceal the base of the first antennal joint, *Thorax* cordate, disc considerably elevated, the sides widely dilated, and deeply indented. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong, moderately convex transversely, margins serrate. *Epipleuræ* not very broad.

These characters will lead to the recognition of this form. I have not seen Mr. Wollaston's description.

324. **T. indentatus,** *Wollaston. Oblong*, variegated with testaceous and fuscous scales and pubescence, antennæ and tarsi infuscated. The *head* bears numerous minute tubercles. *Thorax* with three lateral lobes, the anterior the largest, and deeply indented in the middle, it forms the acute, prominent, front angle; the second is situate near the

middle; the third behind; hind angle obsolete; the disc bears three tubercles on each side of the dorsal line; the rest of the surface is uneven and finely granulated. The *elytra* are somewhat obliquely emarginate at their base, with distinct shoulders; they are moderately convex transversely, the sides a little compressed, their margins dilated, and coarsely serrate, apices divaricate and pointed; each elytron bears a large basal laterally-compressed tubercle near the suture; an oblique, tubercular costa near the middle, a considerably elevated laterally-compressed tubercle behind, and other less obvious elevations; there are several rows of punctures, and near the margin a longitudinal black line with a row of pale spots of pubescence. *Legs* infuscate-red and setose.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 lines.

This is a tolerably common species, and was, I believe, first sent home by Mr. T. Lawson of Auckland. The above description is from specimens in my own collection, and agrees with Mr. Pascoe's diagnosis of his *Ectomida lacerata*, which he located with the *Heteromera*; but, as Mr. Wollaston's description was published first, his name must stand.

325. **T. acuminatus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, transversely convex. The *head* is laterally dilated in front of the eyes, so as to conceal the basal half of the first joint of the antennæ when examined from above, and the surface is finely tubercular. The prothorax is cordiform, the disc considerably elevated in the form of two tuberculated ridges, which are porrected, and partially cover the head; the sides are explanated and trilobed; the anterior lobe is the largest, and the posterior angle is formed by a small tubercle. The *elytra* are elongate, wider than the thorax behind the shoulders, which are oblique, the sides are nearly parallel to the middle, and from thence considerably narrowed, with produced, divaricate apices, and the base is rather deeply emarginate; the side margins as far as the middle are deeply serrated, afterwards entire, but bearing three equidistant tubercles; the sculpture consists, on each, of two oblique tubercular costæ near the middle, a large, laterally-compressed, superficially-curved, tubercular elevation behind, and many small nodules, which are irregularly disposed over the surface; and there is an indistinctly elevated sutural line, which is intersected by transverse punctures.

The *antennæ* and tarsi are ferruginous, the body and legs fuscous, but the ground-colour is almost concealed by an exudation, and minute griseous scales and pubescence.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

Of this remarkable species, I have only the single specimen which I found at Tairua; it is somewhat aberrant, and might, owing to the structure of the tarsi, be more correctly called a *Ulonotus*.

Ablabus.

Nov. gen.

This genus is formed for the reception of species which are intermediate in form between *Endophlœus* and *Ulonotus;* from the latter it

differs in the structure of the antennæ, and from the former in the deeply indented sides of the prothorax.

Its chief characters are as follow :—

Labrum exposed truncate. *Epistome* truncate. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, their club obviously two-jointed ; the two basal joints are stout and sub-cylindrical, the first but little exposed ; third elongate, slender, twice as long as the fourth ; fourth to ninth small, sub-obconical, the ninth one-third of the width of the tenth ; the tenth and the eleventh form a rather compact, well-defined club, the former transverse, the latter large and obtusely rounded.

Body oblong, moderately convex transversely, with the prothorax deeply indented laterally.

326. **A. ornatus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, rather convex transversely, uneven; it is fuscous, but with the base and sutural region of the elytra reddish, the legs and antennæ are reddish, the club infuscate ; the body is clothed with fine yellow setæ, which are sparingly distributed on the head, on the thorax they are almost confined to the elevated portions ; on the elytra they form six lines, the sutural and one nearest to it reach the apex, the next two are abbreviated, the fifth extends along the edge of the disc, the last along the margin, between these two latter there is a row of small patches which are very distinct, owing to the blackish colour of the side, and the raised portions are covered with similar pale-yellow setæ ; on each side of the elytra, behind the middle, there is a large triangular space without distinct elevations and nearly black.

Head granulated. *Thorax* transversely convex, with explanated, indented sides, the indentations form four lobes, the anterior largest, its apex forming a prominent acute angle, the second and third are equal and equidistant, the fourth is smallest and leaves an evident gap between it and the base of the elytra, the sides are clothed with pallid, scale-like matter ; its surface is uneven, with a large dorsal and small basal depressions defined by curved, angular elevations, it is apparently granulated. The *elytra* are oblong, of the same width as the thorax, with parallel, compressed sides, rounded and abruptly deflexed behind ; each is curved at the base, bears two basal, sub-compressed tubercles most distinctly seen when viewed from the side, the outer near the shoulder, the other near the suture, with a smaller elevation interposed ; two smaller ones form an oblique line from the suture to the shoulder ; and, close to the posterior declivity, there are two other contiguous ones ; besides these there are other tufts of setæ which form "apparent" elevations, but which it is needless to describe in detail. The *tibiæ* are finely ciliated.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line ; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Two examples found at Whangarei Heads, one rather smaller than the other whose size is given. The description of the coloration is only applicable to the two recently captured individuals ; on examining three others which had been found at Tairua, I find the yellow colour of the setæ has degenerated into a grey, the black also has faded, so that the appearance of the insect is greatly altered. The indentations at the

sides of the thorax are not always alike, but, notwithstanding, I consider all the five individuals to belong to this species.

327. **A. pallidipictus,** *n.s.* Slightly convex, sparsely clothed with fine pallid setæ; piceous, legs, palpi, and antennæ reddish, the club darker.

Head granulated, the antennal elevations conspicuous, with a few fine pale yellow setæ. *Thorax* about as long as broad, disc transversely convex and uneven, granulated, with a row of three irregularly-formed tubercular elevations on each side of the middle, its sides are explanated and deeply indented, with four lobes, the front one widest, but not greatly broader than the second, forming the prominent anterior angle, the second and third are nearly equal, the fourth smallest, forming the posterior angle, the median indentation being the largest, the lobes are almost in pairs; the black colour is relieved by the pale yellow setæ on the raised portions, and the reddish sides, these bear pallid scales and setæ. The *elytra* are oblong, parallel-sided, rounded and deflexed behind, rather flattened and obliquely depressed transversely before and near the middle, with almost vertical sides; there are on each, two not very large basal compressed elevations, two rounded ones on the middle, and two behind these, both pairs disposed obliquely, and two or three others close to the apical slope; beside these there are two or three smaller ones which form an oblique row near the base, and one near the apex; their surface is uneven and granulated; there are a few fine setæ on the surface and discoidal tubercles, but they are most conspicuous on the posterior portion, where they are greyish; but on each side there is an evident marginal line and another along the edge of the disc, with an intervening row of small spots, formed of yellow setæ, with traces of a similar line and row on the disc; their margins, like those of the typical species, are serrate and ciliated. Sometimes one or two of the raised spots are reddish. The *tibiæ* are straight, rather slender, and ciliated with setulæ.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, ½.

Four specimens found in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour. The species vary a little in size, and some examples are more obscurely coloured than others, owing chiefly to the removal of their clothing.

328. **A. scabra,** *n.s.* Very similar to *A. pallidipictus* in form, sculpture, and colouration, yet certainly distinct: there are only three lateral lobes to the *thorax*, the anterior occupying about one-half the length of the side, and it is not variegated; the *elytra* are less obviously tubercular, and, consequently, do not exhibit the apparent depressions seen in the other, their setæ are greyish and chiefly congregated behind on a small median space, and a row of marginal spots; on each there are three elevations behind near the suture, two others beyond these, the posterior very small, one near the middle (a mass of setæ rather than a tubercle), and the two basal which are not very conspicuous; the rest of their surface, as well as that of the head and thorax, is rough with granules, which, on the elytra, as may be observed in the preceding species also, sometimes form rows.

The antennal club is not very large, so that the difference between it and the ninth joint is not so well marked as usual, though plainly visible; the body is larger, and the tibiæ much stouter, and fringed with fine setæ.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

329. **A. fervidulus,** *n.s.* Rather narrow, moderately convex. *Head* granulated rather finely, with a transverse impression in front, it is reddish, with fine pale setæ disposed over its surface. *Thorax* about as long as broad, the disc transversely convex, the sides widened, with two deep excisions forming three lobes, the anterior about half the length of the side with an excision behind, the middle one smaller, very narrow, the posterior very small; the front and base are rounded, the former deeply hollowed behind each eye, the angle being acute and prominent; its surface is granulated, and has some irregular depressions bordered by slightly-elevated, irregular, curved ridges. The *elytra* are oblong, transversely convex, the base sinuous and as broad as the thorax, they are sub-parallel, with serrate margins; each elytron is longitudinally divided into four distinct spaces by means of three slightly depressed punctured lines, there are two basal elevations, and their whole surface is so densely covered with setæ as to render their sculpture indistinct; they are of a bright infuscate red, with small fuscous lateral spots near the middle, and their clothing is yellow; the thorax is similarly coloured.

The *tibiæ* are finely hispid.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found my unique example at Tairua.

330. **A. punctipennis,** *n.s.* This species might, at first sight, be mistaken for *A. fervidulus*, which it closely resembles, but the elytral sculpture will be sufficient to distinguish it from that species.

Each *elytron* is regularly punctured, but not furrowed longitudinally, and bears five small tufts of fine setæ of a much paler colour than the rest of the surface, probably concealing small tubercles; there is a large triangular space near the side formed of small fuscous patches, and the rest of the surface is of a pale rufo-testaceous colour.

The head and thorax also are brightly coloured.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Of this species, I possess only the single individual which I found at Tairua.

Ulonotus.

Erichson.

Mentum quadrate, sub-equilateral. *Ligula* horny, narrowed and ciliated in front. Internal lobe of the *jaws* terminated by a horny hook, and ciliated inwardly; the external ciliated at the end. *Palpi* short, last joint of the labial oval and pointed; that of the maxillary securiform. *Mandibles* bifid at their extremity. *Labrum* transversal, rounded

in front. *Head* only half immersed in the thorax, uneven, elevated near antennal insertion ; epistome sinuated in front ; antennal furrows short, rather deep and oblique ; eyes rather large, oval, prominent. *Antennæ* retractile, moderately stout, eleven-jointed, pubescent ; basal joint cylindrical, stout, second to fifth obconical, sixth to eighth subglobular ; joints nine to eleven forming a rather large club, the first obconical-like, not broader than long, the second strongly transversal, third large, almost orbicular. *Prothorax* uneven, widely dilated and indented laterally, disc convex, the frontal portion prominent. *Elytra* moderately convex, parallel, margined and denticulated laterally. *Legs* rather short ; *tibiæ* filiform, without terminal spurs ; the three first joints of the *tarsi* equal, pilose underneath. *Prosternal process* very short, rounded at the end. Abdominal segments entire.

Body oblong, moderately convex, parallel, rough, often squamose.

The above has been epitomized from Lacordaire's diagnosis of the genus *Endophlœus*, and his remarks on Erichson's *Ulonotus (Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* ii., *p.* 359).

331. **U. antarcticus,** *White. (Bolitophagus); Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 12. *Oblong*, moderately convex transversely ; rich reddish-brown, antennæ and legs red. The *antennæ* are about as long as the head and thorax, finely pilose, with the third joint longest. The *head* is covered with small granules, and is depressed behind. *Thorax* transverse, disc transversely convex ; the outline of the explanated sides is a gradual curve ; there are four lobes to each, the posterior, which is the smallest, forms the hind angle ; the surface is covered with small granules, and there are two interrupted, irregular ridges on the dorsum. The *elytra* are oblong, transversely convex, as wide as the prothorax, the sides subparallel and serrate to beyond the middle, from thence rounded, with several short sinuations ; each elytron bears nine rows of rather coarse punctures, and three discoidal rows of tubercles, the rest of the surface being more or less uneven. The elytra, and elevated portions of the thorax, are clothed with yellowish hairs, which are most conspicuous on the raised portions. *Legs* finely pilose.

Length, 3 lines.

The above description is from a specimen in my own collection, obtained at Tairua.

332. **U. discedens,** *Sharp ; Ent. Mon. Mag., April*, 1877. *Fusco-niger*, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus, illarum clava fusca ; *prothorace* elytris angustiore, angulis anterioribus acutis, lateribus sinuatis, pone medium contractis, superficie leviter inæquali, opaca, leviter granulata, setis (vel squamulis) minutis parcius vestita ; *elytris* sat nitidis, crenato-striatis, maculis vagis setarum cineracearum vestitis ; *pedibus* gracilibus, fere nudis.

Long., 5–6 mm.

About the size of *Ulonotus antarcticus*, White, and rather closely allied to that species in structure, but departing greatly from it in its appearance, owing to the sub-nude surface which is destitute of tubercu-

lar elevations. The *antennæ* are rather slender, and terminate in a rather elongate three-jointed club. The *thorax* has the front margin a good deal emarginate on each side behind the eyes, and the front angles slender and acute; it increases in width from the front angles to behind the middle, the sides being slightly bisinuate in front of the broadest part, from there it is much narrower to the base, the hind angles being extremely indistinct and ill defined. The elytra show ten rows of punctures, the external indistinct, each puncture is connected with the following one by a fine short raised line; they are clothed with a scanty and very short ashy pubescence, arranged so as to give a spotted appearance. The *under surface* is nearly bare of pubescence.

Found on the West Coast by Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

333. **U. brouni,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *U. oblongus*, piceus, supra variegatus, inæqualis (et in elytris tuberculatus), subtus setulis brevissimis tenuissimisque adspersus; *prothorace* lateribus bis indentatis; antennis, tibiis, tarsisque rufo-ferrugineis, clava, tibiisque in medio nigrescentibus.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is very closely allied to *U. viridipictus*, Woll., but is larger, and has the indentations at the sides of the *thorax* considerably deeper, and the setæ of the under surface much finer. The surface of the thorax and *elytra* is very similar in the two species (the green nodules of *U. viridipictus* being, I judge, not constant in colour); the surface of the thorax is very uneven, but still without distinct nodules; the elytra bear numerous nodules, which, however, are not very distinct, and their colour is a patchwork of sober green and grey, with a little black intermixed.

Three individuals sent from Tairua by Captain T. Broun.

334. **U. viridipictus,** *Wollaston. (Tarphiomimetes). Oblong*, variegated with fuscous and griseous, with about eight green tubercular elevations on the elytral disc, antennæ and tarsi infuscate-red, the club fuscous. The *head* is fuscous, covered with minute tubercles. The *thorax* is transverse, the disc transversely elevated, sides explanated, with a slight excision at the middle, and a much less obvious one behind; there is a dorsal depressed line, on each side of which the surface is more or less tubercular; it is clothed with yellowish depressed setæ. *Elytra* oblong, base obliquely truncated, sides parallel and indistinctly serrate; on each elytron there are three sinuous rows of punctures, the outer abbreviated; these follow the direction of lines of golden hair-like scales, which render the green nodules on the disc very conspicuous; the sides are indistinctly sculptured and variegated. The *legs* are infuscate-red, the *tibiæ* bearing externally some short setæ.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I have not been able to obtain a copy of Mr. Wollaston's description, but the above, I think, will enable the species to be recognized. It will, of course, be understood, that I suppose the specimen I have just described to be Mr. Wollaston's species, as I do not know of any other similar form.

335. **U. asper,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *U. piceo-ferrugineus*, marginibus dilutioribus, antennis pedibusque rufis; oblongus, sub-depressus; *prothoracis* lateribus trilobatis, lobis duobus posterioribus angustis, et bene separatis; *elytris* crebre asperatis, ante apicem tuberculis nonnullis sat elevatis.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ, including the club, red. *Thorax* transversely convex, with the surface rough, and showing some indistinct depressions; the front angles acute and prominent; at the sides in the middle is a broad and deep indentation, and in front of the hind angles there is a second rather smaller indentation; the part separating these two indentations is narrow; and the third or posterior lateral lobe is, though very prominent, very narrow. The *elytra* are pitchy in colour, with the base and the margins pitchy; their surface is very dull, and is densely covered with very rough granules, and a little before the apex there are three or four not very distinct tubercles on each; the lateral margin is finely and densely serrated. The *legs* are entirely red; and the under surface is nearly destitute of any pubescence or scales.

This species in its form resembles *Tarphiomimus indentatus*, Woll.; but it cannot be associated with that species on account of the minute basal joints of the tarsi. It much resembles a small *Endophlœus spinosulus;* and, as in that species, the surface on its protected parts is covered with a peculiar pale exudation.

Tairua. A single individual sent by Capt. Broun.

336. **U. integer,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., April*, 1877. *Oblongus*, piceus, supra fusco griseoque variegatus; *prothorace* inæquali sed haud noduloso, elytrorum latitudine, lateribus rotundatis, in medio tantum obsoletissime excisis; *elytris* densius vestitis, haud vel vix nodulosis; *antennis* tibiisque rufis, illis clava nigricante, his squamulis griseis et fuscis vestitis.

Long. corp., vix 4 mm.

This species is intermediate between *U. viridipictus* and *U. lawsoni*, Woll.; it differs from the former by its less nodulose elytra, and the almost interrupted curve of the side of the thorax, and from the latter by its thorax being less narrowed in front, its more uneven upper surface, the broader club of its antennæ, and its clothed and variegated tibiæ.

The only individual I have seen was given me by Mr. C. M. Wakefield, and was found, I believe, at Christchurch.

337. **U. lawsoni,** *Wollaston. (Tarphiomimetes).* This insect is unknown to me by description or otherwise. Dr. Sharp, who refers to it *(Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876, *p.* 18), says:—"This species may also be at present classed in the genus *Ulonotus*, though it is aberrant, from the sides of the thorax being without notches."

338. **U. aberrans,** *n.s.* Rather *elongate* and narrow, slightly convex, variegated; the general ground-colour in one specimen is testa-

ceous, in the other dark brown, the sides and front of the thorax, and spots on the elytra, particularly near the shoulders, paler; palpi, tarsi, and antennæ red, with the club infuscate, legs reddish, with some brown. *Head* transversely impressed in front, finely granulated, with a few, fine, depressed, yellow setæ. *Thorax* about as long as broad, with moderately explanated sides, slightly, but widely, incurved at the middle and serrate, front angles prominent, posterior nearly rectangular; its surface finely granulated, and bearing on each side of the middle two more or less obvious tubercular elevations, giving the dorsal space a depressed aspect, there are two others near the base, so that there appears to be a fovea in front of the scutellum, it is clothed like the head, but the setæ are most evident on the elevated spots. The *elytra* are elongate, transversely convex, parallel; they seem, at first sight, to be striate, but, when carefully examined, it is seen that this appearance is caused by rows of shining, interrupted, granular elevations, and there are six nodules on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, these however do not accurately correspond. Third antennal joint twice as long as fourth.

Length, 2–2¼ lines; breadth, ¾.

I found three specimens, two at Tairua, one at Whangarei Heads. I sent one to Dr. Sharp who informed me it was not *U. lawsoni*; I think, however, it must be a nearly allied, but aberrant form.

339. **U. atratus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, black, the sides of the thorax, a spot near the middle of each elytron at the side, and four smaller ones (two on each) along the base, white; antennæ and tarsi dark-red. The basal and second joints of the *antennæ* are stout and cylindric, only the apex of the former visible from above; third rather longer, but more slender than second; joints five to eight about equal; club distinct. *Head* granulated. The *thorax* rather longer than broad, disc transversely convex, outwardly curved anteriorly; the sides are explanated, with a large frontal lobe which has an indentation near the middle, a small one behind the middle, and a third, also small, which forms the posterior angle; the base in its central portion is closely applied to the elytra, but recedes from them towards the hind lobes; the surface is uneven, there being a large dorsal depression, and a much smaller one near the scutellum, three tubercles near each side of the central line, the rest of the surface bears many small granules.

The *elytra* are oblong, a little wider than the thorax, the sides parallel to beyond the middle, from thence rounded, with the apices somewhat divergent; the rounded posterior part is tubercular, the rest of the margins, though without distinct indentations, are rather uneven; there is an irregularly formed tubercle on each side of the suture near the base, and several large rounded elevations are distributed over their surface.

The whole surface of the *body* is more or less granulated, and the tibiæ are ciliated with fine setæ.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, ⅔.

I found one example only at Tairua.

340. **U. tuberculatus,** *n.s.* *Body* short, very convex, piceous, partially covered with fine, sub-depressed, yellow setæ, and erect fuscous setæ.

Antennæ with the two basal joints stout, the second short, third longest, eighth a little larger than seventh, club large, they are sparsely pubescent.

Head granulated, labrum prominent, eyes convex. *Prothorax* rather transverse, disc transversely convex, sides dilated in the form of two lobes; the anterior lobe very much larger than the other, narrowed at its base, forming a prominent sub-acute front angle, the posterior obliquely excised behind, with the hind part directed backwards, leaving a short, deep emargination between it and the discoidal portion, for the reception of a small basal lobe of the elytra; the upper surface is a little uneven and granulated, with the coarse erect setæ almost arranged in two rows. The *elytra* are as wide as the thorax, short, with the base a little emarginated; the humeral angles are oblique, almost obsolete, but the side, just behind the basal line, is produced in the form of a porrected protuberance, the sides are nearly parallel but crenate, and they are rounded and very declivous behind; there are two, almost compressed basal tubercles, eight obvious rounded elevations above, and some smaller ones near the sides and apex, and a few punctures are visible near the base.

The antennæ, tarsi, and palpi are red, the tibiæ finely setose.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1⅓.

One example found at Tairua. This and the following species might, I think, be associated together in a distinct genus intermediate between *Ulonotus* and *Syncalus*.

341. **U. insignis,** *n.s.* Differs from *U. tuberculatus* in the form of the sides of the thorax, and base of the elytra.

The lateral lobes of the *prothorax* touch each other, leaving between them and the central part a large cavity so that the side has the appearance of having been pierced through, the hind lobe is obtusely bidentate, the protuberances being directed backwards; the base of the elytra is subtruncate, with two porrected protuberances near each side, the outer is the larger, may be said to form the shoulder, and almost touches the outer portion of the posterior lobe of the thorax, the inner one meets the corresponding tooth of the thoracic lobe, so that between the bases of the thorax and elytra near each side there are two perforations, the external much larger than the inner one.

The upper-surface generally is similar to that of *U. tuberculatus*; it is less dull, more reddened, the elytral elevations are less distinct, and there are several interrupted rows of punctures on the *elytra*.

The fine yellow setæ are almost entirely confined to the more elevated portions, the erect fuscous setæ to the sides, and the tibiæ are finely ciliated.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1⅓.

Two specimens corresponding with the above description were found near Whangarei Heads. Besides these, I have several others measuring one and a half in length by one in breadth, presenting slight differences

in sculpture and colouration, but though they may prove to belong to a distinct species, I, at present, consider them merely varieties. The sculpture and colour are often obscured by an exudation of sappy-matter.

342. **U. salebrosus,** *n.s.* *Body* short, convex, piceous, clothed with fine yellow setæ, legs and antennæ reddish.

Antennæ pubescent, their basal joint stout, second shorter but stout, third not much longer than second, slender, joints four to seven sub-equal, eighth a little broader than seventh, club large.

The form of the *prothorax* is somewhat similar to that of the preceding species, the hind lobe, however, is narrow, not contiguous to the anterior, and is placed at some distance from the base, leaving an evident gap between it and the elytra, and on the main part of the thorax there is a very small lobe, or tooth, directed backwards and appearing to form the hind angle; the disc is much more elevated, with an irregularly formed ridge on each side of the middle, and sub-depressed longitudinally between these. The *elytra* are short and convex, as wide as the thorax, rough, with oblique shoulders, the sides are somewhat protuberant in front, and on each there are two somewhat compressed basal tubercles, and several smaller ones irregularly disposed over the surface, the most conspicuous being two behind.

The head, thorax, and the base and sides of the elytra are rather densely covered with fine yellow setæ, but there are no coarse, upright setæ, and the legs are similarly clothed.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$.

I have two specimens which I found at Tairua.

Bitoma.

Herbst. = Ditoma, *Illig.*; *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* ii., *p.* 363.

Mentum transversely quadrate. *Ligula* short, slightly hollowed in front, ciliated at each side. Inner lobe of the jaws small, furnished at the end with bent hairs; the outer larger and wider, rounded at its extremity, with this part ciliated. Last joint of the labial *palpi* twice as large as the second, oval, and truncated at the end; that of the maxillary longer than the two preceding joints, and a little attenuated. Mandibles bifid. *Labrum* distinct. *Head* nearly quadrate, rounded at the front angles; epistome slightly sinuate. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, first globular; second of the same form, but smaller; joints three to nine gradually decrease; tenth and eleventh forming a rather stout club. *Eyes* rather large, slightly prominent. *Prothorax* quadrate, slightly elongated, sub-parallel, emarginated in front, slightly rounded at its base, the sides margined. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, depressed above. *Legs* short, *femora* a little incrassated, *tibiæ* linear and terminating with two small spurs; the three first joints of the *tarsi* short, decreasing gradually. All the abdominal segments hollowed on the hinder edge. *Body* elongate and depressed.

343. **B. insularis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 18. *Head* and thorax deep brown, *thorax* on each side with parallel keels, and two

curved raised lines in the middle behind ; each *elytron* with four longitudinal ridges and two rows of largish punctures between each, elytra palish brown, with a large dark brown triangular mark on the base as wide as the elytra, and a few spots of different sizes.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Note.—This is the most common species of the genus.

344. **B. vicina,** *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *B. fusca*, capite thoraceque brunneo-testaceis, elytris testaceis, antennis pedibusque rufis ; *prothorace* inæquali, haud costato ; *elytris* minus distincte costatis, lateribus apiceque fusco-signatis.

Long. corp., $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ reddish, the ninth joint scarcely larger than the preceding one, the tenth very broad and transverse, eleventh large, nearly as broad as the tenth. *Head* of a brownish colour, rugose, without distinct impressions. *Thorax* a good deal narrower than the elytra, not quite so long as broad, nearly straight at the sides, the front angles prominent ; the surface bears some irregular elevations, so that it appears to be occupied by large irregular depressions ; in sculpture it is similar to the head. *Elytra* rather depressed, of a testaceous colour, with some ill-defined darker marks near the sides. and a larger and more distinct one just before the apex ; each elytron bears three or four costæ, and between these is coarsely sculptured ; but the sculpture is made indistinct by some short rigid setæ. *Legs* reddish ; tarsi rather long and slender.

Obs.—Though this species at first sight is extremely similar to *Bitoma insularis*, White, yet it is readily distinguished therefrom by the absence of the distinct costæ of that species.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

345. **B. distans,** *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *B. nigro-fusca*, opaca, griseo-setosa, elytris rufo-maculatis, pedibus fusco-rufis ; *prothorace* fere æquali, haud costata, elytris duplo angustiore ; his fortiter punctatis, haud costatis.

Long. corp., 4 mm.

Antennæ blackish red, with the two joints of the club black. *Thorax* rather longer than broad, greatly narrower than the elytra, slightly curved at the sides, the front angles acute but only slightly prominent ; the surface very opaque and obsoletely sculptured, without distinct elevations or depressions, but with grey setæ arranged in an irregular manner, so as to give a good deal the appearance of depressions between them. *Elytra* elongate, less dull than the front parts, of a blackish colour, with numerous large but indistinct reddish marks, punctured with rows of crenate punctures, and with the alternate interstices very indistinctly elevated ; the setæ rather long and distinct, though not abundant. *Underside* blackish, very dull. *Legs* infuscate red.

Also sent by Captain Broun from Tairua.

346. **B. rugosa,** *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *B. fusca*, griseo et albido variegata, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus ;

prothorace sub-quadrato, basin versus angustato, elytris fere duplo angustiore, inæquali ; *elytris* rugosis.

Long. corp., 2–2½ mm.

Antennæ reddish ; joints three to nine slender, tenth abruptly larger, strongly transverse ; eleventh large, quite as broad as the tenth. *Head* rather short, rather strongly constricted behind to form the neck, rugose. *Thorax* small, widest at the front angles, gradually narrowed towards the base, the front angles acute ; the surface rugose, and occupied by several ill-defined large impressions. *Elytra* uneven, their sculpture coarse but indistinct, and their pubescence or setæ variegated, its most conspicuous parts being some small, white, slightly elevated tubercles. *Legs* reddish ; underside nearly black.

Obs.—The facies of this little species is very different from the other species of the genus I know, owing, I think, chiefly to the form of the thorax ; but the general points of structure seem to be those of the genus to which I have assigned the species.

The European *Xyloläemus fasciculatus* is, I judge, according to Duval, similar in appearance to this species ; and though *B. rugosa* does not possess the peculiarly slender basal antennal joints of *Xyloläemus*, yet it is probable that it may be ultimately considered to be as much allied to *Xyloläemus* as to *Bitoma crenata*.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

347. **B. nana**, *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *B. fusco-testacea*, supra testacea, elytris (præsertim in lateribus) fusco-maculatis ; *prothorace* basin versus angustato, lateribus serratis ; *elytris* æqualiter scabrosis.

Long. corp., 1¾ mm.

Antennæ with joints three to nine small, tenth and eleventh large. *Head* short, yellowish, quite rough and dull. *Thorax* much narrower than the elytra, a good deal narrowed towards the base, the sides coarsely serrate, the front angles not acute ; it is yellowish in colour, rough and dull, and with very indistinct large impressions. *Elytra* yellowish, with some indistinct dark marks on the middle, and a large one covering most of the side ; their sculpture is very indefinite, but consists apparently of regular rows of coarse punctures, the interstices between which are narrow and interrupted ; and they are hispid with short erect setæ. The *legs* are yellowish, short and stout ; the femora somewhat infuscate.

This minute species in size and form much suggests a *Latridius*. It appears, however, to be closely allied to *B. rugosa*, but is very readily distinguished by the pale colour and the more ragged sides of the thorax.

A single specimen, sent from Tairua, by Captain Broun.

348. **B. distincta**, *n.s. Body* oblong, comparatively broad, transversely convex ; colour obscure black, pubescence variegated. *Antennæ* piceous, except the two basal joints, which are red and rather stout ; ninth a little larger than eighth ; tenth abruptly larger than the preceding, transverse ; eleventh large. Maxillary palpi stout, piceous. *Head* finely granulated. The *prothorax* is about as long as it is broad,

transversely convex, sides slightly explanated, and not very perceptibly serrate; front angles prominent, the base obliquely rounded; its surface is finely granulated; the disc is rather uneven, with a dorsal depression, and some irregularly formed costæ and intervening depressions, none of which, however, are very well defined. The *elytra* are oblong, transversely convex, and about as wide as the thorax; each bears eight rows of punctures, which are arranged in duplicate; the interstices between the first and second, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth, are narrow, and are finely hispid, with griseous hair-like setæ; the alternate interstices are much broader, dull black, and bear from four to six rounded patches of short white pubescence; margins hispid. The *legs* are piceous, and finely hispid.

Length, 1½ line.

Of this distinctly-marked species, I found only one specimen at Tairua. The form is evidently abnormal; but it does not exhibit any prominent structural characters which would exclude it from association with the immediately preceding species. It should precede *B. rugosa* in the list.

349. **B. discoidea,** *n.s.* *Body* obscure red, densely clothed with minute yellowish-grey scales; *antennæ* piceous (in one example fuscous), with the basal joint clear red; club distinct, the tenth joint transverse, almost cup-shaped, the eleventh rounded. *Head* with two rather large, not very deep, almost confluent depressions in front; its sculpture is evidently fine, but almost entirely concealed by the clothing. The *thorax* is about as long as it is broad, in front as wide as the elytra, and narrowed posteriorly; its apex is outwardly curved at the middle, and emarginated behind the eyes, but the front angles are not porrected, and rather obtuse; the disc is transversely convex, so that the sides appear dilated, and ragged, but not at all lobed as in *Ulonotus*, or distinctly serrate; the base is rounded towards the sub-acute hind angles; the disc is uneven, with curved and angular lines and intervening depressions, the depressed parts and sides are, apparently, very finely granulated. The *elytra* are oblong, with a somewhat flattened disc, and compressed sides; the space from the base to the posterior declivity, is covered with minute yellowish-grey scales, and this discoidal portion bears twelve striæ, which seem to be punctured; two basal, elongate elevations, near the middle, and one at each shoulder, but none of them greatly elevated; and six small tubercular elevations behind; the scutellar region is depressed; the sides are piceous, the apex infuscate. The *legs* are infuscate-red, and finely setose.

Length, nearly 1½ line.

I found two specimens at Whangarei Heads; in one, the elytra are not so distinctly marked as in the more perfect specimen. The species should be placed after *B. nana*.

Coxelus.

Latreille (Ziegl.); Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 361.

Mentum quadrate, somewhat transversal. *Ligula* rounded in front and bordered with long hairs. Lobes of the *jaws* horny, the internal

small, furnished internally and apically with bent hairs; the external of the same length, ciliated inwardly and at the end truncated. Last joint of the labial *palpi* elongate, somewhat ovate, and acuminate; that of the maxillary thickened and obtuse. *Mandibles* bifid at apex. *Labrum* transversal. *Head* sub-quadrate; the epistome slightly hollowed. Antennal furrows rather indistinct, short, and oblique. *Antennæ* robust, their first and second joints thicker and longer than the following ones: third to sixth obconical, decreasing; seventh to ninth sub-globular; tenth and eleventh forming a small club. *Eyes* rounded, large, and rather prominent. *Prothorax* rather convex on the disc, emarginate in front, narrowed behind, the sides in front dilated and finely indented. *Scutellum* punctiform. *Elytra* short, oval. *Legs* short; *femora* a little incrassated; *tibiæ* cylindrical, without terminal spurs; the three basal joints of the *tarsi* short, equal, pubescent below. *Prosternum* projecting.

Body oblong, furnished with hairs above.

350. **C. dubius**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *C. oblongus*, angustulus, parallelus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis, supra dense breviterque hispidulus, sub-variegatus, subtus breviter griseo-setosus; *tibiis* extus hispidulis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ short, red, eleven-jointed, the basal joint scarcely visible from above; second a good deal larger than the following ones; third small, but distinctly longer than the following joints; the fourth to eighth being small, ninth small but transverse, tenth broad and transverse, eleventh short and not quite so broad as the tenth. *Eyes* bearing a few short coarse setæ. *Thorax* about as long as broad, nearly as broad as the elytra, only slightly narrowed behind, and the sides very little curved towards the front angles; the surface a little uneven, bearing short coarse setæ or scale-like hairs; the lateral margins densely fringed with such setæ. *Elytra* apparently rather coarsely and closely sculptured, but their sculpture rendered indistinct by the dense short setæ with which they are clothed; these setæ are a little variegated in colour; there are no tubercles or depressions. Head with rather long cavities beneath, directed backwards, so as to be parallel along the inner margin of the eyes; sides of the thorax near the front angles slightly depressed, so as to indicate the rudiments of cavities for the protection of the antennæ. *Legs* red; tibiæ armed externally with fine short setæ.

Obs.—This species departs somewhat from the European *Coxelus pictus*, by the more elongate antennal cavities and by the slightly concave front part of the surface of the undersides of the thorax; but its general structure seems to be so similar to that of the European species, that I think it would be premature to characterize it at present as a distinct genus.

Sent both from Auckland and Tairua by Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun.

351. **C. similis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *C. oblongus*, angustulus, parallelus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis,

supra dense breviterque hispidulus, vix variegatus; *tibiis* extus breviter pubescentibus.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is extremely closely allied to *C. dubius*, and only differs therefrom, so far as I can see, by the following characters:—The *antennæ* and legs are a little stouter; and the *tibiæ*, instead of bearing externally coarse setæ such as are seen on the elytra, bear only a few fine hairs; the base of the *thorax* is less depressed, so that the outline at the junction with the elytra seems less interrupted.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

352. **C. robustus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, transversely convex, rather broad; piceous, legs and antennæ red; very sparingly clothed with sub-decumbent yellowish setæ, the margins ciliated with erect fuscous setæ. *Head* finely granulated; eyes very prominent. *Prothorax* large, quadrate, almost transverse; the sides almost straight, being indistinctly narrowed posteriorly, and very slightly rounded in front; the base has a depression at each side, but the middle is closely adapted to the elytra; the surface is without depressions, and is covered with small rounded granules. The *elytra* are oblong, with sub-parallel sides, the scutellar and humeral regions are depressed, and there are two rounded impressions in front of the middle; their sculpture is rugose, consisting of short, transverse elevations. The *femora* are inflated, and the *tibiæ* externally arcuated, and ciliated with short protuberant setæ. The ninth antennal joint is distinctly larger than the eighth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

This species is allied to *C. dubius*, but is longer and much broader; the sculpture of the thorax of *C. similis* is quite different, there being five more or less distinct depressions on the disc.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads.

Acosmetus.

Nov. gen.

This genus is established for the reception of species intermediate between *Coxelus* and *Syncalus*.

Body oblong, or oblong-oval, transversely convex. *Head* sub-quadrate, obliquely narrowed in front, epistome truncate; it is immersed up to the eyes. *Mentum* quadrangular, a little broader than long. *Ligula* rounded in front, ciliated. Labial *palpi* very small; the maxillary stout, terminal joint obtuse-ovate, somewhat truncated at the extremity. *Labrum* transverse, ciliated. *Mandibles* stout, bifid at apex. *Eyes* rounded, prominent, coarsely facetted. Antennal furrows well-marked, prolonged along inner side of the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted below, in front of the eyes, eleven-jointed, club three-jointed, not so long as head and thorax; basal joint large, sub-cylindric; second stout, sub-moniliform; third elongate, slender at base, nearly twice as long as second; fourth elongate, shorter than third; joints five to eight as stout as the

fourth, about equal to one another, sub-globular ; club large, two first joints transverse, the apical obtusely rounded. *Prothorax* transverse, disc convex, sides explanated and entire ; apex excised near each side behind the eyes, with prominent angles ; base obtusely lobed in the middle, sinuated towards the acute rectangular angles. *Elytra* as wide as thorax, sub-oblong, transversely convex. *Legs* moderate ; *femora* a little inflated ; *tibiæ* nearly straight, compressed, their apical spurs short; *tarsi* elongate, pilose beneath, their last joint longer than the other three ; claws stout.

Prosternal process rather broad ; *metasternum* short, obtusely angled between the middle coxæ ; first ventral segment large, obtusely produced in front ; fourth not much shorter than second. All the *coxæ* about equidistant. *Epipleuræ* broad, attenuated posteriorly.

353. **A. oblongus,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, setose, oblong, convex, covered with an exudation which conceals the sculpture.

Antennæ red, the basal joint pitchy. *Head* closely covered with minute granules or tubercles ; labrum prominent. *Thorax* transverse, disc convex, the sides behind nearly straight, in front narrowed, hind angles almost rectangular, the anterior prolonged as far as the eyes ; its surface bears many minute tubercular elevations, it is transversely depressed near the base, and this basal line has three or four punctiform impressions. The *elytra* are transversely convex, and declivous behind, with rectangular shoulders ; they are connate, and bear rows of rather large but not deep punctures. The *legs* are infuscate, the tibiæ hispid, tarsi red. The *body* is more or less covered with fine, yellowish, and long, erect, fuscous setæ.

Length, 2½ lines ; breadth, 1¼.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads.

354. **A. granulatus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, fuscous, setose. *Antennæ* dark-red, the basal and second joints stout, the second the shorter and sub-quadrate ; third about as long as fourth and fifth, slender at the base ; joints four to eight decrease in length ; club distinct, ninth and tenth joints transverse, the former a little produced inwardly, eleventh large, obtusely rounded. *Head* closely covered with granules ; eyes large, convex. The *prothorax* is rather large, yet transverse, its disc moderately convex, without prominent elevations ; the sides are not quite straight behind, and are narrowed in front ; front angles produced and acute, the posterior form right-angles ; base sinuate near the sides ; the surface is almost entirely covered with rather large rounded but flattened granules, which are most obvious on the most elevated portion; there is an indistinct, almost smooth, dorsal line, and a transverse one near the base, which is depressed, with indications of punctures ; the clothing consists of fine short yellow hair-like scales intermingled with erect fuscous setæ. The *elytra* are oblong, their sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, and from thence rounded, with rectangular shoulders ; they are convex, soldered together, and each bears nine rows of punctures, those nearest the margin coarsest ; their clothing is similar to that

of the thorax. The *legs* are reddish, and the tibiæ are ciliated with pallid setæ.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one example, quite recently, at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. It is well differentiated from *C. oblongus* by the flattened granules on its prothorax.

Group—COLYDIIDÆ.

Posterior *coxæ* contiguous. First abdominal segment larger than the others. Last joint of the *palpi* not aciculate.

Enarsus.

Pascoe; Journ. of Entom., ii., 444, 1866.

Caput retractum. *Oculi* subrotundati. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, subpilosæ, clava triarticulata. *Palpi* maxillares sensim crassiores. *Mentum* quadratum. *Labium* valde transversum. *Maxillæ* lobo interiore apice hamato. *Prothorax* medio elevatus, lateribus dilatatus, apice fortiter sinuatus. *Elytra* convexa, rugosa, sub-quadrata, apice late rotundata. *Pedes* modice elongati; *tibiæ* filiformes, inermes, ciliatæ; *tarsi* graciles, articulis tribus basalibus æqualibus, subtus pilosis. *Corpus* amplum, rugosum, marginibus ciliatum.

Allied to *Rechodes*, Er., but the prothorax and elytra ciliated at their margins, not serrated, the tibiæ also ciliated, and the maxillary palpi scarcely securiform, The genus contains one of the finest species among the *Colydiidæ*, and is perhaps even more like *Asida* and *Byrsax* among the *Heteromera* than *Rechodes*.

I owe my specimen to the kindness of Robert Bakewell, Esq.

355. **E. bakewellii**, *Pascoe; Journ. of Entom.*, ii., 445, 1866. *E. fuscus*, squamosus, indumento terreno-griseo tectus.

Dark brown, closely covered with a greyish brownish-grey secretion, and with short, erect, more or less scattered scales, *head* deeply immersed in the prothorax, forming a nearly continuous line with the dilated margins of the latter; *prothorax* with a double gibbosity above the head, the dilated margins with two deep pits on each side; *scutellum* round; *elytra* slightly margined, deeply foveate, the suture raised in the middle, posteriorly abruptly declining to the apex, the declivity with three large callosities on each side; body beneath, and legs with a dull rusty-brown tomentum.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand.

356. **E. wakefieldi**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Jan.*, 1877, *p.* 190. *Indumento* fusco tectus, supra valde rugosus, *prothorace* basi utrinque excisione profunda.

Long., 9 mm.; lat. elytrorum, 4½ mm.

This species is just the same length as *E. bakewellii*, Pascoe, but is considerably narrower, the latter species being about 5½ mm. across the elytra; in sculpture and clothing the two species are almost identical, but *E. wakefieldi* has the excision of each side of the base of the thorax considerably longer and narrower.

This fine species of *Colydiidæ* was found by Mr. Wakefield at Peel Forest, March, 1874.

357. **E. rudis**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Jan.*, 1877, *p.* 191. *Indumento* fusco tectus, supra valde rugosus, *prothorace* basi utrinque excisione profunda.

Long., 6½ mm.; lat. elytrorum, 4 mm.

This species differs from *E. wakefieldi* by the smaller size and shorter form, and its considerably shorter metasternum. From *E. bakewellii* its much smaller size and the deeper emarginations at the base of the thorax readily distinguish it. Though the three forms are so very similar to one another, I think it most likely they will prove to be distinct, and not one variable species, though only the examination of a number of individuals can render this decision satisfactory.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

358. **E. contractifrons**, *n.s.* This species is very much like the typical one in sculpture, clothing, and colouration, but differs from it in the form of the *thorax*, which is almost conical, being considerably, but gradually, narrowed in front, with prominent, sub-porrected anterior angles; the sides are less explanated, the disc sloping more gradually towards them, and, though there is the usual transverse ridge at each side, there is only one cavity, that is behind, not very deep, and the frontal portion is gradually depressed but not concave; the base is deeply bisinuated as in *E. bakewellii*.

The *antennæ* are red, slender, and finely pilose, the third joint longer than the second. The *legs* are red, and the external edge of the tibiæ is ciliated with setæ.

Length, 2¾ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found one of this species and three of *E. bakewellii* at Tairua.

I have examined twenty-one specimens of this genus with great care, in the hope of being able to find some corresponding with *E. wakefieldi*, and *E. rudis;* these specimens were sent to me by Captain Hutton, from Otago, and Professor Haast, of Christchurch, they differ from one another, more or less, in size, and this is usually accompanied by a slight difference in form, but only in degree, so that there seems to be nothing to warrant their separation as distinct species.

Syncalus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Corpus crassum, convexum, setosum. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, clava triarticulata; retractiles. *Prothorax* lateribus subtus impressis. *Coxæ* sat distantes. *Tarsi* 4-articulati, articulo basali sat elongato, subtus setoso. Facies generis *Tarphii*.

I propose this generic name for two species which have extremely the appearance of *Tarphius*, but differ therefrom by the three-jointed antennal club, and the more elongate basal joint of the tarsi.

I have little doubt that these insects have the habits of *Tarphius*, and will require to be sought among the dead leaves and decaying vegetable matter of the New Zealand woods and forests.

The two species before me, though they look extremely like one another at first sight; show on examination structural differences that leave me no doubt that numerous other species will be found in New Zealand. *Enarsus bakewellii*, Pascoe, is a very interesting allied form; but its appearance indicates very different habits, its tarsi have the second and third joints much more developed, and I believe the trophi will show important differences.

359. **S. optatus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *S. oblongo-ovalis*, convexus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis; setis elongatis, erectis adspersus, et cum pube depressa inæqualiter vestitus; *tibiis* setosis.

Long. corp., 4½ mm.

Antennæ short, red, with the basal joints pitchy; first joint elongate and exposed; third longer, but much more slender than second; fourth a good deal shorter than third, but longer than fifth; eighth small, but transverse; ninth and tenth abruptly broader; ninth not quite so broad as tenth, both of them strongly transverse; eleventh joint large, about as broad as tenth. *Labrum* large and exposed; last joint of maxillary *palpi* elongate and rather slender. Antennal cavities directed straight backwards along the inner margin of the eye. *Eyes* large, convex, without setæ. *Head* coarsely sculptured, so as to appear covered with flattened tubercles. *Thorax* with the sides a little rounded and narrowed towards the front; the anterior angles acute and prominent; the sides behind the middle almost straight, so that the well-marked hind angles are about rectangular; the base on each side much sinuate; its surface is covered with an exudation which conceals the irregularly distributed tubercular sculpture; and it bears some erect setæ. *Elytra* very convex, without tubercles, sprinkled with numerous long upright setæ, and also bearing some fine, greyish, depressed setæ, which are distributed in irregular patches; the sculpture (which apparently consists of rows of coarse punctures) is concealed by an exudation. *Tibiæ* bearing externally a row of long setæ. *Tarsi* with the basal joint about as long as the two following ones together; the second and the third are small; the fourth is slender, and rather longer than the other three together.

A single mutilated individual sent by Mr. Lawson from Auckland.

Note.—I found a specimen at Tairua, measuring 2½ lines in length.

360. **S. politus**, *n.s. Ovate*, convex, hispid, castaneous, somewhat polished. *Antennæ* short, red; first joint long and stout; second short, cylindric; third long and slender; fourth to eighth nearly equal to one another; club well-defined. *Head* granulate; labrum red, more

conspicuous than in *S. optatus*. *Thorax* convex, transverse; side margins wide, and slightly hollowed inwardly; it is widest behind the middle, narrowed anteriorly, with prominent front angles, and slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles nearly rectangular; the base is rounded at the middle, where it is closely applied to the elytra, and from thence outwardly sinuous; the disc has many minute tubercles disposed over its surface, an indistinct dorsal sulcus, a row of small punctures along the base, and two large punctiform impressions behind the middle. The *elytra* are convex, rather smooth and shining, base sinuate, shoulders rectangular, the sides are gradually rounded, and narrowed near the apex; each elytron bears eight rows of punctures, those nearest the suture small, the outer coarse, but the sculpture becomes irregular and obsolete near the humeral angle; the interstices are alternately fuscous and castaneous; their surface, as well as the sides of the prothorax, bear many setæ. *Legs* pilose.

Length, 2 lines.

My unique example was found at Tairua; it is more nearly related to the typical species than *S. hystrix*, which is more broadly oval, and smaller. Considerable care will be required in discriminating between the exponents of this genus.

361. **S. hystrix,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *S. breviter-ovalis*, convexus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis, setis elongatis erectis adspersus; *tibiis* sine setis exsertis.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

At first sight this insect seems to be exactly similar to *S. optatus*, except that it is much shorter in form; on examination, however, some very important differences are seen. The ninth joint of the *antennæ* is here scarcely more than half as broad as the tenth, the *eyes* are much smaller, the last joint of the maxillary *palpi* is broader, and the *tibiæ* are without erect setæ. I think, if the surface were denuded, it would be seen that the punctures on the *elytra* of *S. hystrix* are much coarser than in *S. optatus;* for on a denuded spot I perceive one or two very coarse punctures.

A single individual has been sent to me by Captain Broun, from Tairua.

Epistranus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Corpus transversim convexum, rugosum, prothorace magno, basi ad elytra haud applicata. *Caput* in thoracem receptum. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, clava biarticulata. *Prothorax* lateribus subtus valde excavatis. *Tarsi* subtus setosi, articulo basali quam secundus longiore. *Tibiæ* extus dense ciliatæ, pro tarsorum receptione subimpressæ. *Coxæ* posteriores sat distantes. *Abdomen* breve.

The extraordinary little creature for which I propose this name has, so far as I know, no near described ally; but it displays in some respects an affinity with the *Tarphii*, and it should, I think, be classed in their

neighbourhood. The head, by a movement of nutation, is so placed as to be protected by the front of the prosternum (as in the *Histeridæ*); and the antennæ are then received into the two very large, deep, and abruptly defined excavations of the thorax. The tibiæ are also a good deal modified for the protection of the tarsi; these, when turned back, are applied along the upper face of the tibiæ; and the outer and lower edge of the tibia is very densely ciliated. The excessively coarse and peculiar sculpture is much concealed by a dense exudation, which forms a covering very difficult to remove.

362. **E. lawsoni,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *E. niger*, antennis pedibusque rufis, tuberculato-rugosus, setis breviusculis parce adspersus.

Long. corp., 2 mm.

Antennæ with the basal joint stout, and only its extremity visible from above; second joint stout and rather long, cylindric; third joint small, but more elongate than the small following joints; ninth joint small, but yet a little produced inwardly; tenth joint broad, strongly transverse; eleventh nearly as broad as tenth. Parts of the mouth small; maxillary *palpi* thick but very short. *Eyes* small, coarsely facetted. Antennal cavities not prolonged on underside of head. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, greatly narrowed behind, extremely convex transversely, especially in front; so sculptured as to appear covered with strongly elevated tubercles. *Elytra* narrowed towards the base, so that the shoulders are quite indistinct; sculptured in a similar manner to the thorax. *Under-surface* with deep pits and depressions, the ventral sutures very deep.

A single specimen sent from Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson, in whose honour I have named this little species, one of the most interesting of those he has discovered.

Note.—I found a specimen at Whangarei Heads; the insect is probably widely distributed, but rare, and difficult to find amongst the vegetable matter on which it subsists.

363. **E. humeralis,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, the shoulders of elytra cream-coloured. *Thorax* cordate, very convex anteriorly, depressed, and considerably narrowed behind; it is about as large as the elytra, has a dorsal depressed line from base to apex, and two oblique frontal foveæ; the rest of its surface is occupied by rather large elevated tubercles, and the side margins are uneven. The *elytra* are distinctly emarginate at the base, this incurved portion being adapted to the corresponding part of the prothorax; the shoulders are oblique, beyond these the sides are somewhat explanated, the middle a little sinuate, and they are then rounded posteriorly; they are convex, and their sculpture consists of regular rows of strongly-elevated tubercles, their apex bearing one distinct puncture, which gives them a somewhat flattened appearance when viewed from above, and there is a well-defined sutural depression. The body is quite nude, and free from exudation, but there are a few fine setæ in front, and along the margins. The *antennæ* are short, reddish, sparsely pilose, with the second joint cylindrical, and as stout

as the first; the third is obconical but slender, and nearly as long as the second; the ninth is a little larger than the eight; tenth very broad, rather narrow at the base; eleventh large, rounded, not quite so broad as the tenth, pubescent. *Palpi* with large terminal joints. The *legs* are red; the tibiæ are curved externally, and are densely but very finely ciliated. The other characters are similar to those of the preceding species.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I have only one example, which I found at Tairua; it is rather larger than my specimen of the other species.

Rytinotus.

Nov. gen.

Body very elongate, sub-parallel, transversely convex, tubercular. Maxillary *palpi* short and robust, their apical joint truncated at the extremity. *Antennæ* about as long as the prothorax, inserted at the sides in front of but separated from the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, the club three-jointed. *Labrum* transverse. *Eyes* large, elongate, constricted in the middle; the upper and larger portion circular, visible from above, the lower rounded, but not circular; they are coarsely facetted, and placed vertically at the sides of the head. *Legs* moderately long; *femora* inflated; *tibiæ* flexuose; *tarsi* four-jointed, the three basal joints of nearly equal size, and, conjointly, not longer than the elongate terminal joint; *claws* simple. *Coxæ* equidistant; the anterior separated by a carinated lamina, the intermediate by a plane mesosternal process, and the posterior by a porrected process of the first abdominal segment; the two front pairs are sub-globose, the posterior sub-cylindric. The *head* is somewhat elevated at the sides, the central portion in front depressed, almost flat, and a little dilated laterally in front of the eyes. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, transversely convex. *Elytra* elongate, as wide and about twice as long as the thorax. *Epipleuræ* of moderate width.

This form approaches *Enarsus* in some respects, yet is quite distinct from it; the *antennal cavities* are not very obvious, and there is no groove along the inner margin of the eye, as in that genus; the antennal club is not so well defined, the ninth articulation being somewhat obconical in shape.

The only exponent of the genus known to me, is densely clothed with minute scales.

364. **R. squamulosus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* rather densely squamose, club pilose; the basal articulation is stout, only its apical half exposed; second short; third rather larger than the others, slender at the base; fourth larger than fifth; joints five to eight about equal; ninth distinctly larger than eighth, obconical; tenth transverse, broader than the preceding, rather loosely articulated; eleventh joint rounded, closely adapted to but not so large as its predecessor. The sculpture of the *head* is not very perceptible, but consists, apparently, of rounded some-

what flattened granules. The *prothorax* is deeply emarginate behind the eyes, so that the anterior angles seem prominent; the base is subtruncate, with a short but deep excision at each side close to the hind angle, which is almost rectangular; the sides are crenate, with a wide sinuation near the middle; the disc is elevated, and in front bears two conspicuous, laterally-compressed tubercles, which are porrected, so as to project over the hinder portion of the head; the surface is more or less uneven, and so densely clothed that the sculpture is concealed, but, on a denuded spot, it appears quite smooth. The *elytra* are not very closely applied to the base of the thorax; their base is obliquely emarginate, their shoulders oblique, and their sides nearly straight to the apex, which, owing chiefly to a large tubercular elevation on each at the extremity, has a rather truncate though uneven aspect; they are transversely convex, and each bears two discoidal, but not very well defined, tubercular ridges, and two much less distinct lines on the side; the interstices are coarsely punctate.

The ground-colour is piceous, but the whole of the body is so densely covered with minute fusco-testaceous scales that it is scarcely discernible; the tarsi and antennæ are infuscate-red, the former pilose.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{10}$.

I am indebted to T. F. Cheeseman, Esq., F.L.S., for my first specimen of this curious species; it was found, I believe, in the Wairoa district, Auckland.

Ithris.

Pascoe.

I have been unable to get the description of this genus, but the form is well delineated in the following description by Dr. Sharp.

365. **I. gracilis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *I. sub-cylindrica*, angustula, rufescens, opaca; *prothorace* minus distincte trisulcato; *elytris* costatis.

Long. corp., vix 3 mm.; lat. $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ yellowish; first joint in large part exposed from above; second short and stout; third to eighth small; ninth and tenth forming a large broad club; ninth and tenth each strongly transverse; eleventh large. *Head* with the sides greatly elevated; its surface rather densely but indistinctly punctured, so as to be almost opaque. *Thorax* longer than broad, the sides straight and parallel, along the middle with a broad but ill-defined groove; and on each side of this central depression there is also another but very obsolete depression; the surface is densely and indistinctly sculptured, and is quite dull. *Elytra* each with three or four longitudinal costæ, and the surface between them densely sculptured, so that they are quite dull. *Legs* reddish yellow. Under surface dull, but only finely and indistinctly punctured, and with an extremely scanty and fine pubescence. All the pairs of *coxæ* are only slightly separated; the *metasternum* is elongate; the *epipleuræ* are narrow, and not accurately adjusted to the body; the *tibiæ* are considerably dilated at the extremity, and exhibit small but distinct spurs;

the *tarsi* are slender, with the three basal joints rather short, and differing but little from one another in length ; the first ventral segment, though not elongate, is distinctly longer than the second.

Obs.—This species is an undoubted member of the *Colydiini ;* and as it displays pretty much the characters assigned by Mr. Pascoe to his genus *Ithris*, I have used that word as part of its name. In many respects it approaches *Colydium elongatum* rather closely, and probably, like that species, lives in burrows in wood.

Auckland. A single individual, sent by Mr. Lawson.

Note.—I found the species at Tairua also, and sent some specimens to Dr. Sharp, whose surmise regarding its mode of life is quite correct.

Rhizonium.

Sharp ; Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1876.

Coxæ posteriores contiguæ. *Abdomen* segmento basali secundo longiore. *Caput* lateribus haud reflexis. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ, clava tri-articulata.

Antennæ short and stout, with the basal joint quite exposed, the club consisting of the transverse ninth and tenth joints and the narrower eleventh joint. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* longer than the preceding. *Eyes* free and prominent. Front *coxæ* contiguous, middle and posterior nearly so. *Metasternum* elongate. First ventral segment of hind-body considerably longer than the following. *Legs* rather slender ; the *tarsi* rather short and moderately stout, their basal joint not elongate.

Obs.—The insect for which I make this generic name, in its form and sculpture so much resembles a *Rhizophagus*, that I omitted it in my paper on the New Zealand *Colydiidæ* from having placed it on one side (without examination) as an ally of that group of the *Nitidulidæ*. Its affinities, however, are certainly with *Teredus* and *Oxylæmus*, though the structure of its antennæ (which are not very dissimilar from those of *Aulonium*) readily distinguish it therefrom.

366. **R. antiquum**, *Sharp ; Ent. Mon. Mag., July*, 1876. *Subdepressum*, sat nitidum, fortiter punctatum, ferrugineum, nudum.

Long. corp., vix 2 mm.

Antennæ reddish, much shorter than head and thorax, rather stout ; first and second joints stout, not longer than broad, about equal to one another ; third to eighth broad, very short, quite similar to one another ; ninth and tenth rather strongly transverse, quite distinct from one another ; eleventh a good deal narrower than tenth, but longer than it. *Head* about as broad as the thorax, rather coarsely punctured, without any raised lateral margins. *Thorax* quadrate, about as long as broad, and about straight at the sides, the hind angles very indistinct on account of the curving of the base ; the surface rather coarsely punctured. *Elytra* moderately closely and coarsely punctured, the punctures arranged in rows, which, however, are not very distinct.

Four specimens of this interesting little species were sent me by

Captain Broun among some insects found on *Cyathea dealbata* at Tairua.

Note.—This insect cannot well be mistaken; its form is narrow and sub-parallel.

Group—BOTHRIDERIDÆ.

Posterior *coxæ* distant. The first segment of the *abdomen* largest. Last joint of the *palpi* not aciculate.

Bothrideres.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 378.

Mentum moderate, transversely quadrate; *ligula* horny, transversal, rounded, and ciliated in front; internal lobe of the *jaws* membraneous, terminated with a horny tooth, inwardly ciliated; the external one larger and ciliated at its extremity. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* larger than the third, elongate-conical; that of the labial shorter than the second, cylindrical. *Mandibles* robust, obtusely indented at their extremity. *Labrum* very short, a little emarginated and strongly ciliated in front. *Head* moderate; antennal furrows rather wide, oblique. *Antennæ* short, eleven-jointed, first sub-globular; third a little elongated; the second, as well as joints four to nine short, equal; tenth and eleventh forming a rounded club. *Eyes* moderate, rounded, sometimes rather prominent. *Prothorax* not closely adapted to the elytra, quadrate, rather plane and impressed above. *Scutellum* punctiform. *Elytra* rather elongated. *Legs* moderate. The four anterior *coxæ* rather widely separated one from the other. Anterior *tibiæ* somewhat arcuated, their terminal spur bent back; the three first joints of the *tarsi* decreasing successively, ciliated below. *Body* moderately elongate, parallel and smooth.

367. **B. mœstus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *B. niger*, sub-opacus, antennis tarsisque rufescentibus; *prothorace* subquadrato, fortiter punctato; *elytris* apicem versus costatis.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Nearly as large as *B. contractus*. *Antennæ* dark-red; joints three to nine small, ten and eleven forming a broad club, the eleventh nearly as broad as the tenth. *Head* rather coarsely punctured. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, nearly straight at the sides, these not being rounded in front and only very slightly narrowed behind the middle; the surface is a little uneven, but has no distinct impression, it is rather coarsely punctured, the punctures about the middle being irregularly distributed. *Elytra* with the alternate interstices narrowed and a little elevated towards the extremity, and bearing rather fine punctures. *Underside* rather coarsely punctured. *Legs* slender.

This species has the intermediate joints of the antennæ more slender

and the club broader than in *B. contractus*, the legs more slender, and the thorax differently shaped.

A single specimen has been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Group—PYCNOMERIDÆ.

Hind *coxæ* distant. Abdominal segments of equal size. Last joint of the *palpi* not needle-shaped.

Pycnomerus.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 379.

Mentum quadrate, or a little narrowed in front. *Ligula* horny, transversal, emarginated anteriorly. Lobes of the *jaws* horny, the inner small, ciliated within; the outer wider, rounded underneath, arched and ciliated at the end. *Palpi* robust, the last joint of the labial briefly-oval; that of the maxillary of the same form but longer. *Mandibles* large, very much arched, sometimes singly, sometimes bidented at the end. *Labrum* transversal, rounded in front. *Head* quadrate, a little elongate, widened at antennal orbits. Antennal furrows sometimes very superficial or absent. *Eyes* moderate, almost rounded, slightly prominent. *Antennæ* short, composed of eleven, ten, or eight joints; their club composed in the first case of two joints, of one only in the others. *Prothorax* quadrate, sub-equilateral, or a little elongate, and slightly narrowed behind. *Scutellum* punctiform. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel. *Legs* rather short; *tibiæ* slightly dilated at their extremity, terminating with very distinct spurs; the three first joints of the *tarsi* short, equal. The two last abdominal segments hollowed behind.

Body rather long, a little depressed above.

368. **P. sophoræ**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *P. elongatus*, parallelus, piceo-niger, sub-opacus; *prothorace* dorso impresso, impressione posterius minus distincte divisa; *elytris* sulcatis, sulcis punctatis, punctis distantibus.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ distinctly eleven-jointed, the eleventh joint a good deal narrower than the tenth. *Head* very coarsely punctured, with a very deep impression on each side in front, the outer margin of which is continued backwards close to the eye as an elevated fold. *Thorax* about as long as broad, slightly narrowed behind, coarsely and closely punctured, with a rather large impression on the middle, the posterior part of which is indistinctly divided into two. *Elytra* bearing deep broad striæ or grooves, at the bottom of which are deep punctures separated from one another by a long raised interval; the interstices between the striæ are narrow, elevated and impunctate. *Underside* closely and very coarsely punctured.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, and indicated as found on the Wood of *Sophora tetraptera*.

369. **P. simulans,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *P. piceo-niger*, parallelus; *prothorace* dorso longitudinaliter haud profunde biimpresso; *elytris* sulcatis, sulcis punctatis, punctis approximatis.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

This species is extremely similar to the preceding one; but the *thorax* has two not very distinct elongate impressions on the middle, the narrow space between which is without punctures; the grooves on the *elytra* are not so deep, and the punctures at the bottom of these are less widely separated from one another; the sculpture of the *under-surface* is less coarse.

Also sent by Captain Broun from Tairua.

370. **P. simplex,** *n.s.* *Pitchy-black*, sub-parallel, legs and antennæ reddish. The *head* is closely but not coarsely punctured, the two frontal foveæ are distinct, and the broad raised margins are continued along each eye as a narrow elevated line; the *eyes* are rather small, but coarsely facetted. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, rather convex transversely, and narrowed posteriorly; the surface is rather coarsely but not very closely punctured, and without the least trace of dorsal depressions. The *elytra* are slightly rounded laterally, shoulders prominent; they are somewhat narrowed in front, so that their outline is elongate-oval rather than parallel; they are distinctly furrowed longitudinally, the punctation of the grooves rather coarse; the interstices are distinct; the second, fourth, and sixth are insulated, *i.e.*, the others touch the base and are united posteriorly.

The coarsely facetted eyes are quite an exceptional character, and will at once distinguish this species from the preceding.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found one specimen at Whangarei Heads.

371. **P. minor,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *P. parallelus*, ferrugineus, subnitidus; *prothorace* fere æquali; *elytris* punctato-striatis; *antennis* minus distincte 11-articulatis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Very similar in size, form, and colour to a *Rhizophagus*. Very closely allied to *P. simulans*, but smaller and paler in colour. The *head* is rather short; the fold near the eye very obsolete; the suture between the tenth and eleventh joints of the *antennæ* is indistinct. The *thorax* is longer than broad, slightly narrowed behind, with extremely indistinct traces of two impressions on the middle. The *elytra* are striated, and the striæ are coarsely punctured. The *under-surface* is quite shining and moderately coarsely punctured.

Obs.—Pascoe and Leconte have proposed to distinguish the *Pycnomeri* with distinctly eleven-jointed antennæ by the name of *Penthelispa*. Erichson, who pointed out this character, considered it unnecessary to make distinct generic names for the two forms; and the present species indicates the correctness of his judgment; for the antennæ are just intermediate in structure between the two forms.

Also sent by Captain Broun.

372. **P. ellipticus,** *n.s.* *Piceo-rufous*, moderately shining, antennæ and legs rather paler than the body. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, the tenth joint large and transverse, eleventh smaller than tenth. The *head* is closely and very coarsely punctured, with two deep frontal foveæ almost united by an indistinct transverse depression; the margins are elevated, rather broad, and at the side, in front of the eye, assume the form of a rounded tubercular elevation at each side, with a raised line proceeding from it towards the base; the *eyes* are rather small but very coarsely facetted. The *prothorax* is moderately transversely convex, longer than broad, narrowed behind, and slightly emarginate just behind the eyes, so that the front angles seem rather acute; it is very coarsely but rather distantly punctured on the disc, the punctation near the sides being closer and finer; the intervals between the discoidal punctures are quite smooth and shining, but there is not the slightest sign of any dorsal depression. *Scutellum* minute. The *elytra* are of an oviform shape, being narrow near the humeral angles, and a little dilated near the middle; they are deeply grooved, and the punctures of the striæ are separated by a rather narrow interval; the interstices are narrow and distinct, but the sculpture becomes confused towards the apex.

Its coarsely-facetted *eyes* will distinguish this species from *P. sophoræ*, *P. simulans* and *P. minor;* it is differentiated from *P. simplex* by the coarser sculpture of the head, and its elliptical outline.

Length, 1⅛ line.

Described from a single specimen which I found at Tairua.

Group—CERYLONIDÆ.

All the *coxæ* distant. Basal segment of the *abdomen* larger than the others. Terminal joint of the *palpi* aciculate, the penultimate more or less enlarged.

Philothermus.

Aubé; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 382.

Ligula long and widely hollowed in front. Lobes of the *jaws* membraneous, very slender, very long, longer inwardly than outwardly, both ciliated inwardly and at their extremity. First joint of the labial *palpi* very small and slender, second very thick and ovate, third very small and acicular; the first joint of the maxillary rather long, clavate and arched, second short, obconical, third very stout and large, ovate, the fourth equal to the last of the labial. *Mandibles* robust, unidentate. *Labrum* very small, rounded and ciliated anteriorly. *Head* short, broad, immersed in thorax. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, joints two to nine decreasing and thickening, the tenth and eleventh forming a stout ovate club. *Eyes* small, rounded, slightly prominent. *Prothorax* large, quadrate, with its anterior angles rounded. *Scutellum* semicircular. *Elytra* moderately long, parallel. *Legs* moderate; *femora* rather robust; *tibiæ* dilated at the extremity; the three first joints of the *tarsi* short, almost equal, pubescent below. *Body* oblong and parallel, finely pubescent.

373. **P. nitidus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1876. *P. piceo-castaneus,* angustulus, sub-depressus, nitidus, fere nudus; *prothorace* parcius fortiter punctato; *elytris* punctato-striatis, striis apicem versus obsolescentibus.

Long. corp., 2 mm.

Antennæ about as long as the thorax, yellowish; the basal joint stout, second joint rather slender, but distinctly thicker than the following ones; three to nine similar to one another in thickness, the ninth being only slightly broader than the eighth; tenth and eleventh joints large, very indistinctly separated from one another. *Head* small, immersed in the thorax up to the convex eyes. *Thorax* about as long as broad, straight at the sides, which are a little rounded at the front, the hind angles rectangular; the surface bearing rather large but sparing punctures, and with a small and indistinct impression at the base on each side. *Elytra* with rows of distinct punctures, which become obsolete at the extremity. *Legs* reddish; front *tibiæ* rather strongly dilated towards the extremity.

Obs.—This species has exactly the appearance of our European species of *Cerylon;* but the two large and very distinct apical joints of the antennæ induce me to call it a *Philothermus.*

Tairua. A single individual found by Captain Broun.

374. **P. sanguineus,** *n.s. Elongate-oblong,* slightly convex, shining, sparsely pubescent, deep red, antennæ and legs yellowish-red.

Antennæ pubescent, longer than thorax; basal joint stout, longer than second; second and third of equal length, the former stouter; joints four to nine about equal, the latter broadest; joints ten and eleven forming a well-marked club, the eleventh larger than tenth, obtusely rounded. *Palpi* yellow, the penultimate joints of both very large, the last very small. *Head* moderate, immersed up to the eyes, which are convex and distinctly facetted; it is nearly smooth, having only a few small punctures. *Thorax* quite as long as broad, a little convex, finely margined, the sides quite straight behind, a little rounded anteriorly, hind angles rectangular, base bisinuated but not strongly; its surface distinctly but remotely punctured, and a little depressed near the hind angles. *Elytra* oblong, a little narrowed posteriorly, slightly dilated at the middle, sub-depressed, slightly depressed transversely near the middle; they are distinctly striate, the striæ are punctured, but the sculpture becomes partially effaced behind. *Legs* moderately long; *tibiæ* dilated apically, the anterior most strongly, and bearing fine yellow pubescence; *tarsi* yellow.

The body bears only a few fine yellow hairs.

Length, $1\frac{1}{5}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads, one only quite perfect. It differs from *P. nitidus* chiefly in its longer antennæ and larger thorax.

375. **P. notabilis,** *n.s.* The *form* of this insect is very similar to that of *P. sanguineus;* it is of a shining red colour, with yellowish legs and *antennæ;* the latter are rather longer than the thorax, with a large

basal joint, the second is distinctly longer than the third, which is of the same thickness as but longer than the fourth; joints four to eight are about equal in width, but decrease a little in length; the ninth is a little larger than eighth; the tenth transverse, eleventh larger and rounded, both together forming a well-limited club. *Head* seemingly impunctate; on a careful examination, it will be observed that what seems at first sight to be the eyes, is, in reality, an acute lateral angulation bearing the minute black eyes at the extremity.

Prothorax slightly longer than broad, a little rounded in front, the sides otherwise straight, base a little bisinuated, with acute angles; its discoidal portion is distinctly but distantly punctured, the sides are nearly impunctate. *Elytra* moderately elongate, widest near the middle; they bear punctate, rather indistinct striæ, which become obsolete posteriorly. *Legs* stout; *femora* somewhat distended, particularly the posterior; *tibiæ* slender above, but a good deal dilated towards the extremity, the anterior being considerably thickened.

The *body* is sparingly clothed with fine elongate erect yellow hairs. The *abdomen* is smooth, the breast punctate. *Legs* and *antennæ* pubescent. *Palpi* of normal structure, yellow.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found two specimens, one unfortunately mutilated, near Whangarei Heads. The species is well differentiated from the others by the peculiar form of the head, and might, perhaps, be made the type of a new genus.

Adelostella.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, sub-parallel, sub-depressed. *Antennæ* stout, rather short, inserted near the base of the mandibles; they are eleven-jointed, not perceptibly clavate, with a stout cylindric basal joint; second short and stout; third about as long as first, slender at the base, its apex incrassate; joints four to eight sub-moniliform, about equal to one another; ninth distinctly broader than the others, its base and apex rounded; tenth nearly as large as the preceding one, of nearly the same shape; eleventh round, not much larger than the eighth. *Mandibles* very stout, their apex bifid. *Labrum* small, deflexed. *Epistome* large, depressed, broad at the base, with a distinctly depressed suture, sides oblique. The *head* is gradually dilated from the front backwards, being produced behind in the form of an obtuse lobe at each side, and the basal portion between these lobes forms a neck as wide as the front of the thorax. The *eyes* are prominent, circular, and situated at the sides, midway between the antennæ and extremity of the lobes. The *prothorax* is rather longer than it is broad; from the base to beyond the middle sub-quadrate, and as wide as the lobed portion of the head, the anterior portion being rounded and narrowed to the width of the constricted basal portion of the head; base and apex sub-truncate. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* elongate, depressed, finely margined, sides somewhat compressed, apices obtusely rounded. The two front pairs of

coxæ are sub-globose and rather remote, the posterior almost contiguous and sub-cylindric; the *pro-* and *mesosterna* between the coxæ are plane, the *metasternum* elongate. The *legs* are of moderate length; *femora* inflated and rather deeply excised near the apex, which has thus a dentate appearance, and grooved below for the reception of the *tibia*, which is shorter than the femora, and gradually expanded towards the apex where it is armed inwardly with two stout spines; *tarsi* four-jointed, the apical joint elongate and as long as the three basal ones conjointly; claws slender and simple. The *abdomen* is not so long as the metasternum, and its segments decrease in size.

This genus is difficult to locate satisfactorily; in some respects it exhibits a similarity of structure to the *Rhysodidæ*, but the structure of the tarsi forbids its association with the species of that group. I think it should be placed next to *Philothermus*, so as to form a connecting link between that genus and *Rhysodes*: at any rate until the accumulation of more specimens will admit of a thorough examination by entomologists more conversant with the structural characters of this ill-defined group.

376. **A. punctatum,** *n.s.* *Dark* rufo-castaneous, moderately shining, nude. *Head* punctulate and without other sculpture. *Thorax* with an indistinct dorsal and other depressions, near the sides, its surface finely punctate and flat. *Elytra* rather wider than and twice as long as the thorax, with prominent shoulders, the sides nearly parallel and very gradually narrowed posteriorly; disc depressed, with six indistinct, shallow striæ, which become quite obsolete towards the apex; these grooves are more or less punctate, yet not very distinctly sculptured. *Legs* finely punctulate. *Antennæ* and tarsi pilose. Under side of head and prosternum rugose, the rest finely punctured.

Length, 3 lines.

I found two examples at Parua (Whangarei Harbour.)

FAMILY—RHYSODIDES.

Mentum very large. *Ligula* coriaceous, bilobed. *Maxillæ* with two unarmed lobes. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, filiform, nearly always granular. *Head* with a narrow neck. *Elytra* completely covering the abdomen. *Legs* short or moderate; the anterior and intermediate coxæ globose, embedded, distant; posterior transversal; hind trochanter projecting at inner side of the femur; *tarsi* pentamerous, simple, cylindrical. *Abdomen* with six segments; the three basal connate.

Rhysodes.

(Illig.); Dalman, Anal. Ent., p. 93.

Mentum connate, concealed, trilobed, the central lobe largest, subtriangular. *Ligula* soldered to the chin, rough, bilobed. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* sub-ovate and acuminate; that of the labial oblong.

Mandibles short, arched at the extremity, somewhat concave below. *Labrum* prominent, its middle part acuminate. *Antennæ* nearly as long as head and thorax, robust, perfoliate, finely hirsute; the basal joint stoutest, almost obconical, joints two to ten globular, the eleventh oviform. *Eyes* small, longitudinal, almost depressed, and finely facetted.

Head of variable form, dilated behind, elongated in front, and joined to thorax by a more or less distinct neck. *Prothorax* longer than broad, a little convex, narrowed anteriorly, more or less sulcated, and connected with hind-body by a peduncle. *Elytra* elongate, base bisinuated, humeral angles sub-tubercular, sides rounded, with their surface furrowed.

Legs stout; *femora* inflated, especially the anterior pair, and subdentate below; *tibiæ* flexuose, those of the front pair hollowed at apex, with two terminal processes, of which the inner is the larger; the others terminating in two spurs; *tarsi* robust, rather narrow, the four basal joints decrease in size, the apical longest; claws of moderate size.

The *body* is of an elongate, sub-cylindric form.

The above characters have been epitomized from Lacordaire's work (*Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* ii., *p.* 387), but somewhat modified as more applicable to the New Zealand species whose descriptions follow.

377. **R. aterrimus,** *n.s.* *Body* of a deep shining black colour, the antennæ and legs piceous, the palpi red. *Head* with two grooves on the vertex which are bent outwards to the front of the eyes, so that the dilated basal portion of the head has a somewhat bilobed aspect; the space between these furrows is smooth, and diverges anteriorly so as to be united at each side to the carinated margin of the forehead, which is smooth on the middle, but depressed and punctate at its sides. The *prothorax* is subovate, finely margined, rather convex transversely; with a dorsal groove from base to apex, a curved groove at each side of the central one, extending to beyond the middle, very wide and foveiform at the base and punctate; the marginal channels are punctured, but the rest of the surface is almost smooth, and quite nude. *Scutellum* subtriangular. The *elytra* are a little wider than the thorax, the humeral angles tubercular, and the sides are a little rounded; each elytron bears six not very well defined striæ, which are strongly punctured, but the sculpture becomes somewhat confused posteriorly; the outer interstices are bent towards the suture, and are a little elevated towards the apex, so that the sutural striæ and interstices at that point appear to be a good deal depressed; the sides are indistinctly margined and punctate. The anterior *femora* are distinctly dentate below, and the posterior *tibiæ* are simple externally, but terminate inwardly in a strong curved process. The legs bear a few yellowish hairs.

In this, as in the three following species, the elytra are a little depressed at the base.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found two examples some years ago at Auckland, and subsequently one other individual at Tairua.

378. **R. pensus,** *n.s.* This species greatly resembles the preceding in general *outline*, and is of the same size and colours, but the front thighs are only sub-dentate below, and the structure of the posterior tibiæ is normal. The *head* is dilated and abruptly rounded behind and elongated anteriorly; it is quite smooth above, with an abbreviated groove at the middle of the base very much like an elongate deep punctiform impression, the sides of the forehead are carinated and grooved, with two punctures between the antennæ and one in front. The *prothorax* is subovate, slightly convex transversely, finely margined, the elevated portions quite smooth and impunctate; there is a dorsal groove which extends from base to apex, and a deep elongate basal fovea near each side. The *elytra* are transversely convex, the basal sinuations are deep, so that the tubercular humeral angles are porrected; their sides are indistinctly margined and a little rounded; each bears five discoidal punctate grooves, the lateral ones are less distinct; the fifth and marginal interstices are united at the end, and are bent and elevated towards the apex, those nearest the suture being depressed.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found this species in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour, and I have seen another specimen which had been found near the Wairoa (South of Auckland) by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman.

379. **R. eminens,** *n.s.* *Head* dilated behind, elongated anteriorly; the sides behind have very much the appearance of reniform lobes with a row of small punctures near each eye, there being a deep oblique depression separating the lobes from the smooth dorsal space, which is prolonged to the labrum; the sides of the forehead are grooved and ridged, the frontal fovea at each side is separated from the previously described posterior depression by a rounded elevation, situated midway between the antenna and the eye. *Prothorax* oblong, subovate, sparingly ciliated and finely margined; with three equidistant furrows, widest behind, extending from base to apex; the elevated portions are smooth, but there is a row of punctures along the lateral margins. The *elytra* have a somewhat depressed aspect, with prominent tubercular shoulders and rounded sides; there are six broad grooves on each, the two marginal ones less distinct than those on the disc, all of which, as well as the marginal channel, bear large rounded punctures; the interstices are rather narrow and convex, the posterior sculpture is ill-defined, but there is a depression near the apex which is rendered more obvious by the lateral interstices being convex and curved towards the suture. The *femora* are sub-dentate, and the external apex of the hind *tibiæ* is simple.

The *body* is of a shining black, the legs and antennæ pitchy-red.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found this species in the woods near Whangarei Harbour.

380. **R. orbitosus,** *n.s.* This species is dissimilar to those previously described, but is most nearly allied to *R. eminens*, having, however, a comparatively shorter and broader *prothorax*, quite oblong, not

at all ovate as in *R. aterrimus* and *R. pensus*, and rather wider in front than behind; it has an impunctate dorsal groove from base to apex, and one at each side of it, which at the base appear foveiform, and become a mere series of deep punctures towards the front, but not reaching the apex. The *elytra* are convex, rather short, almost oviform, with tubercular humeral angles and very slightly sinuated base; each bears six discoidal striæ, which have a somewhat interrupted appearance, owing to the intervals between some of the rather large sometimes confluent punctures, being of nearly the same plane as the interstices; the sculpture near the apex is similar to that of the three preceding species.

The form of the *head* is peculiar; the general outline is not materially different, but it is deflexed, and its basal portion is as wide as the thorax, which is not the case with the other species; the lateral basal lobes are narrow or compressed, the dorsal space is almost elongate-triangular, extending from the neck where it is widest and most elevated, but becoming much narrower in front; this central space is separated from the lobes by a groove at each side, and these are connected with a frontal depression at each side which intervenes between the side lobes, dorsal space, and antennal orbits.

The *femora* are only sub-dentate, and the apex of the hind *tibia* is not distinctly spined.

The *body* is nearly nude, of a shining pitchy-black colour, the antennæ and legs being pitchy-red.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found this species also in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

381. **R. proprius**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, sub-cylindrical, rather depressed, of a glossy reddish-black, with dark-red legs and antennæ, and rufescent tarsi and palpi.

Head rather small, having two inter-antennal punctiform impressions, and two oblique furrows proceeding from the antennæ and becoming confluent in front of the base. *Prothorax* oblong, very slightly rounded laterally, its base almost rounded; two more or less curved broad grooves proceed from the base, where they are foveiform, and terminate near the apex in a large depression occupying the space between the sides, the intermediate dorsal space is indistinctly impressed longitudinally and depressed anteriorly. *Elytra* a little narrower than the thorax, with porrected tubercular shoulders, and a deep oblong scutellar depression; the sutural space is rather flattened and well limited by two broad grooves proceeding from the base and uniting at the apex, another similar furrow extends from each shoulder but does not attain the apex; otherwise they are without impressions of any kind.

Legs robust; the anterior *tibiæ* of normal structure, the intermediate and posterior terminate inwardly in a large dentiform protuberance, below which the small spurs are inserted. *Antennæ* sparsely pilose, with joints two to ten moniliform, the apical larger than tenth, oval and acuminate. In one specimen the third and fourth joints of the antennæ coalesce, so as to form one large cylindrical articulation.

The peculiar form of the four hind *tibiæ* will at once lead to the recognition of the species.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$–3 lines; breadth, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$.
I found my three specimens at Parua.

FAMILY—CUCUJIPES.

Ligula horny or coriaceous, of variable form, prominent. *Maxillæ* bilobed. *Palpi* short. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, often granular, filiform, or terminating in a small three-jointed club. Front and middle *legs* distant; their coxæ globose, embedded in their cotyloid cavities; the posterior transversal, contiguous; *tarsi* simple, sometimes heteromerous among the males, and pentamerous among the females, occasionally five-jointed in both sexes. *Abdomen* composed of five sub-equal segments, all free.

Group—HEMIPEPLIDÆ.

Maxillæ uncovered. *Ligula* entire. *Elytra* truncated posteriorly, leaving the greater part of the abdomen exposed. *Antennæ* rather long, filiform, their basal joint elongate. *Tarsi* heteromerous; their terminal joint bilobed.

Diagrypnodes.

Waterhouse; Trans. Ent. Soc., May, 1876.

Elongate, narrow, flat. *Head* ovate; *mandibles* very stout, prominent; *antennæ* filiform, reaching to the apex of the elytra, the basal joint long, club-shaped, very slender at its base; the second joint very small, scarcely longer than broad, narrowed at the base; the third of the same form, but one-third longer; the fourth to tenth nearly equal, somewhat slender; the eleventh a little longer than the tenth, very slender and fusiform. *Eyes* very small, not prominent. *Thorax* scarcely as broad as the head and about the same length, narrowed somewhat suddenly behind the middle. *Elytra* abbreviated, narrow, about the length of the head and thorax together. *Abdomen* long, flat, with five segments visible above, rounded at the apex. *Femora* short, the basal joint to the four anterior *tarsi* slightly elongate; the second and third sub-equal and a little shorter than the first; the fourth joint shorter, small; fifth joint as long as the four previous joints taken together; posterior tarsi with only four joints, of which the first joint is somewhat elongate, the second rather shorter, the third very short.

This genus should be placed next to *Ino*.

382. **D. wakefieldi**, *Waterhouse; Trans. Ent. Soc., May*, 1876. *Elongatus*, parallelus, depressus, nitidus, rufo-testaceus. *Capite* depresso, ovato, postice angustato, subtiliter discrete punctulato; *mandibulis* nigro-piceis, crassis; *oculis* parvis, nigris; *antennis* longis, articulo primo elongato, clavato. *Thorace* capite paululo angustiori depresso, post medium paulo constricto, dein ad basin angustato, dorso utrinque parce punctulato. *Scutello* concavo. *Elytris* basi capite vix angustioribus,

postice latioribus, obsolete subtilissime punctulatis, nigris, basi testaceo, singulo elytro ad apicem oblique arcuatim truncato. *Abdomine* nigro-piceo, lateribus subtilissime punctulato, segmentis primo secundoque ad apicem testaceis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ; lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

Note.—This species also occurs in the North Island.

I found five specimens near Whangarei Heads.

Group—BRONTIDÆ.

Maxillæ exposed. *Ligula* entire or a little emarginate. *Antennæ* filiform, slender, at least half as long as the body, their joints cylindrical, the basal elongate. *Tarsi* pentamerous in both sexes, their first joint very short.

Dryocora.

Pascoe; Proc. Entom. Soc., xi., 17 *February*, 1868.

(Cucujo affinis). *Palpi* acuti. *Prothorax* apicem versus gradatim angustior, lateribus integris. *Prosternum* latum. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Tarsi* ♂ et ♀ 4-articulati.

383. **D. howittii,** *Pascoe; Proc. Entom. Soc.*, xi., 17 *February*, 1868. *Ferruginea*, nitida ; *elytris* subtiliter lineato-punctatis.

Long., 4 lin.

New Zealand.

Mr. Pascoe exhibited a beetle from New Zealand (probably from Otago), which he regarded as the type of a new genus of *Cucujidæ*, and which he proposed to describe under the name of *Dryocora howittii*. He remarked that members of some of the clavicorn families were well known to have *tarsi* with varying numbers of joints ; or when the normal number were present, the basal joint was very small or almost obsolete, as in many *Cucujidæ ;* or the penultimate was very small or almost obsolete as in the *Nitidulidæ*. In *Cucujus* the tarsi were heteromerous in the *male* and pentamerous in the *female*, but in *Dryocora*, which in other respects was allied to *Cucujus*, the tarsi were tetramerous in both sexes, the basal joint being suppressed.

Organic modifications of this kind, and the exaggerations of form of some one organ which in certain groups was found to be subject to unusual modification—as the antennæ in *Paussidæ*, the eyes of *Hippopsinæ*, the pronota of *Membracidæ*, &c.—seemed to Mr. Pascoe "to point to a law of aberration only to be explained on the hypothesis of the derivative origin of species."

Dendrophagus.

Schœnh. ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 407.

Mentum strongly transversal, sinuated in front. *Ligula* horny, feebly hollowed in front, its anterior angles strongly prolonged. External

lobe of the *jaws* wide and short; the internal small, terminated by a horny hook. *Palpi* short and stout, their last joint obconical. *Mandibles* short, bifid at the end, and furnished with a ciliated border on the inner side. *Labrum* transversal, truncated and ciliated in front. *Head* nearly square, narrowed and widely projecting anteriorly; *eyes* small, rounded, a little prominent. *Antennæ* elongate; first joint as long as the head, slightly incrassated; second and third short; joints four to eleven cylindrical, nearly equal. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, or slightly elongated, the sides sinuated. *Scutellum* transversal, rounded behind. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, rounded behind. *Legs* short; *thighs* rather inflated at the middle and compressed; *tibiæ* straight, terminated by a very small spur; *tarsi* pentamerous, slender, first joint not very distinct, second and third rather long, almost equal, fourth short, the three last joints shaggy below. *Prosternum* projecting, free behind.

Body very depressed.

384. **D. capito,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January*, 1876. *D. parallelus*, depressus, fulvus, parcim pilosus; *capite* prothoraci latitudine æquali, inter oculos plicato-rugoso; *antennis* corpori longitudine fere æqualibus, articulis secundo tertioque simul quarto paulo brevioribus, *prothorace* antice utrinque tuberculato producto, lateribus dentibus tribus parvis instructis; *elytris* pallidioribus, confertim fortiter lineatim punctatis, plagis fuscis obscuris notatis; pedibus pallidis, *tarsis* anticis articulo basali cordato-ampliatis, secundo minore, tarsis intermediis et posticis elongatis, linearibus.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lin.

Otago; Lake Guyon (Capt. Hutton).

Brontes.

Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 408.

Ligula horny, cordiform. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* oval and acuminated; that of the labial oblique and prolonged as a long sharp point. Third joint of the *antennæ* as long as the following one. *Prosternal process* received into the cavity of the mesosternum.

The genus is allied to *Dendrophagus*.

385. **B. pleuralis,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877. *Castaneus*, depressus, nitidus; *prothorace* fere impunctato, nitido, lateribus irregulariter profundeque serratis, vel fissis; *elytris* minus elongatis, humeris rotundatis, lateribus valde elevato-explanatis, *epipleuris* latis; *metasterno* brevi.

Long. corp., 8 mm.; lat., fere 3 mm.

Antennæ elongate and slender, basal joint about as long as joints two to five together, second joint about half as long as third, from four to eleven each distinctly shorter than its predecessor, the eleventh very nearly as long as the third: their whole length from seven to eight mm. *Head* shining and almost impunctate, the antennal elevations large and

strongly marked. *Thorax* nearly as long as broad, its surface shining and impunctate, but bearing several large shallow depressions, the sides divided by deep irregular indentations. *Elytra* with the shoulders quite rounded, bearing six rows of coarse punctures, and with the sides elevated, the elevated part limited from the sutural portion by some large impressions, and its sculpture consisting of a few fine granules. *Tarsi* elongate, their basal joint much more elongate than in *B. planatus*.

Obs.—This interesting insect might be made the type of a new genus, for the broad epipleuræ seem to distinguish it abruptly from the other species described; but I think it better to call it at present a *Brontes*. The two individuals sent me by Captain Broun were (as other species of *Brontes* often are) entirely covered with a thick coat of matter, probably the result of the drying of the decaying sappy matter seen under bark, and thus their sculpture was entirely concealed.

Tairua; two individuals sent by Captain Broun, with the information that they were found under bark.

Parabrontes.

Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, ante oculos insertæ, filiformes, articulo 1^mo^ incrassato, sequentibus duobus longitudine æquali. *Labrum* semi-rotundatum, antice ciliatum. *Mandibulæ* vix prominentes, intra apicem dente magno, obtuso armatæ. *Maxillæ* malis duabus corneis, externa clavata, apice valde barbata, interna breviore et angusta, apice setis crassis, unciformibus armata. *Palpi* maxillares malas parum superantes, articulo ultimo fusiforme, duobus mediis brevioribus et crassioribus. *Labium* mento transverso, profundissime emarginato, lobis lateralibus antice acutis, ligula antice dilatata, emarginata, parum setosa. *Palpi* labiales crassi, articulo ultimo subsecuriforme. *Tarsi* pseudo-triarticulati, articulo primo quartoque minimo.

386. **P. silvanoides**, *Redten.; Voy. Novara, Zool.* *Fuscus* cinereo-pubescens, ore pedibusque testaceis, *capite* thoraceque ruditer punctatis, *elytris* punctato-striatis.

Long., $2\frac{4}{5}$; lat., $\frac{1}{2}'''$.

Waikato.

Note.—This form somewhat resembles a *Cryptamorpha* in general outline; the basal joint of the *antennæ* is larger; the second short and moniliform; the third not much larger than the second but sub-quadrate. The *head* is somewhat rugosely punctured, with a depressed line near each side, which has fine, smooth, elevated margins. The *thorax* has protuberant front angles, the sides are rounded, almost denticulate, and rather abruptly narrowed behind; its surface is rugosely sculptured. The third tarsal joint is minute.

I found two or three specimens at Tairua, but I have only one remaining in my collection.

Cryptamorpha.

Wollaston; Ins. Mad., p. 156.

Note.—I could not obtain the description of this genus, but I have re-described White's species in a manner that will, I hope, enable them to be identified without reference to the late Mr. T. V. Wollaston's work.

387. **C. brevicornes,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 18. *Sub-depressed,* reddish-castaneous, moderately shining; antennæ red, legs infuscate, tarsi testaceous.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, pubescent; basal joint moderately stout, and about twice the length of the second, which is short; joints three to six nearly equal; seven to ten obconical, the tenth short; eleventh subovate. *Head* irregularly punctured, almost rugose, with an impressed line near each side extending backwards from the clypeus; it is rather dull, with a few yellowish hairs. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest in front, sides rounded; the anterior angles are obtuse, almost carinate, and finely denticulate; the sides are finely margined, and the margins are prolonged across the disc, in the form of a slight curved carina in front of the true base, which is also margined, but truncate; there is a broad, shallow, dorsal depression, deepest behind, which is indistinctly divided by a slightly elevated almost smooth central space; the surface is punctured, the punctation rather remote but shallow near the middle, and finer but closer, almost rugose, elsewhere; it is sparingly pubescent. The *elytra* are elongate, sub-depressed, their humeral angles obtuse, sides nearly parallel, apices obtusely rounded; each bears nine shallow grooves, or striæ, six of which are discoidal, besides a short scutellar stria, all of which are closely punctured; the interstices seem to be rugose, or finely punctulate, but the sculpture is rendered indistinct by their rather dense covering of pallid hairs, and becomes obsolete posteriorly. The *tibiæ* are straight.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Obs.—I have substituted the above description for the original one, which seems to have led to confusion; the *Dendrophagus umbrinus* (Smith, *Cat. Brit. Mus., p.* 12) is, I think, but another name for this species. Pascoe *(vide Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Jan.,* 1876, *p.* 49*)* regards the type specimens of *Dendrophagus umbrinus*, Smith, and the *D. suturalis*, White, as varieties of White's *Dendrophagus brevicornes;* they must, I suspect, be in bad condition, as the *Cryptamorpha (Dendrophagus*, Wh.*) suturalis* cannot well be confounded with the present species, as will be seen on comparing the descriptions.

388. **C. curvipes,** *n.s. Body* of a moderately shining pitchy-chestnut colour, femora piceous, tibiæ infuscate, tarsi pale-red, antennæ obscure pitchy-red. *Head* distantly punctured, the punctures almost disposed in rows and the intervals quite smooth, with an impressed line near each side; it is quite nude, except at the labrum, and

rather shining. *Prothorax* rather long, longer than broad, widest at the middle; the front angles oblique, raised and denticulate; the sides are rounded at the middle and obliquely narrowed posteriorly; the side margins are indistinct and bent inwards to form a fine curved carina just in front of the base, which is truncate and margined; there is the dorsal depression with its smooth central space as in *C. brevicornes;* the punctures on the middle are large, shallow and remote, those on the sides being smaller and congregated, but not at all rugose; the surface is nearly destitute of pubescence, and has a much smoother appearance than that of the preceding species. *Elytra* elongate, each with a scutellar and nine other punctured striæ; the interstices are rather broad and flat, and very finely punctulated; the sculpture becomes indistinct towards the apex, and the surface is sparsely clothed with rather bright yellow hairs. The posterior *tibiæ* are distinctly arcuated, and serrated on the inner edge.

Length, nearly 3 lines.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads. The structural characters are similar to those of *C. brevicornes*, but the antennæ are stouter, and the form of the thorax and hind tibia is different.

389. **C. suturalis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 18. *Subdepressed*, elongate, testaceous, in some specimens nearly pure pale-yellow, the head reddish, legs pale-yellow; on each elytron the suture to beyond the middle is fuscous, with an abbreviated transverse fascia of the same colour behind. *Head* very finely and rather closely punctured, with a distinctly impressed line near each side. *Thorax* oblong, the sides margined and nearly straight, but a little narrowed posteriorly: base constricted and a little depressed, but without the curved carina of the previously described species; the disc is slightly convex, with an indistinct depression behind, and the entire surface is very finely punctured. *Elytra* elongate, with closely punctured striæ, which are not so pale as the apparently smooth interstices. *Femora* dilated, *tibiæ* straight and rather dilated towards the apex. The *antennæ* are robust and pubescent, the second joint not greatly abbreviated; they are of a reddish-testaceous colour, except the eighth, ninth, and tenth joints, which are infuscate.

Length, 2 lines.

Described from specimens in my own collection; these were found at Auckland and Whangarei Heads, but I only found one at Tairua, so that it appears as if the species does not occur much further south than Auckland. It is identical with Wollaston's *C. musæ.*

390. **C. lateritia,** *n.s. Elongate*, sub-depressed; obscure pale red, sparingly and very finely pilose, the head and thorax nearly nude. *Head* sub-oblong, not so wide as thorax, narrowed in front, abruptly constricted behind, and densely punctate and rugose; labrum transverse; eyes prominent. The *prothorax* bell-shaped, is much longer than it is broad, the sides serrate, incurved anteriorly towards the sub-acute large protuberant front angles, which are directed outwards

obliquely, rounded at the middle, from thence narrowed, and, near the basal margin, with a very abrupt constriction or incision; the whole surface is finely and rugosely punctured, with two indistinct elongate depressions near the base. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* moderately elongate, parallel, with rather closely punctured striæ, and rugulose interstices. *Femora* inflated, *tibiæ* slightly arcuated; *tarsi* elongate and slender, the terminal joint as long as the others taken together. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, stout, inserted at the sides in front of but quite distinct from the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, club three-jointed; basal joint large; second to fourth about equal; fifth a little larger than the contiguous ones; sixth to eighth equal to one another; ninth to tenth sub-triangular; eleventh joint short and rounded.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found one specimen, mutilated, under bark of *Leptospermum* at Tairua, some years ago, and three others recently near Whangarei Heads, under Rimu bark. The insect will, most likely, form the type of a new genus.

FAMILY—CRYPTOPHAGIDES.

Mentum narrowed and bisinuated anteriorly. *Ligula* corneous, more or less prominent. *Maxillæ* bilobed, coriaceous; the inner lobe terminating in a horny hook. *Palpi* short; the labial with three, the maxillary with four, joints. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed; the three apical joints forming a club. *Elytra* entire. The anterior and intermediate *coxæ* globose; the posterior cylindrical and transversal: all distant. *Tarsi* pentamerous, very rarely sub-pentamerous, in both sexes, sometimes heteromerous among the males. *Abdomen* with five free segments; the basal a little longer than those which follow.

Telmatophilus.

O. Heer.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 422.

Ligula short, truncated in front, its angles furnished with two ciliated appendages. Internal lobe of the *jaws* very slender, terminated by a horny hook. Last joint of the labial *palpi* oval; that of the maxillary fusiform, rather longer than the preceding two united. *Mandibles* finely denticulated in front, their extremity simple and sharp. *Labrum* transversal, rounded in front. *Head* short, trigonal, and obtuse in front. *Eyes* prominent, finely granulated. *Antennæ* inserted in front of the eyes; first joint thick, sub-globular; second more slender, sub-cylindrical; joints three to eight short; ninth to eleventh forming a small club, having the first joint thicker than the second. *Prothorax* rather convex, rounded at the sides, indistinctly hollowed and bisinuated at the base, with acute hind angles. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* oblong.

Tarsi sub-pentamerous, first joint trigonal, second and third cordiform, bilobed. *Mesosternum* nearly square, slightly hollowed in front, scarcely admitting the extremity of the prosternum.

Body oblong, pubescent.

391. **T. depressus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., July*, 1876, *p.* 28. *Colore* variabilis, testaceus, vel fusco-testaceus, vel fere niger; depressus, nudus, sed minus nitidus; *thorace* parce subtiliterque punctato, lateribus sinuatis, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* subtiliter punctato-striatis, punctis apice obsoletis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ yellow; first joint longer and thicker than second; third slightly longer than second; fifth a good deal longer than either fourth or sixth; seventh also distinctly larger than the contiguous joints; eighth joint small; ninth to eleventh of about the same width, forming an abrupt club, very loosely articulated; the ninth and tenth transverse. *Head* finely and sparingly punctured. *Thorax* considerably narrower than the elytra, rather strongly transverse, the sides somewhat sinuated behind the middle, the hind angles sharply marked and nearly rectangular, the surface dull, but only finely and sparingly punctured, transversely depressed in front of the base, and with a very minute basal impression on each side. *Elytra* elongate and flat, with rows of fine punctures, which become obsolete at the extremity. *Legs* yellow.

Obs.—This species is very variable in colour. Its flattened form, destitute of pubescence, gives it at first sight but little resemblance to our European *Telmatophilii*; but, nevertheless, it possesses the structure of the tarsi highly developed after the manner of *Telmatophilus*. The figure in *Du Val's Genera des Col. d'Eur. (pl.* 52, *f.* 259 *b.)* of the tarsus of *Psammœcus bipunctatus* is very like that of this species.

Probably common in the Auckland district.

Note.—The species was found by Mr. T. Lawson and myself.

392. **T. nitens**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August*, 1876, *p.* 70. *Colore* variabilis; rufo-testaceus, elytris plus minusve infuscatis, maculis pallidis magnis quatuor; convexus, nitidus, fere nudus; *thorace* sat fortiter punctato; *elytris* minus subtiliter punctato-striatis, punctis apice obsoletis.

Long. corp., 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species, though closely allied to *T. depressus*, is very distinct therefrom by its more convex form and stronger punctation; it has also the legs and antennæ shorter and stouter. The colour is very variable, being sometimes reddish-yellow, with a dark band across the middle of the elytra, leaving a pale humeral and apical spot on each; this dark colour extends sometimes so as to occupy entirely the elytra; and the prothorax is also, in such specimens, so much infuscate as to be nearly black.

Also a common species, I believe, about Auckland.

Note.—Mr. Lawson and I found this insect.

Cryptophagus.

Herbst.; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 424.

Ligula truncated in front, its angles furnished with a small ciliated appendage. Last joint of the *palpi* oval. Internal lobe of the *jaws*

terminated by a horny hook. *Mandibles* short, arched, furnished with a molar tooth at their base, with a ciliated membrane in front of this tooth, and denticulated. *Labrum* quadrate, transversal. *Head* trigonal, sunk in the prothorax as far as the eyes; the latter large, prominent, rounded, and strongly granulated. *Antennæ* rather robust, first joint stout, pyriform, second a little longer than seventh and eighth, which are equal, nine to eleven forming a rather compact club, ninth equal to tenth, or a little less thick. *Prothorax* transversal, truncated in front, slightly rounded and denticulated on the sides, more or less bisinuated at its base, and frequently having an impression near each of its hind angles. *Scutellum* transversal. *Elytra* oblong-oval, more or less convex. *Tarsi* heteromerous among the males, pentamerous among the females. *Prosternum* hardly, or not at all, received into the mesoternum. *Body* oblong-oval, slightly or considerably convex.

Note.—The following species do not, strictly speaking, belong to this genus (except perhaps *C. australis*, Redten.), and will be re-arranged when more material can be accumulated for microscopical examination.

393. **C. australis**, *Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool. Oblongus*, subconvexus, parce longe pilosus, ferrugineus, ore, antennis, pedibusque, flavo-testaceis; *thorace* valde transverso, lateribus obsolete crenulatis, antice angustato, angulis simplicibus; *elytris* vage punctatis, ante apicem evanescentibus.

Long., $\frac{7}{10}$; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ lin.

394. **C. rubellus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, sub-parallel, slightly convex, shining; elytra of a light chestnut-red colour, head and thorax darker red, legs and antennæ shining, red, the latter darker than the legs; elytra clothed with distinct yellow hairs, the head and thorax more sparsely with finer ones.

Antennæ stout, longer than head and thorax, pubescent, eleven-jointed; basal joint longer and stouter than second, which is sub-ovate and much larger than third; joints three to eight moniliform and about equal to one another, the fifth, however, larger than the contiguous ones; club three-jointed, loosely articulated, the two first joints longer than broad, the last rounded. *Head* trigonal, with prominent coarsely facetted eyes; rather coarsely but not closely punctured. *Prothorax* transversely-quadrate, the frontal portion just behind the head sub-truncate and a little produced, so that the front angles do not extend so far forward, these are prominent but obtuse, and extend laterally so that they are wider than the head in line with the eyes; it is margined, narrowed behind, with almost straight sides, the base is bisinuated so as to appear obtusely lobed at the middle, and the posterior angles are acute, and directed towards the shoulders of the elytra; its surface is sparingly impressed with rather large, shallow punctures, and it is more or less obviously depressed near the hind angles. *Scutellum* transverse, widest behind. *Elytra* a little wider than thorax at the base, but of about the same width as its frontal portion, they are very slightly narrowed behind, a little depressed above near the middle, with a distinct suture; they are not perceptibly striate, but bear rows of punctures very similar to those on the thorax.

Tibiæ nearly straight, more slender at the knees than the apex towards which they are dilated, but not strongly; tarsi moderate.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.

I have four examples before me, three of which are from Tairua, and one was found near Whangarei Heads. The size varies slightly, and the elytra are not uniform in colour, some having indistinct infuscate marks.

395. **C. rutilus,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *C. rubellus* in facies, but less coarsely sculptured, paler in colour throughout, its pubescence short but not very fine, and most readily seen near the middle and sides of the elytra; the insect is smaller, rather more convex, less parallel-sided, the *thorax* being more narrowed posteriorly, so that the shoulders of the elytra appear more prominent, and these latter are not parallel, being slightly widened near the middle. The front angles of the thorax are prominent but obtuse, and recede but little from the general line of the apex; the base is only slightly bisinuated, the margins are fine and of a dark colour, the surface is not coarsely punctured, there is a transverse depression at each side along the base, and the posterior angles are not very acute and less obvious than in *C. rubellus*. The *elytral* punctation is coarser than that of the head and thorax, and is arranged in rows. The pubescence on the head and thorax is disposed transversely, that of the elytra longitudinally.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

396. **C. vestitus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, elliptical, moderately convex, shining; head and thorax red, very sparsely pubescent, elytra pale castaneous-red, glossy, their pubescence rather long and conspicuous, yellow, somewhat curled, interrupted transversely before and behind the middle; legs yellowish; antennæ reddish.

The *head* is narrower than the thorax, and the elytra are wider than either. The punctation of the head and thorax is moderately coarse but not close, that of the elytra not much coarser, and not distinctly disposed in lines. *Prothorax* a little convex, broader than long, margined, front angles depressed and rounded, hind angles acute and directed backwards; apex somewhat rounded, so that the front angles are not protuberant, base a little bisinuated, the sides nearly straight behind; it is widest in front of the middle, not at the front itself, and is depressed towards the hind angles. *Elytra* oblong, subovate, but not much rounded laterally; there is a large rounded depression on each behind the base, separated by the suture only, a more or less obvious infuscate space behind, and the sculpture is less evident there than elsewhere. The thoracic margins are a little rough, so as to seem serrate, particularly near the front.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei Heads; it is closely allied to Redtenbacher's *C. australis*. The structure of the antennæ is the same as in *C. rubellus*, but they are relatively shorter.

397. **C. silvanus,** *n.s.* Slightly *convex*, oblong, elliptical, the head and thorax perceptibly narrower than the elytra, sparingly clothed with rather short and fine pale yellow hairs; it is shining, with red antennæ, reddish head and thorax, chestnut-red elytra and legs, with more or less apparent fuscous marks near the base and apex of the elytra.

Antennæ stout, shining, sparingly pubescent, longer than head and thorax; their two basal joints stout, the first the larger; third a little longer than second, more slender, thickened at apex; joints four to eight bead-like, longer than broad, the fifth slightly longer than the contiguous ones; club three-jointed, the ninth joint larger than eighth, tenth than ninth, the last largest, subovate. *Head* moderately coarsely but not closely punctured. *Thorax* sub-quadrate, not very much broader than long, not perceptibly sinuated laterally, and about as broad in front as behind; the apex is rounded, so that its middle part is a little in advance of the angles, which are distinct but not acute; the base is bisinuated, with acute slightly carinated angles directed backwards; the disc is convex, there is an almost continuous basal depression, its entire surface is distinctly but not closely punctured, and the lateral rims are indistinct. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* oblong, but little rounded at their sides, indistinctly impressed behind the base, humeral angles somewhat oblique and slightly elevated above; they are more finely punctured than the thorax, the punctation is not arranged in rows, and each has a distinct sutural stria. *Legs* rather long and slender.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

One example found at Tairua.

398. **C. angulifer,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex, sub-parallel, shining, chestnut-red (pale), base of elytra infuscate, antennæ red, legs reddish-yellow; it is sparingly clothed with short greyish hairs, so disposed as to leave the whole of the dorsal space quite nude, but this circumstance, it is probable enough, may be attributed to abrasion.

Antennæ rather short, hardly longer than head and thorax, their structure similar to that of *C. rubellus*, but rather slender in proportion to the size of the insect as compared with that species. *Head* distinctly and rather closely punctured. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, a good deal broader than long, apex rounded, base slightly bisinuated; it is widest in front, owing chiefly to the very prominent yet not at all acute front angles, it is somewhat acutely angulated laterally near the middle, and narrowed from thence in front and behind, but not sufficiently to render the outline other than subquadrate; its surface is closely and distinctly punctured, and indistinctly impressed along the base. *Elytra* a little wider than thorax, slightly wider at the middle than elsewhere, not quite so coarsely and much more remotely punctured than the thorax. *Legs* rather elongate; *tarsi* linear, the posterior not quite so long as the tibiæ.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

399. **C. ruficeps,** *n.s.* *Convex*, elliptical, shining, head and thorax red, elytra pale chestnut-red, legs reddish-testaceous, antennæ reddish. *Antennæ* stout, long, longer than elytra, club loosely articulated, three-jointed; basal joint sub-pyriform; second and third about equal, the latter narrower at the base than the second; fourth, sixth, and eighth equal, small; fifth and seventh of the same size, each rather longer than the second; they are pubescent.

Head somewhet convex, punctate; eyes moderate. *Thorax* not much broader than long, a good deal narrower than elytra, rounded laterally, nearly straight behind, widest near the middle, front angles not prominent, the posterior rectangular, base and apex sub-truncate; it is margined, rather convex in front, depressed behind. and finely punctured. *Scutellum* rounded. *Elytra* rather broad, obovate, truncate in front; they are most convex behind the middle, very sparingly and indistinctly punctured, and clothed with fine elongate erect yellow hairs. *Legs* moderately long; tibiæ slightly dilated towards the extremity; front tarsi rather short in structure, somewhat similar to those of the *Telmatophilii*, the others longer and more slender. The head and thorax are thinly clad.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one specimen of this very distinct species near Whangarei Heads; it is not congeneric with the preceding or following species, and will probably form the type of a new genus. It may be at once identified by its convex elliptical form.

400. **C. hispidulus,** *n.s.* Allied to *C. rutilus*, very similar in form, but with the front angles of the thorax rounded and deflexed, so that they are much less prominent.

The *head* and thorax are distinctly and rather closely punctured, sparingly pubescent, and of a pale chestnut colour. *Elytra* paler than thorax, a little depressed in front of the middle, and clothed with rather long yellowish hairs; they are punctate, the punctures not in rows. The *legs* are yellow.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one specimen near Whangarei Heads. It may be readily recognized by its long semi-erect pubescence.

401. **C. fuliginosus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-ovate*, convex, finely pilose, a little glossy, of a dark smoky-brown, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous, antennal club fuscous.

Last joint of the *palpi* twice the size of the penultimate, stout, subovate, somewhat obtusely truncated at apex.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, with a long, three-jointed club, they are inserted at the sides just in front of the eyes; first joint short and stout; second stout, shorter than third, which is not twice the length of the fourth; fifth larger than fourth; sixth moniliform; seventh and eighth transverse, the latter the larger of the two, both broader than the preceding joints; club large, its two basal joints transversal, the eleventh rounded. *Head* not immersed, coarsely punctate, with large convex transersely oval not coarsely facetted *eyes*.

Prothorax subconical, broader than long, front angles depressed, yet less obtuse than the posterior, the sides are a little rounded, apex subtruncate, base bisinuated; the surface is coarsely punctured, and its pubescence is unevenly distributed, chiefly near the sides and base. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate. *Elytra* sub-oblong, transversely convex, of the same width as the thorax at the base but somewhat broader behind; they are not striate, being finely and irregularly sculptured, so as to appear rugulose; the base space is more or less reddened, and the yellowish hairs are more congregated there than elsewhere. *Legs* moderately long and slender. *Under-side* blackish, with fine greyish pubescence.

Length, 1–1⅕ line; breadth, nearly ½.

Not uncommon on the Nikau.

This and the four following species are congeneric, and must ultimately form a new genus.

402. **C. substriatus,** *n.s.* This species so much resembles *C. fuliginosus* that it will be unnecessary to do more than point out wherein the two differ. This insect is darker in *colour* and more glossy, not only the base but the apex also of the elytra are dilute in colour, as well as in some examples the same parts of the thorax, the legs, and antennæ are infuscate-testaceous; the punctation of the *thorax* is less dense; the posterior half of the *elytra* is finely sculptured, but the rest is almost striated, with rows of coarse punctures; the *body* is much more sparsely clothed, and the eyes are less conspicuous.

Length, 1⅕ line; breadth, ½.

Professor Hutton sent me a few specimens from Otago, and I found one at Tairua.

403. **C. aciculatus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval,* convex, sparingly clothed with fine short griseous hairs; it is piceous, with a humeral spot on each elytron, the legs, and all but the club of the antennæ, reddish-testaceous. *Head* with four longitudinal raised lines, formed apparently of minute granules. *Thorax* a good deal rounded, and narrowed towards the front, and so sculptured as to appear as if irregularly scratched with a needle. The *elytra* are similarly but more finely impressed on the disc, with some fine punctures behind. In other respects the form and appearance correspond with those of *C. fuliginosus.*

Length, 1 line; breadth, quite ⅓.

I found one example near Whangarei Heads.

404. **C. serratus,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval,* convex, shining, castaneous, covered with fine yellowish hairs, legs testaceous, antennæ shining, reddish, with an infuscate club.

Head moderately finely punctured; *thorax* rounded and narrowed anteriorly, its sides serrated, and the surface with short irregular aciculate impressions, with small punctures on the otherwise smooth intervals; *elytra* with numerous fine scratch-like marks similar to those observable on the prothorax, and minute punctures on the interstices.

Legs slender. In form and structure this species is very much like *C. fuliginosus.*

Length, $1\frac{1}{8}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found four specimens near Whangarei Heads.

Obs.—In *C. aciculatus* the intervals between the aciculate impressions appear elevated and roughened, but in the present species the surface seems smooth, though finely scratched. The colouration is variable, some individuals being pale, others reddish, castaneous.

405. **C. punctulatus,** *n.s.* *Ovate*, convex, moderately shining, finely and sparingly pilose, castaneous, legs testaceous, antennæ reddish, club brownish.

Antennæ rather slender, their third joint longest, fourth and fifth equal, obconical, sixth and seventh moniliform, eighth transversal. *Head* rather shining and finely punctured. *Prothorax* rounded and narrowed towards the front, with the front angles deflexed, causing that part of the thorax, when viewed from above, to seem narrower than it really is; its surface is moderately punctured. *Elytra* punctulated, with a few excessively fine aciculate marks irregularly disposed over their surface, their pubescence is fine, not very close, and evenly distributed.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads.

It may be easily recognised by its small size, pale reddish chestnut colour, and fine elytral sculpture.

406. **C. adspersus,** *n.s.* *Sub-ovate*, rather elongate, moderately convex, rather dull, pitchy-brown, somewhat variegated with small spots formed by short yellowish hairs, the legs and antennal club are infuscate-red, the rest of the antennæ reddish.

Head rather closely and coarsely punctured, with prominent eyes; *prothorax* broader than long, its widest part behind the middle, a little contracted towards the hind angles, which are almost acute; narrowed anteriorly, with depressed front angles, so that the base appears to be wider than the apex, which is sub-truncate, and its base bisinuated; it is finely margined, indistinctly impressed down the middle, rather closely and moderately coarsely punctured, appearing somewhat rugose and dull, with fine short yellowish hairs irregularly distributed in patches, chiefly near the sides and base; *scutellum* transversely quadrate; *elytra* not much broader than the thorax, elongate, indistinctly depressed in front of the middle, with a few reddish spots, most conspicuous on the shoulders; their basal half is so impressed with coarse punctures in rows as to have a striate aspect, the remaining portion is more irregularly but much more finely sculptured; their pubescence is variegated, the yellow hairs are congregated in irregular patches, giving the elytra a spotted appearance. The legs are rather slender. The *antennæ* are slender, pubescent, hardly so long as the head and thorax, with a three-jointed club; their basal joint is stout, not much exposed; the second about as long as but stouter than third, which is longer than the fourth; the

fourth and fifth are equal; sixth to eighth about equal, each shorter than fifth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found my only specimen near Whangarei Heads. This and the following species *(C. hispidella)* are congeneric, but quite distinct from the previously described forms.

407. **C. hispidella,** *n.s.* Allied to *adspersus*, of nearly similar form, rather more ovate (*i.e.*, proportionally broader); of a moderately shining black colour, with paler but obscurely coloured legs and antennæ; its clothing consists of fine short pallid bristles, so arranged as to give the insect a spotted appearance.

The *head* owing to its coarse punctation, seems rather rough, and bears a few fine hair-like setæ; the *prothorax* is similar in form to that of *C. adspersus*, rather broader than it is long, with depressed anterior angles, somewhat depressed on each side of the middle near the base, and sculptured very much in the same way as the head; the *elytra* are a little broader than the thorax, oviform, a little depressed behind the base, closely but more coarsely punctured than the head or thorax; their clothing consists of short yellowish bristles and greyish hairs, the former predominate, and give the elytra an obviously spotted appearance. *Legs* moderately stout.

Length, $\frac{4}{5}$ line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

I found five specimens near Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—LATHRIDIDES.

The *mentum*, ligula, and maxillæ of variable form. The labial *palpi* with three, sometimes with only two joints; the maxillary quadri-articulate. *Antennæ* generally eleven-jointed, terminated by a one, two, or three-jointed club. Anterior and intermediate coxæ globose; the posterior transversal; all wide apart. *Tarsi* tri-articulate in both sexes; the penultimate joint entire. *Abdomen* consisting of five segments; the first notably longer than the others.

Holoparamecus.

Curtis; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 435.

Mentum transversal, widely hollowed, with an obtuse projection in its centre; *ligula* short, rounded in front; lobes of the *jaws* of equal length, very slender inwardly, and there furnished with spiniform hairs, external wide, barbed at the end; labial *palpi* short, robust, the first joint very small, second very thick, sub-globular, third conical; basal joint of the maxillary palpi very small, second and third short, thick, equal; fourth subconical, elongate, obtuse at the end. *Mandibles* short, wide, ciliated at the middle, and dentate at their extremity. *Labrum* rounded in front. *Head* short, trigonal, sunk in prothorax as far as the eyes; the latter rounded and strongly granulated. *Antennæ* with

eleven, ten, or nine joints, the two first long and thicker than the following joints, the two last forming a small club, the antepenultimate thicker than the preceding joints, transversal. *Prothorax* cordiform, variably grooved above. *Scutellum* small, curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval. *Legs* moderate ; *tarsi* short, first and second joints small, equal, third as long as the first and second taken together.

Body oblong, smooth, winged.

408. **H. lucidus,** *n.s.* Rather *elongate*, elliptical, shining, of a brick-red colour, finely and sparsely pubescent; legs testaceous; antennæ reddish or testaceous.

Antennæ moderately stout, eleven-jointed, the two basal joints about equal in length, the first the stouter, the second nearly as long as the third and fourth, united ; fifth nearly as long as the second ; ninth a good deal larger than the preceding one ; the tenth and eleventh forming a rather large obtuse club.

Head very finely and remotely punctulated. *Prothorax* cordate, margined, convex, much wider in front than behind, and considerably constricted near the base, in front of which there is an obvious transverse depression terminating at each side in a distinct fovea, and along the basal margin there is a row of punctiform impressions ; the surface is almost imperceptibly punctulated, and, like the head and elytra, sparingly clothed with excessively fine hairs. *Scutellum* almost semicircular. *Elytra* moderately elongate, obovate, wider than and about twice as long as the thorax, widest in front of the middle and somewhat convex ; each bears a distinct sutural stria, between the suture and stria a series of small punctures, and the rest of the surface is more or less finely punctulated. *Legs* of moderate length ; *femora* incrassated ; *tibiæ* nearly straight but a little expanded apically, the third tarsal joint not longer than the other two. *Under-side* a little paler than the upper, punctulated and clothed in a similar manner.

Anterior *coxæ* almost contiguous, the posterior most widely separated. *Metasternum* large.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found several specimens of this species at Auckland, Tairua, and in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

Lathridius.

Herbst. ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 436.

Mentum transversal, dilated and truncated in front ; *ligula* narrower, horny, with a membraneous border in front, and its angles ciliated ; internal lobe of the *jaws* replaced by a bunch of hairs, the external lobe wide at its base, terminated by a slender point, long and arched. Labial *palpi* with two joints, the first slightly distinct, second very thick, sub-globular, truncated and ciliated at the end ; last joint of the maxillary palpi rather longer than the two preceding joints taken together, conical. *Mandibles* small, ciliated internally, and simple at

the extremity. *Labrum* transversal, slightly rounded in front. *Head* sub-quadrate; eyes moderate, rounded, prominent. *Antennæ* inserted at the front angles of the head, slender, with eleven joints, the first globular, second oval, three to eight cylindrical, gradually shortened, joints nine to eleven forming an elongate club. *Prothorax* quadrangular, sub-cordiform, narrower than the elytra, finely margined laterally. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* oval or oblong. *Legs* rather long; *tibiæ* slender, somewhat arcuated; *tarsi* three-jointed, the first half the size of the second, third longer than first and second conjointly. *Prosternum* narrow.

Body oval and rather convex, sometimes long and depressed, winged, and usually smooth.

409. **L. antipodum,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 18. Deep shining black; club of *antennæ* sub-ferruginous; sides of thorax slightly sinuated; *elytra* somewhat widened about the middle, suture and edge of elytra raised, each elytron with two slightly raised keels, the two inner with an elevation beyond the middle, and two transverse widish depressions before the middle.

Length, 1 line.

New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

This species is very closely allied to *L. nodifer*, described by Mr. Westwood in a note at p. 155 of his *Modern Classification of Insects*, vol. i., and figured at page 152, fig. 13, 23.

410. **L. sculpturatus,** *n.s.* *Pitchy-black*, somewhat shining, legs and antennæ obscure reddish, tarsi testaceous.

Head so sculptured as to appear rough, uneven and dull. *Prothorax* longer than broad, rounded laterally in front, widest at the middle, behind which is a deep sinuation; the surface is very uneven, having two longitudinal costæ near the middle, and a much curved one near each side, the intervals being occupied by rather large cavities, those behind giving the appearance of a transverse depression near the base. *Elytra* oblong-oval, widest at the middle, much wider than the thorax; each with eight distinctly punctured striæ, these, owing to their separation by longitudinal costæ, are arranged in pairs; the suture is a little elevated, the first costa bears an elongate, laterally compressed, tubercular elevation behind, the second is more sharply defined, and most conspicuous near the apex, the third is most distinct near the shoulder; there is an evident depression in front of and another behind the middle of the elytra.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I think I found several specimens at Auckland some years ago, I have two remaining. I am in doubt as to whether this is identical with White's *L. antipodum*, though I believe it to be a new species.

411. **L. marginalis,** *n.s.* Moderately *shining*, brownish-testaceous. *Head* rough, apparently rugosely punctured, and rather dull. *Prothorax* longer than broad, very much and rather abruptly constricted

in front of the base, the sides in front nearly straight but converging towards the constriction, the lateral margins are well-defined and somewhat roughened : there are two longitudinal costæ near the middle, the surface is very uneven, the anterior portion being distinctly punctate, and the posterior constriction forms a very evident transverse depression near the base. The *elytra* are much wider than the thorax, widest near the middle, narrowed in front, a little depressed transversely before and behind the middle ; they bear punctured striæ arranged in pairs by the intervening costæ, having very much the same appearance as those seen in *L. sculpturatus*, but not quite so much elevated.

The *antennæ* are not so long as the head and thorax, with a very thick basal joint, the second stout, oval, joints three to eight rather elongate and slender, club elongate, its terminal joint distinctly larger than the ninth or tenth.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Harbour.

412. **L. costulatus,** *n.s.* *Castaneous*, moderately shining, head, legs, and *antennæ* reddish, the latter rather short, with a proportionally short club.

Head rough, with some indistinct irregular lines. *Prothorax* oblong, constricted and depressed in front of the base, with roughened margins, two distinct longitudinal costæ near the middle, and an abbreviated curved one near each side, and the rest of the surface rather rough. *Elytra* ovate, widest rather behind the middle ; they bear four pairs of punctured striæ, the suture is a little elevated, and each elytron has three well defined costæ of which the innermost only reaches the apex, these costæ are nearly equally elevated throughout. *Tarsi* slender.

Length, nearly 1 line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

413. **L. floridus,** *n.s.* *Robust*, reddish, shining, thorax and antennal club darkest, elytra castaneous-red. *Head* punctate, with two indistinct elongate impressions in front. *Prothorax* oblong, a little constricted behind, transversely depressed near the apex, much more so near the base, rather rough and dull, distinctly punctured, with an abbreviated elevation near each side at the middle. *Elytra* oblong-oval, convex, slightly depressed in front of the middle, with an obtuse elevation at each shoulder ; they bear shallow, but distinctly punctured striæ, and are almost destitute of pubescence. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, the third joint small, club rather short.

Length $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one individual at Whangarei Heads.

Corticaria.

Marsham ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 437.

Nearly allied to *Lathridius*, differs as follows:—*Mandibles* horny, bifid at their extremity, the latter preceded by three or four small

notches. *Labrum* slightly emarginated in front, with its angles rounded, *Head* narrowed in front, with a short truncated muzzle. Club of the *antennæ* perfoliate, more loosely articulated than that of *Lathridius*. *Prothorax* not margined laterally, cordiform, presenting at its base a rounded or transversal impression. Last joints of the *tarsi* only of the same length as the first two united.

414. **C. angusticolle,** *n.s.* *Body* rather shining, testaceous-brown, with fuscous antennæ. *Head* distinctly but not closely punctured, with a transverse impression behind the eyes. *Thorax* rather narrow, longer than broad, constricted near the base, somewhat dilated laterally at the middle, and narrowed anteriorly; it is a good deal depressed transversely near the base, and its surface is finely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* rather large, much wider than thorax, obovate, rather convex, widest near the middle; each bears eight feebly impressed but strongly punctured striæ, and they are very sparingly clothed, there being an exceedingly short greyish hair proceeding from each puncture. *Antennæ* rather long, quite as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, the two basal joints of about equal length, the first much stouter than the second, which is not much longer than the third, eighth slender, cylindrical, club laxly articulated. *Eyes* coarsely facetted. *Scutellum* large.

Length, 1 line.

I found my unique example at Tairua.

415. **C. puberum,** *n.s.* *Castaneous*, darkest on the posterior portion of the elytra near the sides, but leaving the suture of the same reddish colour as the base; antennal club fuscous; the body is rather short and convex, and rather densely clothed with pallid hairs. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, basal joint stout, second rather small, club loosely jointed. *Head* rugosely punctured. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than broad, a little depressed near the base, its sides a little rounded (not cordate); its surface rather coarsely but not closely punctured. *Elytra* obovate, narrowed at the shoulders, which are, nevertheless, somewhat elevated; they bear a sutural stria on each, and the rest of their surface is rather coarsely and closely punctured, but the punctation does not assume the form of regular rows. *Legs* rather long.

Length, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one specimen near Whangarei Heads.

416. **C. fasciata,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar in general outline to *C. puberum*, being robust and convex, of a dark brownish-red colour, with the antennæ, except the basal joint, pitchy-fuscous, and a distinct fascia behind the middle of the elytra piceous, it is sparingly clothed with pallid hairs. The *antennæ* are scarcely as long as the head and thorax, slender, the first two joints stout, nearly as short as the joints of the club, the eighth joint hardly larger than the seventh. *Head* moderately coarsely punctured, with rather large prominent eyes. *Prothorax* hardly longer than broad, rounded laterally, not cordate, with an elon-

gate frontal depression, and a larger one behind at each side, the surface rather uneven and punctate. *Elytra* ovate, widest just behind the middle, with the shoulders a little elevated; they are distinctly depressed along the suture between the base and the middle, are moderately coarsely punctured, and quite free from striæ.

Length, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one or two at Tairua.

417. **C. hirtalis,** *n.s.* *Convex*, robust, fuscous, legs testaceous. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, the two basal joints robust, joints three to eight small, the latter not perceptibly larger than the seventh, club elongate, loosely jointed. *Head* coarsely, but not very deeply or closely punctured. *Thorax* about as long as broad, rounded laterally, sub-ovate, not cordate, punctured in the same way as the head, and with three distinct foveæ near the base, one on the middle, and one near each side. *Elytra* ovate, punctate, the punctation almost arranged in regular lines, though somewhat rugose near the base; they are clothed with short pale hairs, which are very distinctly disposed in lines, with a short interval between the hairs.

Length, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found this species some years ago at Auckland, and quite recently one or two specimens near Whangarei Harbour.

418. **C. finitimus,** *n.s.* This species so closely resembles *C. hirtalis* that a careful examination will be necessary to distinguish one from the other; the size, form and sculpture are almost identical, but in this species the *head* is not so broad behind, there is an obvious transverse depression along the base of the *thorax*, and the legs and antennæ are testaceous.

Length, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found some specimens at Whangarei Heads.

419. **C. variegata,** *n.s.* Similar in form to *C. fasciata*, of a brownish-testaceous colour, with piceous spots on the elytra, those behind forming an interrupted fascia not reaching the suture, two small spots on the middle close to the suture, which is reddish, and a larger one behind each shoulder; the body is clothed with rather long pale-yellow hairs, and the legs are a little paler and clearer than the body. The *head* and *thorax* are coarsely punctured, the latter is about as long as it is broad, a little contracted behind the middle, with a somewhat interrupted dorsal furrow, and a large depression near each side behind. *Scutellum* large, rounded behind. *Elytra* ovate, a little depressed near the base, and punctured so as to form almost regular rows.

Length, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one mutilated individual near Whangarei Heads.

420. **C. discoidea,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, with the basal half of the elytra testaceous; thorax sparingly clothed with very fine not very perceptible pubescence, the elytra with longish pallid hairs.

Head coarsely and rugosely sculptured, rather broad behind. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, rounded laterally, a good deal narrowed in front, coarsely and rugosely punctured, and rather uneven; there being a short oblique elevation at each side near the middle, a lateral depression behind each of these, and two dorsal impressions. *Elytra* rather broad, convex, oviform, a little depressed at the suture near the base, and coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found two or three examples near Whangarei Heads.

421. **C. obesa,** *n.s.* *Convex*, shining, almost destitute of pubescence, there being only a few fine short pallid hairs proceeding from the punctures; it is of a dark, somewhat bronzy-chestnut colour, with reddish-testaceous legs and antennæ, but with the club of the latter fuscous.

Head and *thorax* with indistinct, rather distant punctures; the latter convex, about as long as broad, with moderately rounded sides (not cordiform), and a little depressed near the base. *Elytra* convex, obovate, a good deal narrowed towards the apex, with rounded shoulders which are not at all prominent; they bear distinct well-defined punctures almost arranged in rows, and the interstices are quite smooth and shining. The *antennæ* are about as long as the head and thorax, their two basal joints are stout, three to eight small, the latter scarcely more developed than its predecessor, club elongate.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Described from one example found at Auckland.

422. **C. pudibunda,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *C. obesa*, but less robust; it is convex, not very broad, almost nude, of a moderately shining reddish colour, with the legs somewhat testaceous.

The *head* and *thorax* are coarsely and closely punctured, the latter about as long as it is broad, rounded laterally and rather convex, with a small basal fovea. The *elytra* are convex, obovate, and almost rugosely punctate, with very fine almost indistinct hairs proceeding from the punctures, and slightly depressed near the scutellum.

Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

My only specimen was obtained at Tairua.

423. **C. alacer,** *n.s.* Moderately *convex*, shining, pubescent, the head castaneous-red, thorax blackish, elytra reddish-yellow, the legs, antennæ, and pubescence yellow. The *antennæ* are as long as the head and thorax, their two basal joints are stout, the second the shorter; joints three to eight about equal; club loosely articulated. The punctation of the *head* and anterior half of the *thorax* is rather coarse, that of the elytra less dense, whilst the hind part of the thorax is rugulosely sculptured and free from punctures.

The *prothorax* is longer than broad, dilated laterally at the middle, its front and base scarcely so wide as the head (including the distinctly facetted eyes), and most elevated at the middle. The *elytra* are obovate, moderately convex, considerably wider than the thorax, impressed

behind the base, and each has an obvious humeral elevation; the yellow pubescence is confined to the elytra, but there are a few long erect hairs on other parts of the body.

Legs moderate, and, like the antennæ, shining.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one example recently at Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—MYCETOPHAGIDES.

Ligula nearly always corneous, prominent. *Maxillæ* with two unarmed lobes. Labial *palpi* with three, the maxillary with four joints. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, terminated by a tri-articulate rarely bi-articulate club. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* globose-oval, in general a little projecting, the posterior sub-cylindrical and transversal; all separate; *tarsi* four-jointed, the anterior tri-articulate among the males; rarely sub-pentamerous in both sexes. *Abdomen* composed of five segments underneath, all free and about equal.

Typhæa.

Kirby; *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colĕop.*, *Tom.* ii., *p.* 446.

Ligula horny, subtruncate in front. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* longer than the preceding two taken together. *Mandibles* similar to those of *Mycetophagus*. *Labrum* strongly transversal, entire, with rounded angles. *Epistome* separated from the forehead by a well-marked furrow. *Eyes* rounded, rather prominent. *Antennæ* short, terminated by a three-jointed club. *Prothorax* strongly transversal, the sides nearly straight, subtruncate in front, with the middle of the base feebly lobed, and its posterior angles not projecting. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong. Anterior *tibiæ* terminated by three spurs, first joint of the front *tarsi* of the males simple.

Body oblong, slightly convex.

424. **T. curvipes,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, sub-parallel, slightly convex, pale castaneous, rather densely covered with fine yellow hairs, legs and antennæ yellowish.

Head immersed up to the eyes, trigonal, narrower than thorax, with a transverse impression on the forehead, in front of which it is nude and shining, but behind well-clad; its whole surface distinctly and closely punctured; eyes moderate, not very coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* inserted at the sides in front of the eyes, hardly so long as the head and thorax, pubescent, eleven-jointed; basal joint but little exposed; second and third of equal size, the former the stouter and incrassated apically; fourth shorter than third; joints four to eight decrease in length only, sub-obconical; club distinct, its two basal joints broader than long, obviously larger than the eighth; eleventh joint large, obtusely rounded, not broader than tenth.

Prothorax transversal, a little convex, finely margined, slightly narrowed in front with depressed angles, scarcely rounded laterally, apex subtruncate, the base sinuated at each side of the middle, which, therefore, appears broadly and obtusely lobed, hind angles obtuse; the dorsal space is finely and closely punctured, the sides more coarsely and bearing by far the greater portion of the pubescence. *Scutellum* transverse. *Elytra* oblong, hardly as wide as the thorax, almost parallel-sided and rounded behind; they are a little convex transversely, so sculptured as to appear rugulose, without distinct striæ, but with darkish longitudinal lines that might be mistaken for grooves; their pubescence is evenly distributed and semi-erect. The posterior *tibiæ* are very much curved, so as to seem quite deformed; tarsi shorter than tibiæ.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Described from one example found at Auckland.

425. **T. hirta,** *n.s.* The *facies* of this species is very similar to the preceding, but it is a little larger, rather more convex, the thorax is more rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and the eyes are more conspicuous and coarsely granulated.

The second and third joints of the *antennæ* are of the same length, the third being cylindric and slender; the fourth and fifth are equal to one another, longer than broad, each shorter than third; the sixth and seventh are shorter and broader than the preceding; eighth transverse, broader than seventh; club well-defined, the last joint not so broad as the tenth. Last joint of *palpi* stout. *Head* a little roughened, with minute punctures and fine longitudinal wrinkles, a good deal obscured by yellow hairs. The *thorax* is covered with irregular longitudinal lines, with minute punctures on the intervals, the lateral sculpture coarser than the discoidal and less obviously linear; the surface is sparsely clothed with yellow hairs. The *elytra* are finely striated, the interstices are punctulated so as to have a rugulose aspect, and the yellow hairs are chiefly disposed in longitudinal rows. *Legs* moderate, the *tibiæ* a little flexuose; *tarsi* long, the posterior nearly as long as the tibiæ.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one example near Whangarei Heads. It is well differentiated from *T. curvipes* by the form of the hind tibia, the striate elytra with linear pubescence, and the differently sculptured head and thorax. The colour of both species is very much alike, a pale reddish-chestnut.

FAMILY—DERMESTIDES.

Ligula of variable form, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, sometimes connate; the inner lobe often terminated by a horny hook. *Antennæ* short, retractile, with eleven (very seldom with eight or five) joints, terminating in a club. *Head* deflexed, more or less retractile. *Prothorax* almost always excavated below for the reception of the antennæ. *Elytra* entirely covering the abdomen. *Legs* short; the anterior *coxæ* obtusely conical, prominent, contiguous, or only slightly separated; the intermediate almost oviform, oblique, hidden, distant,

or sub-contiguous; the posterior lamelliform, a little separated; *tarsi* pentamerous, simple. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, all free.

Trogoderma.

Latreille : Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 467.

Mentum very short, rough; *ligula* membraneous, horizontal, transversal, a little emarginate in front; *jaw-lobes* membraneous, contiguous, hirsute at the end, unarmed internally; last joint of the maxillary *palpi* as long again as its predecessors conjointly, truncated at the end, the first and third joints very short; the labial palpi very short, the third joint smaller than the second, a little produced and obtuse at the end; *mandibles* short, arcuated, their extremity simple; *labrum* small, transversal, rounded in front. *Head* small, deflexed, resting on a projection of the prosternum; *eyes* ovate, often a little emarginate. *Antennæ* short, with eleven joints, terminated by a variable club. *Prothorax* transversal, having at each side below, a wide furrow for the reception of the antennæ. *Legs* short, partly contractile. Anterior *coxæ* slightly separated, the intermediate very much so. *Femora* grooved below; the four joints of the *tarsi* equal. Prosternal process distinct, narrow, received into a cavity of the mesosternum, which is short and broad. Body oblong or oval, and pubescent.

426. **T. serrigerum**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877, *p.* 270. *Fusco-rufum*, densius irregulariter griseo fuscoque vestitum; *antennis* apicem versus latissimis, basi testaceâ, apice fusco, articulis 5–11 intus productis.

Long., 5 mm.

Antennæ very short, the third joint slender and rather long, the fourth much shorter and a little angulated internally, the fifth slightly produced, and, like the following joints, very short; these apical joints are dark in colour, and each is strongly produced inwardly, the eleventh joint being also very short and broad, but not quite so wide as the tenth. The *upper-surface* is not of a uniform colour, but of different shades of infuscate red, and it is densely clothed with depressed grey and fuscous hairs which obscure the sculpture, and which are not arranged so as to form any definite pattern. The *legs* are reddish.

The only specimen I have seen of this very distinct species was given me by Mr. Wakefield, who found it at Riccarton, September 22nd, 1873.

427. **T. signatum**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877, *p.* 271. *Nigrum*, sat nitidum, pubescentia sparsa sat erecta, et in elytris fasciis tribus transversis albidis dispositis vestitum; *antennis* brevibus, basi testaceâ, apice fusco, clava 5-articulata; *tibiis* fusco-rufis.

Long., 3 mm.

Antennæ very short, the five apical joints strongly transverse, the point of articulation placed in the middle of each. *Head* small, closely punctured, and with a greyish pubescence. *Thorax* a little narrowed towards the front, the base in the middle much produced over the

scutellum, its punctation indistinct, its pubescence consisting of white hairs which are not evenly distributed, while the parts between the patches bear more sparing indistinct darker hairs. *Elytra* clothed with white hairs at the base, and with two distinct transverse fasciæ of sparing white hairs, as well as some others at the apex, and the spaces between with some still more scanty and shorter hairs; the punctation is distant and indistinct, so that the surface is a little shining, notwithstanding the clothing. The under-surface is sparingly clothed with fine hairs. The *tibiæ* and *tarsi* are very slender and obscurely reddish. The *palpi* are pale yellow.

This species was discovered some time since near Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and I have recently received some specimens of it from Captain Broun.

428. **T. maesta**, *n.s.* Smaller, narrower, and much duller than *T. signatum*, with the elytra more narrowed posteriorly, but, owing to the smaller lobe of the prothorax, less emarginate at the base.

Antennæ short, the basal joints testaceous, the last five fuscous; joints seven to ten strongly produced inwardly, so that their articulation is not near the middle, the eleventh rounded. *Head* rather deeply, very closely, but not coarsely punctured, and almost destitute of pubescence. *Prothorax* moderately convex, rounded anteriorly, very closely and distinctly punctured so as to be quite dull, with a large dense patch of grey pubescence near each hind angle, and a few other scattered hairs. The sculpture of the *elytra* is ill-defined, but consists apparently of fine closely placed punctures, with slightly rugulose intervals; they are sparingly clothed with short greyish hairs, which however have no tendency to form fasciæ or other distinct patterns. The *legs* are of moderate length and reddish in colour.

This insect can be easily identified by the structure of the antennal club, and the peculiar punctation of rhe elytra. The pubescent spots on the thoracic angles are very conspicuous.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one example only near Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—BYRRHIDES.

Ligula membraneous or corneous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, unarmed. *Antennæ* with eleven, rarely with ten joints, generally clavate at their extremity. The *head* nearly always retracted within the prothorax when in repose and invisible above. *Elytra* entire, lobed or scolloped at their epipleuræ. *Legs* contractile; anterior *coxæ* oval; the intermediate almost rounded; the posterior strongly transversal, plane, contiguous, or only slightly separated; *tarsi* pentamerous, simple. *Prosternal process* received into the mesosternal cavity; mesosternum short. *Abdomen* with five segments; the three first fixed, the last at least larger than the preceding.

Group—NOSODENDRIDÆ.

Head deflexed, not received into the prothorax when at rest. *Mentum* covering the cavity of the mouth. *Labrum* indistinct. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted under the sides of the head.

Nosodendron.

Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 478.

Mentum very large, plane, covering the mouth, elongate-triangular, rounded at the end. *Ligula* small, membraneous, transversal, rounded in front. External lobe of the *jaws* coriaceous, slender, almost cylindrical; the internal hooked at its extremity. *Palpi* very short, their last joint cylindrical, obtuse, notably longer than the preceding one. *Mandibles* short, arched, and pointed at the end, having on the inner side a narrow membraneous border, and at the base a strong molar tooth. *Head* curvilinearly triangular. Funiculus of the *antennæ* slender, joints one and two about equal, third very large, cylindrical, fourth and fifth obconical, sixth to eighth moniliform, the three last forming an abrupt oval club, compressed and subperfoliated. *Prothorax* short. *Scutellum* moderate, triangular. *Elytra* oval, very convex. *Femora* robust, but narrowed towards the extremity; *tibiæ* dilated, with small spines on the external edge; the four first joints of the *tarsi* very short, bare underneath; the anterior tarsi received, when in repose, in a tibial groove.

Prosternal process moderately large, received into a narrow cavity of the mesosternum.

429. **N. ovatum,** *n.s.* *Body* oval, moderately convex, obscure piceous, sparsely clothed with short, erect, yellowish setæ, legs blackish, tarsi and antennæ shining, the basal joint of the latter pitchy, the rest red, the antennal club bears excessively fine yellowish pubescence. The *head* is immersed up to the eyes, large, as wide behind as the front of the thorax, dull, and apparently without sculpture. *Prothorax* short, a little emarginate at apex, widely rounded and as wide as the elytra at the base, with obtuse angles; it is considerably narrowed anteriorly, but not at all curved laterally, and its surface is obscure and not very distinctly punctate. *Scutellum* triangular, punctulated. *Elytra* obovate, slightly wider in front of the middle than elsewhere, a good deal narrowed behind, and rather finely and irregularly punctured. The *antennæ* are inserted at the sides in front, some distance from the eyes, are rather slender, with a broad massive club, which is three-jointed; the basal joint is stout, its exposed portion longer than the second, which is as long as broad; third cylindric, elongate, nearly as long as the three following joints; fourth and fifth equal, sub-obconical, longer than broad; sixth and seventh equal, each shorter than the fifth, sub-moniliform; eighth rather shorter than seventh, obconical; ninth transversal, large, produced inwardly; tenth also transverse, broader than ninth, its point of articulation external to the middle, so that it is prolonged

inwardly; eleventh larger than tenth, obliquely rounded inwardly; the form of the club therefore is not at all oviform.

Femora robust, gradually narrowed towards the extremity; *tibiæ* short, compressed, much widened towards the apex, so that their form is elongate-triangular, they are armed along the outer edge with short teeth rather than spines, and are terminated by short spurs; the *tarsi* are very short, not much exceeding in length the width of the apex of the tibia, the front ones only are, in repose, received into the tibial impression.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

I detected my only specimen on the under-side of a log at Tairua. The insect might very well form the type of a second genus of this subfamily.

Group—BYRRHIDÆ.

Head retracted within the prothorax when in repose. *Mentum* small. *Epistome* not separated from the forehead. *Labrum* distinct. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted at the sides of the head, uncovered.

Curimus.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 481.

Parts of the *mouth*, the labrum excepted, hidden during the retraction of the head, the eyes also concealed. *Ligula* divided into two rounded lobes by a slight emargination, membraneous externally, coriaceous in the middle. Last joint of the labial *palpi* slightly securiform: that of the maxillary cylindrical. *Mandibles* bi- or tri-dentate at their extremity without inner tooth at their base. *Labrum* rather large, transversal, slightly ridged at its base. *Antennæ* with a rather stout basal joint; second to fourth sub-cylindrical, the third larger than either of the other two; fifth obconical; joints six to ten transversal, widening gradually; eleventh rounded. *Legs* received in the excavations, *tibiæ* rather wide, obtusely angular outwardly at the middle; all the *tarsi* retractile, rather short, ciliated underneath, with a membraneous squamule below on the third joint.

430. **C. zeelandicus**, *Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.* Breviter-ovatus, valde convexus, niger, supra cinereo nigroque squamulatus, setis erectis, clavatis nigris in interstitiis alternis elytrorum in fasciculos longitudinales irregulares condensatis, maculaque transversa post mediana elytrorum albido squamosa.

Long., $\frac{1}{2}$; lat., $\frac{2}{10}$.

431. **C. anomalus**, *n.s.* *Rounded*, scarcely oval, convex, castaneous, covered with short rough yellowish hairs and upright setæ, legs reddish, tarsi and antennæ yellow.

The *antennæ* are not so long as the head and thorax, their first and third joints about equal, elongate; fourth and fifth equal, oviform, each

longer than sixth ; joints six to eight increase in bulk, submoniliform ; the last three forming the club, the ninth not twice the size of the eighth, eleventh large, obtuse. Maxillary palpi yellow, the last joint large ovate and pointed.

Head retractile, epistome truncate in front, labrum exposed, eyes oval, longitudinally ; at each side, just below, and extending behind the eye there is a broad shining excavation. *Thorax* short, as wide as the elytra behind, base subtruncate with prominent but not acute angles, it is considerably narrowed in front, which has rather depressed angles, and its sides, though nearly straight, are a little incurved at the middle. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* short, rounded, distinctly and finely punctured. *Legs* retractile, *tibiæ* arcuated externally, gradually narrowed to the extremity, without tarsal furrows, *tarsi* moderately robust and shining, their basal and apical joints nearly equal in length, the former stoutest. The tibiæ and labrum bear fine yellow setæ.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

This species does not agree with any of the genera known to me. I have, for the present, called it a *Curimus*.

I found one example (in bad condition now, owing to my attempts to set it out for examination) at Tairua.

432. **C. striatus,** *n.s.* Rather *oblong*, the sides of the elytra being parallel ; convex, black, rather shining.

Head retractile, covered with small granules, the epistome rounded in front, labrum prominent.

Prothorax very short, greatly narrowed anteriorly, with an emargination behind each eye, its sides are nearly straight, the base widely bisinuated, and its surface closely and distinctly punctured.

Scutellum small, triangular. Each elytron has nine or ten distinct impunctate striæ. The clothing, apparently, has been rubbed off, only a few coarse setæ remain.

Front *tibiæ* dilated, narrow at their base, widely impressed from base to apex ; *tarsi* stout.

Antennæ rather slender, shorter than head and thorax, their club tri-articulate; first joint long, cylindric ; second rather shorter but stouter ; third and fourth nearly equal, sub-cylindrical ; fifth and sixth nearly alike, sub-obconical, rather longer than broad ; next two stout ; tenth much broader than ninth ; eleventh rather large, circular.

Palpi long and robust, penultimate joint almost cylindrical, the last oval, obtuse, longer than the preceding one.

All the legs are received into cavities; the middle tibiæ are grooved, the posterior, in my only specimen, are broken off.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, 1 line.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Beasely, of Parua, for my specimen. The genus is doubtful.

Morychus.

Erichson ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Calcop., Tom. ii., *p.* 483.

The organs of the *mouth* (save the mandibles and the labrum) and a part of the eyes concealed during the retraction of the head. *Ligula*

short, horny in the centre, coriaceous externally, scarcely emarginated in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* sub-globular, truncated at the end; that of the maxillary oval. *Mandibles* very short, sharpened inwardly, without membraneous margin and basal tooth. *Labrum* transversely-quadrate, rounded in front, strongly carinated at its base. *Antennæ* gradually thickening to the seventh joint. *Legs* similar in form to *Cytulus*.

433. **M. coruscans,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875, *p.* 4. *M. ellipticus*, valde convexus, nitidissime æneus, antennis pedibusque pallide ferrugineis; *capite* leviter sub-confertim punctato; *prothorace* elytrisque coriaceis, subtilissime punctatis; *scutello* transversim triangulari, impunctato; *corpore* infra ferrugineo, leviter punctato; *femoribus* tibiisque sparse hirsutis.

Long., 2 lin.

Wellington.

Of this species I have seen only one specimen. It is very like the European *M. auratus;* but, *inter alia*, it is narrower, more minutely punctured, and the scutellum is transverse.

Note.—It also occurs at Auckland, where I found one individual only.

434. **M. setarius,** *n.s.* Moderately convex, rather short, sub-globular, obscure piceous, having many erect fuscous setæ, legs red, the tarsi yellow, antennæ testaceous. There is no perceptible sculpture of any kind, the insect being covered with an exudation, or sappy matter, very difficult to scrape off. The *epistome* is rounded, and finely but quite distinctly margined in front; *labrum* transversely carinated behind. The *thorax* is short, considerably narrowed towards the front, with straight sides; the *elytra* are very short, and abruptly deflexed behind; it is this latter peculiarity, chiefly, which renders the form of the insect so different from *M. coruscans*; but, structurally, the two are identical.

Length, 1½ line; breadth, almost 1 line.

I found one example only at Whangarei Heads.

435. **M. orbicularis,** *n.s.* Very *convex*, hemispherical, nude and glossy. *Head* large, moderately closely and coarsely punctate. *Prothorax* large, transversal, narrowed anteriorly, its sides straight and finely margined, the base truncate and of exactly the same width as the elytra; its surface is distinctly but not very closely or coarsely punctured, its punctation very much finer than that of the head. The *elytra* are finely margined, and their sculpture is more distant and less distinct than that of the thorax.

The *body* is of a pitchy-red colour, the *legs* and *antennæ* are fulvous, the *tarsi* and *palpi* clear yellow.

The *scutellum* is invisible, and the anterior *tibiæ* are not grooved externally.

A second specimen, which I refer to this species, is quite black and not much shining, with obscure red legs.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line ; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.
I found two examples at Parua.

Liochoria.

Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September, 1875, *p.* 4.

Antennæ sub-elongatæ, articulis sex ultimis, ultimo excepto, perfoliatis, clavam angustatam formantibus. *Labrum* magnum, distinctum. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo ovali. *Tibiæ* anticæ extus excavatæ.

I have only a single specimen of the species described below ; but, so far as I have been able to examine it, it seems to differ from *Morychus* in the six-jointed very narrow club of the antennæ. It is apparently perfectly free from any villosity ; but under a strong lens very short erect hair-like bristles are seen to exist.

436. **L. huttoni,** *Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875, *p.* 5. *L. elliptica*, convexa, nigra, nitida, antennis pedibusque piceis ; *capite* prothoraceque confertim subtiliter, *elytris* subtilissime, punctatis ; *scutello* æquilateraliter triangulari ; *corpore* infra femoribusque subtiliter punctatis, sparse hirsutis ; *tibiis* extus integris, intus ciliatis.

Long., $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.
Otago (Capt. Hutton).

Group—LIMNICHIDÆ.

Head retracted when at rest. *Labrum* distinct. *Epistome* separated from the forehead by a transversal furrow. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, inserted (uncovered) at the sides of the head.

Limnichus.

(Ziegl.) Latreille ; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 486.

Organs of the *mouth* and eyes entirely concealed during the retraction of the head. *Mentum* broad, strongly narrowed anteriorly. *Ligula* coriaceous, dilated in front, with slightly prominent angles and rounded in the middle. *Lobes* of the jaws horny, external obliquely shortened at the end, and terminated by a small tooth ; the internal sometimes furnished with fine hairs. *Mandibles* short, wide, slit at the end, each division bifid, furnished inwardly with a membraneous margin. Labial *palpi* short, their two first joints small, third oval, obtuse at the extremity ; the last of the maxillary ovate and acuminate. *Labrum* large, rounded in front, a little angular at the sides. First joint of the *antennæ* oval, rather stout ; joints two to seven sub-cylindrical, eight to ten forming gradually a feeble elongate club. *Legs* received into not very deep excavations, *tibiæ* moderately wide, all the *tarsi* free, simple, ciliated underneath.

Body oblong-oval, convex.

437. **L. decorus,** *n.s.* *Oval*, convex, of a glossy greenish-black colour above, deep black below, and rather densely clothed with depressed setæ.

Head covered with orange-coloured setæ, so as to render its sculpture invisible or indistinct. *Prothorax* short, of the same width as the elytra at its base, a good deal narrowed towards the front, with straight sides; it is usually densely covered with reddish-yellow setæ which conceal its finely and closely punctate surface. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* obovate, considerably narrowed behind, so that the apex seems somewhat pointed; their surface is covered with a shallow indistinct punctation, and is sparingly clothed with fine orange and white setæ intermingled, those of the latter colour predominating near the sides and apex. My specimens are almost nude on the dorsum, but I do not think this is altogether due to abrasion. *Legs* elongate, the *tibiæ* not much dilated, and bearing fine short white hairs. *Palpi* robust.

The *antennæ* are hardly as long as the head and thorax, scarcely clavate, their basal joint is stout, joints two to five are almost cylindrical and about equal to one another, the three following are sub-oval, ninth round but little broader than the eighth, and the tenth is oval and larger than its predecessors.

The *abdomen* is punctulated and bears fine grey hairs, the metasternum is shining with an impression near the hind coxæ, and the cavities for the reception of the legs in repose are well-marked.

Nearly 1 line long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

I found a few examples at Tairua.

438. **L. punctatus,** *n.s.* *Sub-ovate*, convex, moderately shining, black, covered with depressed yellow and white setæ.

The punctation of the body is close and quite obvious; the *metasternum* is finely punctulated, and impressed with a longitudinal line; there is a dense patch of fine pale yellow pubescence at each side, and another of longer hairs on the apical ventral segment.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

The insect is slightly larger than *L. decorus*, less narrowed posteriorly, duller, and distinctly punctate. I am indebted to Professor Hutton for my specimen; he found it at Lindis Pass, Otago.

FAMILY—PARNIDES.

Ligula generally large and entire. *Maxillæ* with two unarmed lobes. Maxillary *palpi* with four, the labial with three joints. *Antennæ* of variable form, frequently consisting of eleven joints. *Head* small, retractile. *Elytra* entirely covering the abdomen. Anterior *coxæ* occasionally sub-cylindrical and transverse, sometimes sub-globose, separate; their cotyloid cavities completely open behind: the intermediate sub-oval, distant: the posterior transversal, contiguous. *Tarsi* pentamerous, simple; their apical joint very large, armed with robust claws. *Abdomen* composed of five or seven segments; the anterior connate.

Group—PARNIDÆ.

Maxillary *palpi* short. *Antennæ* nearly always clavate, inserted at the lateral margins of the forehead, more or less distant from the eyes. Front *coxæ* cylindrical, transversal, their trochantins distinct; the posterior widened, plate-like at their inner extremity, or throughout their entire length. *Abdomen* with five segments. Metathoracic *parapleuræ* simple.

Potaminus.

Sturm.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ii., *p.* 505.

Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* obliquely acuminated, that of the labial obtuse. *Antennal club* wider and more strongly dented than in *Parnus*. *Prothorax* finely margined laterally, without grooves at the sides of its disc; *legs* longer; *pro-* and *meso-sterna* notably wider than in that genus. *Body* clothed with decumbent silky hairs.

Body oblong. *Mentum* transversal, widely and deeply hollowed in front. *Ligula* membraneous laterally, widened and truncated in front. *Palpi* short, terminal joint of the maxillary longer than the others united. *Labrum* wide, short, hollowed, hiding the mandibles, invisible when the head is retracted, the latter resting on a chin-piece of the prosternum. *Eyes* oval or rounded, prominent, coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* inserted in transversal furrows situated in front and inner side of the eyes, received when in repose in a groove placed below these organs, with ten or eleven joints; the first rather large, obconical; second very large, dilated anteriorly, those following compact, forming a small fusiform club, more or less dented at the inner side. *Prothorax* transversal, narrowed in front, lobed at its base, with its front and hind angles prominent, the disc arched. *Scutellum* moderate, triangular. *Elytra* more or less elongated. Projecting prosternal and mesosternal processes wide, the first received into a hollow of the second. *Legs* moderate. Posterior coxæ sub-contiguous, abruptly enlarged at the internal side. The four first joints of the *tarsi* about equal, the fifth shorter than the others taken together.

The first portion of the description indicates the differences of structure between *Potaminus* and the genus *Parnus* of Fabricius, the second gives the characters of the latter genus, as given in Lacordaire's work on the genera of the Coleoptera.

439. **P. angusticollis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb.*, 1877. *P. angusto-ovatus*, sat dense griseo-hirtus; *antennis* capite fere duplo brevioribus; *prothorace* latitudine paulo longiore, apicem versus gradatim angustiore, basi bisinuata, lobo scutellari truncato; *scutello* triangulari; *elytris* prothorace latioribus, convexis, sat fortiter striato-punctatis; *tibiis* intermediis rectis, *tarsis* linearibus; unguibus pallidis.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Waikato.

Considerably narrower and more convex than *P. substriatus*. Probably not strictly congeneric.

Parnida.

Nov. gen.

The only exponent of this genus, known to me, exhibits the following prominent characters :—

Body oblong, transversely convex, depressed at the junction of the thorax and elytra.

Antennæ short, stout, ten-jointed, inserted in a deep fossa below, in front of the eyes ; the basal joint very large, oblong ; second inserted at right angles, near the end of the first, almost obconical, about half the size of the first ; joints three to ten form a large compact strongly dentate (inwardly) club, of which the last is the shortest ; they are pilose. *Palpi* short and stout, their penultimate joint obconical, the last larger, sub-ovate, obliquely produced to an obtuse point. *Mandibles* bifid at apex. *Mentum* angularly excised in front. *Labrum* transverse, truncate at apex. *Head* retractile ; *eyes* small, convex, very coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* almost conical, broader than long, deeply furrowed near the sides above and below. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded laterally. *Elytra* elongate-ovate.

Prosternal process longitudinally excavated, received into the cavity of the mesosternum, porrected ; the latter deeply concave between the middle coxæ, and rather short ; *metasternum* rather short. *Legs* short and stout; the *femora* dilated but narrowed towards their extremity, deeply hollowed below for the reception of the tibiæ ; these latter arcuated externally, distended, and somewhat compressed, and grooved along their outer face for the tarsi ; *tarsi* thick, their terminal joint nearly as long as the preceding four united.

Abdomen with five segments, the first largest, the fifth conical, with a considerable depression at its base. Front and middle *coxæ* moderately distant, posterior still more so.

440. **P. agrestis**, *n.s.* *Body* oblong, moderately convex, moderately shining, piceous, reddish near the shoulders, legs and antennæ red ; it is thinly clad with fine long erect testaceous hairs.

Head distinctly punctured, with two smooth elevated spots in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, very little rounded laterally, with prominent hind angles ; the base is subtruncate, the disc convex, and its whole surface is coarsely punctured, with a deep longitudinal groove situated at some distance from the side margin. *Elytra* but little wider than thorax, widest behind the middle, not much rounded at the sides, and a little produced behind ; they are striate, the striæ are not perceptibly punctured, deeply impressed at the base, nearly obsolete on the middle, and their interstices are so punctulated as to give them a somewhat rugulose appearance. The *tibiæ* and *tarsi* bear fine yellowish hairs.

Under-surface punctulate, pitchy-brown, and clothed with short yellowish hairs.

Length, lines ; breadth.

Of this curious insect I found one individual under a log at Tairua. The parts of the mouth could not be examined in as satisfactory a manner as I could have wished, owing to the immersion of the head

and the difficulty of setting out the insect without breaking it, one antenna, indeed, I was compelled to break off so that it might be examined, the other is entirely concealed in its fossa.

FAMILY—PECTINICORNES.

Mentum large, corneous, nearly always entire. *Ligula* without paraglossæ, often situated at the internal face of the chin. *Maxillæ* bilobed; the inner lobe frequently, the external very rarely, horn-like. *Mandibles* generally differing in the two sexes, often greatly developed in the males. *Labrum* ordinarily soldered to the epistome. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, geniculated, their three or seven terminal joints pectinate and rigid. *Elytra* completely covering the abdomen. *Coxæ* transversal; the intermediate occasionally sub-globose. *Tarsi* pentamerous, simple; their claws also simple, with an appendage terminated by two bristles between them. *Abdomen* composed of five sub-equal segments. Metathoracic *parapleuræ* simple.

Group—LUCANIDÆ.

Ligula membraneous or coriaceous, ciliated, nearly always placed at the internal face of the mentum. *Chin* entire. Labial *palpi* inserted near the base and sides of the tongue; their supports free. *Mandibles* destitute of molar teeth at their base, differing according to sex, usually very large among the males. External lobe of the *maxillæ* penicillate. *Labrum* nearly always soldered to the clypeus. *Scutellum* normal. Intermediate coxæ transversal.

NOTE.—Some New Zealand species exhibit a peculiar structure of the antennæ, their club being quite mobile, very distinct from the rigid pectinate form which obtains in the typical genera of the family, and closely resembling that of the *Melolonthidæ*.

Dendroblax.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 9.

Head narrow, narrowest behind, in front widened and truncated; *mandibles* viewed from above somewhat ovate and bent at the end, hollowed, on the outside somewhat angled at the end; *eyes* very large, well seen from above; *antennæ* longish, ten-jointed, basal joint nearly as long as the other joints taken together, the joints from the second to the sixth short and roundish, somewhat angular about the middle, the last three joints forming a roundish head, the last rather the largest; *thorax* not so wide as elytra, with the sides in front rounded, in the middle considerably notched for the reception of the head, side angled in the middle, behind rather straight, middle slightly convex; *elytra* very wide, edge slightly margined; *legs* with the anterior *tibiæ* wide and strongly toothed on the outside of hind pair, much thickened at the end and hollowed out where the tarsi are inserted, two long lobes on the inside; *tarsi* slender.

This genus comes near *Lamprima* and *Rhyssonotus*.

441. **D. earlii,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 10. Deep blackish-brown; head, thorax and elytra deeply punctured; *head* above, *thorax* above, in front and behind with ferruginous silky hairs; *scutellum* with ferruginous hairs; *elytra* with four longitudinal flattish ridges, the outer obsolete; under side of thorax and legs with many ferruginous silky hairs.

Length, $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

On the Hutt river, Port Nicholson.

Note.—I found one specimen at Tairua; it is nine lines long, and the costæ are quite indistinct.

Dorcus.

MacLeay.

Mentum transversal, trapezoidal or semi-circular, concealing the tongue. *Head* sub-quadrate; *mandibles* at least as long as the head; *eyes* seldom divided; *palpi* sub-filiform, the third joint of the labial about equal to the first, the second of the maxillary much longer than the fourth. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, the basal joint as long as or longer than the stalk, club three-jointed. *Prothorax* transversal, obtusely lobed in front, bisinuated at base. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* oblong, and like the thorax, slightly convex. Front *legs* not much if at all longer than the others; anterior *tibiæ* with several teeth, the others with one or more. Projecting *prosternal process* variable, as well as the mesosternum.

Note.—Epitomized from the descriptions of *Lucanus* and *Dorcus*, *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* iii., *pp.* 22, 27.

442. **D. squamidorsis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 9. *Black;* a lunated spot midway between the eyes and another on the side of and behind the eyes, with deep punctures and some yellowish scales in them; *thorax* with lateral and posterior margins and the side of anterior margin with impressed punctures and yellowish scales in them, and four spots on the back, the posterior running into the hind margin; the *elytra* with a widish band round each, formed by deep punctures and scales in them, and four large spots similarly impressed filling up most of the surface of the elytra; *scutellum* with a smooth edge behind; anterior *tibiæ* with four widish teeth on the edge, the edge itself impressed.

Length, $7–7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Port Nicholson.

I have a specimen from Mr. John Buchanan, of the Colonial Museum at Wellington; it is a distinct form.

443. **D. punctulatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 9. Covered over above with minute punctures; *elytra* with four indistinct longitudinal lines, with fewer punctures on them, *scutellum* punctured; anterior *femora* with six teeth on the outside.

Length, 6–7 lines.

Wellington.

444. **D. planus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, rather broad, slightly convex, rufo-piceous. The *head* is short and broad, its forehead depressed, with a curved transverse impression; the surface is strongly and closely punctured; the eyes are encroached upon near the middle by the prolongation of the sides of the head. The *thorax* is transversely quadrate, finely margined, the apex bisinuated, with obtusely produced anterior angles; the base is truncate with rectangular but not prominent angles; the sides are a little rounded anteriorly, and slightly narrowed behind; the whole surface, except a narrow apical line, is closely and rather coarsely punctured, and is clothed with pale yellow elongate scales, which, however, are chiefly distributed along the sides and base. *Scutellum* small, almost semi-circular. The *elytra* are obconical, about as wide as the thorax, and are rounded posteriorly; the shoulders are prominent and prolonged under the prothorax, near which the side margins are distinctly raised; the surface is closely punctured, the larger punctures being disposed beyond the scutellum, the finer ones near the suture, and they are clothed with yellowish scales, the dorsal space, however, is nearly nude. The *mandibles* are broad, short, inwardly bidentate. The club of the *antennæ* is almost tri-articulate, the seventh joint being almost inappreciably produced. The *under-side* is coarsely punctured, the abdomen not so much so, and bears many fulvous hairs and scales. The *epipleuræ* are broad near the base. The anterior *tibiæ* are slightly grooved and carinated, each carina almost crenate, and are externally armed with five curved teeth, those nearest the extremity the largest; the other tibiæ are more strongly grooved and carinated, and bear a strong tooth near the middle.

Length, 6½ lines.

I found four specimens at Whangarei Heads; the species is closely allied to *D. punctulatus*, but may be identified by the squamose clothing.

Ceratognathus.

Westwood; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iii., *p.* 41.

Mentum strongly transversal, narrowed in front. *Ligula* horny, small, entire. Internal lobe of the *jaws* obsolete. *Palpi* rather long, slender, the last joint the largest of all. *Mandibles* a little longer than the head, horizontal, arched, compressed, trifid at the extremity, with an obtuse dent in the middle above. *Labrum* horny, quadrate, ciliated in front. Head a little narrower than the prothorax, transversal, with two tubercles on the forehead. *Eyes* almost rounded, rather prominent. *Antennæ* moderate, slender, their first joint compressed, arched; second sub-globular, wider than the following five; the last three very elongated, linear. *Prothorax* transverse, straight on the sides, feebly bisinuated at its base, with the anterior angles rather prominent. *Scutellum* cordiform. *Elytra* rather elongate, parallel, rounded at the end, a little convex. *Legs* rather long; the anterior tibiæ finely denticulated or notched, with four stout middle teeth, and two much larger terminal ones; the four posterior denticulated throughout; *tarsi* shorter than the tibiæ. *Mesosternal process* perpendicular, elongate-triangular. *Body* rather elongate, sub-depressed and parallel.

The *females* are distinguished by their shorter mandibles, smaller head, shorter antennal club, and somewhat laterally rounded thorax.

445. **C. irroratus,** *Parry; Trans. Ent. Soc.*, iv., 56. *Pitchy red*, with dull black spots scattered over the whole body; *mandibles* porrect, recurved, in front sharp, and behind denticulate; *antennæ* with the three last leaflets very much elongated and pilose; *thorax* quadrate, not margined; *elytra* nearly thrice the length of the thorax, of a pitchy brown, reddish, punctate, with dull black spots sprinkled over the disc; *femora* thickened; *tibiæ* one-spined, serrated on the outside; *prosternum* and *mesosternum* simple, not produced, ♂. In the female the three last leaflets of antennæ are of moderate size; mandibles small, not much porrect, one-toothed at the base; body and thorax more rounded than in the male.

Length, 4½ lines; breadth, 1½ line.

Port Nicholson.

I found this species in several Auckland districts.

446. **C. zealandicus,** *n.s.* *Mandibles* rather short and stout, porrect, recurved anteriorly, and with a prominent, external tooth near the base. The *antennæ* are of moderate length, the scape setose, and the three leaflets finely pubescent. The *head* is closely and coarsely punctured, except a small space on the vertex. The *thorax* is transverse, convex, obtusely angulated behind the middle, narrowed in front and behind, and sinuated at each side of the base and apex; its surface is coarsely punctured except on the dorsal space behind the middle, and it is squamose. The *elytra* are nearly three times as long as the thorax, and slightly wider than it; they are moderately convex, somewhat rugosely punctate, and the squamosity is distributed irregularly, sometimes in longitudinal lines with intervening patches, this giving them a chequered appearance, the margins distinct but not large. The *femora* are a little inflated, the two front pairs of *tibiæ* are armed externally with a stout spine, and the anterior are crenated. The *pro-* and *mesosterna* are simple. *Underside* punctate and squamose. The general ground colour is obscure rufous, the scales fulvous. The *female* may be distinguished by the less robust mandibles, smaller antennæ, and shorter legs.

Length, 7 lines.

I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei.

447. **C. alboguttatus,** *Bates: Ent. Mag., No.* 39, *p.* 55. *C. parvus*, ovatus, sub-depressus, brunneo-obscurus, thoracis lateribus late rufescenti-brunneis, elytris maculis nonnullis albis e squamulis longioribus formatis.

Long., 3¼ lin., ♂.

NOTE.—I do not know its habitat, nor have I seen any examples of the species; the above description was sent to me by Captain F. W. Hutton.

448. **C. foveolatus,** *n.s.* *Mandibles* prominent, rather elongate, porrect, recurved in front, with a lateral protuberant process near the

base. The *head* is somewhat protuberant in front of each eye, has a large coarsely punctate triangular depression in front, the posterior margins of which are elevated and almost smooth; the hind part and sides are coarsely punctured, more sparingly behind than on the sides; it bears some elongate pallid scales, which are congregated on the depressed portions. The *thorax* is convex, rather transverse, the apex and base are sinuate at each side; it is widest at the middle, the sides behind are nearly straight, in front rounded; posterior angles obtuse-rectangular; the margins are rather thick and somewhat crenated; the dorsum is remotely, the depressed portions rather closely, punctured, and it has an ovate central depression in front, two shallow oblique basal ones, and some others which are less obvious; the squamosity is chiefly confined to the depressed portions. *Scutellum* punctate and squamose. The *elytra* are convex, oblong, a little wider than the thorax, with compressed sides and slightly crenated margins; their surface is irregularly and distantly punctured; each elytron bears three indistinct somewhat abbreviated costæ, the external defines the disc, the other two are equidistant from one another and the suture; their clothing consists of patches of scales not very regularly disposed, the most conspicuous being a basal one, three in an oblique line in front of, and the same number behind, the middle of each elytron, but the squamosity does not accurately correspond on both elytra; in fresh examples the clothing, most likely, will be more ample, though distributed more closely on the depressed parts. *Under-side* punctured and sparsely squamose. The *prosternum* is slightly carinated, and the interval between the intermediate coxæ, though almost plane, is sub-carinated towards the prosternum.

The colour is an obscure infuscate red, with a bluish tinge on some parts, and the scales are pale fulvous.

Length, 6 lines.

The only specimen I have seen is minus legs and antennæ; it was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman in January, 1878, in the mountainous region near Nelson.

449. **C. helotoides,** *Thoms.; Ann. Soc. Entom. France, Ser.* 4, ii. ♀ *Elongatus,* convexus; niger vix nitidus, pilis squamuliformibus pallidis huc et passim ornatus; punctatus, elytra obsolete longitudinaliter pluri-costata, costis numero indistinctis. ♂ ignotus. ♀ Elongatus, convexus. *Caput* inæquali punctatum, sub-triangulariter depressum. *Prothorax* elongatus, sub-quadratus, antice paulo angustiore, paulo ut apud *Helotam*; elevationibus intricatis plurimis impunctatis, instructus; punctatus. *Scutellum* granulosum. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, illo quasi 3-longiora, punctata, obsolete longitudinaliterque costata, costis numero indistinctis; apice rotundata. *Corpus* subtus pedesque valde punctata. ♂ ignotus.

Lissotes.

Westwood; Trans. Entom. Soc., n. ser., iii., 213, 1855.

Sub-genus novum. *Figulo Nigidisque* affine, mandone maris uncinato, oculis vero integris rotundatis vel subintegris scutelloque minuto sub-

trigono. *Labrum* sub-porrectum, in medio tuberculo conico instructum. *Mentum* transversum, angulis anticis lateralibus rotundatis margine anticis haud emarginato. *Labii* laciniæ elongatæ, setosæ. *Caput* transversum, antice late concavum, lateribus haud complanato dilatatis ; *oculi* rotundati, vix cantho antice et postice incisi. *Prothorax* margine antico in medio elevato et sub-porrecto, disco in medio canaliculato vel sub-depresso. *Tibiæ* anticæ extus 6-dentatæ. *Prosternum* simplex, haud retro porrectum.

450. **L. reticulatus** *(Buquet, MS.), Westwood ; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, iv., 275, 1847. *L. mandibulis* brevibus crassis, intus obtusi dentatis, sub-depressus, niger, *pronoto* sub-quadrato, *elytrisque* squamoso-reticulatis.

Long. corp., lin. 6.

Habitat in Novâ Zealandiâ. In Mus. D. Buquet, Parisiis.

Caput parvum, nigrum, nitidum, margine antico depresso. *Mandibulæ* breves, obtusæ, dentibusque duobus obtusis armatis. *Antennæ* articulo 7^mo^ vix intus producto setoso. *Oculi* cantho sub-divisi. Mentum transversum, angulis anticis rotundatis, margine antico in medio parum emarginato. *Pronotum* sub-quadratum, capite multo latius, lateribus parum rotundatis, disco spatiis nonnullis luteo squamosis. *Elytra* pronoti latitudine obscure luteo-squamosa, spatiis vel interstitiis glabris reticulata. *Pedes* breves, nigri. *Tibiæ* anticæ extus 5–6 dentatæ, 4 posticæ in medio dente unico armatæ.

FAMILY—LAMELLICORNES.

Antennæ short, with seven or eleven joints ; the basal joint large, the terminal joints mobile, and forming a transversal club. *Legs* more or less fossorial, especially the anterior ; their *tarsi* pentamerous.

Group—COPRIDÆ.

Organs of the *mouth* overlapped by the clypeus, invisible from above. *Ligula* membraneous. Lobes of the *maxillæ* very large, coriaceous or membraneous, and ciliated. *Mandibles* lamelliform, membraneous, more or less corneous laterally. *Labrum* of the same form, membraneous, invisible, adhering to the arch of the cavity of the mouth. *Antennæ* inserted below the clypeus, with eight or nine joints ; the basal very large, the three last forming the club. Six ventral segments to the *abdomen*, all connate. Metathoracic *parapleuræ* simple. Intermediate *coxæ* longitudinal or oblique, nearly always widely separated. A single spur to the posterior *tibiæ*.

Saphobius.

Sharp ; Rev. et Mag. de Zool. Paris, 1873, *p.* 4.

Corpus sub-quadratum. *Clypeus* antice angustatus breviter bidentatus. *Palpi* labiales biarticulati ? (articulum tertium videre nequeo),

articulis brevibus latis. *Tibiæ* anteriores elongatæ, intus curvatæ, infra medium tridentatæ, tarsis brevibus. *Tibiæ* intermediæ apice interno calcari unico brevi (an secundo brevissimo?), tarsis sat magnis, compressis. Tibiæ posteriores sat elongatæ, apicem versus leviter incrassatæ, extus haud denticulatis, angulo apicali inferiore calcari brevi, alteroque ad angulum superiorem, tarsis tibiis plus duplo brevioribus, compressis, unguiculis parvis. *Prothorax* angulis anterioribus subtus excavatis. Elytrorum *epipleuræ* latissimæ. *Pygidium* sub-perpendiculare, elytris obtectum. *Mesosternum* sat magnum. *Coxæ* intermediæ perdistantes.

451. **S. edwardsi,** *Sharp; Rev. et Mag. de Zool. Paris*, 1873, *p.* 4. *Supra* opacus, subtus sat nitidus, obscure nigro-æneus, elytrorum apice tibiisque piceis, palpis, antennis, tarsisque rufis; *capite* prothoraceque dense punctatis; hoc transverso, basi medio longitudinaliter impresso; *elytris* sericeo-opacis, obsolete striatis; *pectore* sat crebre punctato.

Long. corp., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Habitat. Nov. Zealandia.

Collected by Mr. Henry Edwards (now of San Francisco).

452. **S. wakefieldi,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., January*, 1877. *Sub-quadratus*, supra opacus, subtus sat nitidus, obscure nigro-æneus, elytrorum margine plus minusve testaceo, pedibus rufis, antennis testaceis clava fusca; *capite thoraceque* dense punctatis, hoc basi medio longitudinaliter impresso; *elytris* sericeo-opacis, obsolete striatis; *pygidio* exsertæ (sub-perpendiculare), leviter inflexo.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., 3 mm.

In the male the hinder part of the metasternum is slightly impressed in the middle, and the apical ventral segment is a good deal shorter in the middle than it is in the female; otherwise the two sexes are quite similar.

Four individuals of this species were captured by Mr. Wakefield (after whom I have the pleasure of naming the species) in the Otira Gorge, Canterbury.

Obs.—This species is extremely similar to *S. edwardsi*, but is a little larger, and the front tibiæ are less curved, the metasternum is longer, and the femora are red. In the individual from which I described *S. edwardsi*, the pygidium is entirely immersed under the elytra, while in the two individuals of *S. wakefieldi* before me, it is quite exposed.

It is therefore probable that the position of this part in the unique individual of *S. edwardsi* is the result of an accident. The genus *Saphobius* is very close to the Australian *Homodesmius* (which is probably synonymic with *Cauthonosoma*, MacLeay), but has the hind tibiæ differently formed.

453. **S. nitidulus,** *n.s.* Rather *shining;* head and thorax pitchy, the former reddish in front; *elytra* green on the middle, blackish at the sides, with the suture reddened; *legs* dark red, shining.

The *head* and *thorax* are moderately closely but not at all deeply punctured, the punctation of the latter denser near the front angles than elsewhere, leaving an almost smooth dorsal line with a depression at its base; there are two rounded impressions on the middle (one near each side), and in front of these two others close to the margins; it is much broader than long, a little convex, emarginate in front, nearly truncate at the base, its sides behind are almost straight, but in front are obliquely narrowed to the prominent angles. The *elytra* are short, of the same width at the base as the thorax, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed and sinuated behind, where they are abruptly deflexed, not protruding beyond the pygidium, but leaving it exposed below; their upper surface is defined by a sharp rim, and the epipleuræ by another but finer one, and between these are two obvious striæ; each elytron has six impunctate striæ; the disc is elevated, so that the base seems to be a good deal depressed.

The *underside* is shining black and rather distantly punctured, with a few granules on the anterior portion of the metasternum.

The front *tibiæ* are long, rather suddenly bent and thickened near the extremity, with two rows of punctures; the intermediate are slender at the base and a good deal dilated apically, and being short are somewhat triangular in form; the posterior are long and flexuose.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, 1¼.

Allied to the typical species, but differing from it in the sculpture of the prothorax and metasternum, and in its more glossy upper surface.

I found one example recently (October, 1878) at Whangarei Heads.

Group—APHODIIDÆ.

Organs of the *mouth* sometimes entire, occasionally incompletely overlapped by the clypeus. *Ligula* membraneous, nearly always bilobed. Lobes of the *maxillæ* coriaceous, unarmed; sometimes corneous, dentate and ciliated. *Mandibles* and *labrum* of variable structure, concealed by the clypeus among the greater number, visible among the lesser. *Antennæ* inserted under the clypeus, composed of nine joints, their club of three short thick joints. *Abdomen* with six ventral segments, all free. Middle pair of *coxæ* oblique, contiguous behind. The metathoracic *parapleuræ* simple.

Aphodius.

Illig.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iii., *p.* 115.

Mentum quadrate or trapezoidal, more or less hollowed in front. *Ligula* bilobed, its lobes penicillate. Last joint of the labial *palpi* obconical, long, or a little shorter than the second; the second and fourth joints of the maxillary palpi the longest, sub-equal, the latter subcylindrical. *Mandibles* lamelliform, horny-membraneous, hidden of the cavity of the mouth, their molar tooth lamellated, horny; lobes membraneous, the external large and rounded, the inner small and trigonal. *Head* a little convex, transversal, half-circular, and frequently sinuated

in the middle in front, sometimes dilated at the sides in front of the eyes; these latter slightly divided, their upper portion visible above, small. First joint of the *antennæ* very long, the following five of variable size, the club short and stout. *Prothorax* transversal, margined, and nearly straight at the sides, feebly emarginated in front, a little rounded or nearly straight at its base. *Scutellum* of variable size and form. *Elytra* more or less sub-cylindrical, and covering the pygidium. *Legs* rather robust; anterior *tibiæ* tridentate, in general strongly, the others dilated, truncated and ciliated at the end, their spurs long and acute; *tarsi* rather long, slender, the first joint of the two hind pairs more or less elongated, claws small. *Prosternum* carinated, foveolated in front of the coxæ, forming behind a small projection more or less elongated and shaggy.

454. **A. exsculptus,** *White*; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 9. *Angustulus*, parallelus, sat convexus, nudus, nigro-piceus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; *capite* mutico; *prothorace* transverso, elytris latiore, basi crebre fortiter, punctato, punctis anterius magis sparsis; *elytris* crenato-striatis, humeris acute tuberculatis.

Long. corp., $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Head very convex, finely punctured without any traces of tubercles; clypeus much emarginate. *Thorax* greatly broader than long, in front a good deal broader than the elytra, narrowed to the base, which is as broad as the elytra; the surface is without depressions, but bears irregularly-distributed coarse punctures, which, on the middle of the front part, are almost absent. *Elytra* with nine striæ, each of which is punctured with large but rather distant punctures, and also with a series of punctures along the lateral margin. The *scutellum* is elongate and narrow. The middle *coxæ* are widely separated; the basal joint of the hind *tarsus* is as long as the hind spur.

Two individuals were sent from Tairua by Captain Broun; they are no doubt the two sexes, for in one of them the pygidium is a good deal more inflexed, and the apical ventral segment shorter in the middle than in the other.

Note.—I have given Dr. Sharp's description (*Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* 13, *p.* 70) of *A. distans*, which has been found to correspond with the type of *A. exsculptus* in the National collection. Mr. White's description is of little value, no size is given, and it could only be applied to this species so long as others were unknown.

455. **A. candens,** *n.s. Body* rather narrow, sub-parallel, moderately convex, of a chestnut-red colour, rather shining.

The *head* bears an indistinct impression between the eyes, and a slightly elevated curved line in front of them; it is finely and remotely punctured, the most conspicuously punctate part behind a broad line behind the vertex; clypeus widely emarginated. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, rather broader in front than behind, the sides nearly straight, but a little sinuous behind, front angles prominent but not acute, the posterior distinct and rectangular; the base is round and somewhat

sinuated at each side, the punctation of the surface is coarse and distant posteriorly and laterally, in front perceptibly finer, there are a few apparently smooth spots in front, but on a close examination it may be seen that these, as well as the intervals between the larger punctures, are really covered with minute punctures. *Scutellum* elongate-triangular. The *elytra* are as broad as the thorax, slightly narrowed in front, with acute tubercular shoulders; each has nine striæ, impressed with less than twenty diamond-shaped punctures. The three teeth of the front *tibiæ* are rather acute and curved; the longer spur of the intermediate tibia extends to the apex of the second tarsal joint, whilst that of the posterior reaches just beyond the base of the second joint.

Length, 2 lines.

I found one specimen under a log at Tairua; it is closely allied to *A. exsculptus*.

456. **A. suspectus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* 13, *p.* 70. *Angustulus*, parallelus, sat convexus, piceus, nitidus; *prothorace* transversim quadrato, elytrorum latitudine, fortiter punctato; *elytris* fortiter striato-punctatis, humeris haud acutis.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Very closely allied to *A. exsculptus*, but rather smaller and shorter, and with the *thorax* less transverse; the striæ of the *elytra* are a good deal deeper, and their punctures are nearer to one another. Besides these slighter characters, the two species present some more important distinctions. The legs in *A. suspectus* are shorter, and the long spur of the hind *tibiæ* reaches as far as the apex of the second tarsal joint; the shoulders of the elytra are not acute, and the middle *coxæ* are not so widely separated.

An individual of this species was sent me some years ago by Mr. Edwards, of San Francisco, with the number 1709 attached.

Obs.—This species and the preceding (*A. exsculptus*), though allied to the genera *Saprosites*, *Euparia* and *Atœnius*, will not at present satisfactorily accord with any of them. I think, however, for the present, they may be best placed in *Saprosites*, which is rather vaguely characterised by Redtenbacher.

457. **A. pascoei**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* 13, *p.* 71. Since the above description was in print, I have received from Mr. Pascoe a specimen of what appears to me to be another species of this group; it is very closely allied to *A. suspectus*, but is considerably larger, the punctures of the *thorax* are rather more numerous, and the striæ of the *elytra*, as also their punctures, are somewhat finer, so that the interstices are broader. The following diagnosis will characterise it:—

Angustulus, parallelus, nigricans, nitidus; *prothorace* transversim quadrato, elytrorum latitudine, fortiter punctato; *elytris* striato-punctatis; interstitiis latis, humeris prominulis, vix acutis.

Long. corp., $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Note.—Mr. Pascoe, it appears, had omitted to inform Dr. Sharp by whom this species had been collected. I found a few specimens of what I believe to be this species near Whangarei Heads.

458. **A. communis,** *n.s.* Moderately *convex*, parallel-sided, nude, shining, piceous, sometimes more or less reddened. *Head* rather closely and distinctly punctured. *Prothorax* transversely quadrate, slightly rounded laterally, its angles not acute, the basal and side margin behind, subserrate; the disc bears coarse distant punctures, which are more closely placed near the sides, leaving, however, a smooth space at the middle close to the side margin, the anterior portion is punctulated. *Scutellum* elongate, subtriangular. *Elytra* a little convex, parallel, with acute tubercular shoulders, and on each nine distinct striæ with rather large closely placed punctures, so that the interstices appear somewhat crenate. The posterior tibial spur is longer than the first joint of the tarsus. *Legs* and antennæ reddish.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei, at both of which places it is rather common, and I think I have specimens from other localities. It is allied to the preceding species, but not to *A. brouni*.

459. **A. brouni,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., vol.* 13, *p.* 71. *Nigricans*, convexus, minus elongatus, subopacus; antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; *thorace* transverso, angulis posterioribus fere nullis, crebre irregulariter punctato; *elytris* striatis, striis apice profundioribus, minus distincte punctatis.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Head impunctate except on the extreme vertex, quite without elevations; clypeus emarginate. *Thorax* strongly transverse, rather wider than the elytra, the front angles rounded and a little produced, the hind angles extremely indistinct and obtuse; the surface bears numerous rather deep but not very coarse punctures, which are irregularly distributed, and nearly wanting about the front; the surface is rather dull. The *elytra* are rather short, and bear each nine somewhat deep but rather fine striæ; they are deepest on the deflexed portion; the punctures these striæ bear are only indistinct; the surface is dull, but the interstices are not punctured. The *legs* are short, the *tibiæ* stout, the long spur on the hind ones reaching nearly to the apex of the second joint.

The *mesosternum* is densely and finely rugose so as to be very dull; the space between the middle legs is carinate.

Sent by Mr. Edwards and Captain Broun; Mr. Edwards' specimen with the number 1708; some of Captain Broun's individuals were indicated as found on the wood of *Sophora tetraptera*.

Obs.—This species is rather smaller than our European *A. biguttatus*, and somewhat similar in form thereto. I think it may be placed in Harold's genus *Atœnius*: in many respects it resembles *A. exsculptus* and its allies, but is very readily distinguished from them by the rugose mesosternum. It varies in colour, the elytra being sometimes obscure red.

Group—MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Ligula corneous and soldered to the mentum; sometimes coriaceous, membraneous and free. *Mandibles* not overlapped by the clypeus. The

labrum usually distinct. *Clypeus* generally separated from the forehead by a distinct suture. *Antennæ* with nine, rarely with seven, eight, or ten joints; their club composed of three or seven joints. Tarsal *claws* variable. The three last pairs of abdominal *spiracles* slightly divergent.

Stethaspis.

Hope; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iii., *p.* 222.

Mentum plane, elongate-quadrate, its ligular part a little narrowed, with its anterior margin slightly and angularly hollowed. *Jaws* very robust, terminated by six strong obtuse teeth. Last joint of all the *palpi* very much larger than any of the preceding ones, sub-cylindrical, a little arched, and rounded at the end. *Labrum* short, horizontal, widely rounded, and rather strongly hollowed in the middle in front. *Clypeus* broad, separated from the forehead by a fine transversal groove, short, rounded, rather strongly margined, especially in front. *Eyes* thick. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, first club-like, inflated at the end, joints two to four obconical, sub-equal, fifth and sixth very short, the three last forming a very elongated and linear club among the males, ovate-oblong among the females. *Prothorax* transversal, straight at the sides behind, rounded and narrowed in front, and rather strongly lobed at its base. *Elytra* oblong, finely furrowed. *Legs* moderate, anterior *tibiæ* bidentate in the male, tridentate in the female, the four posterior slender, rounded, bicarinate and spinose; *tarsi* longer than the tibiæ, slender, their claws strongly arcuated, widened at their base. *Pygidium* very strongly transversal, curvilinearly triangular. *Sternal process* strong, projecting, conical, and obtuse at the end.

460. **S. suturalis**, *Hope; Col. Man.*, i., 104. The *clypeus* is rugosely, the other parts of the head regularly punctured. The *prothorax* is punctate, the punctures rather shallow and distant, and it is finely margined. The *elytra* are not very distinctly striated, in some examples more deeply grooved than in others, with small oblong sometimes dark punctures.

The insect is of a moderately shining pale green colour, with the thoracic margins and elytral suture yellowish; the *under-side* is greenish testaceous, finely punctured, and more or less pilose, the pubescence of the abdomen being much finer than that of the breast; the *femora* and *tarsi* are testaceous, the *tibiæ* green and rather metallic, and the *antennæ* fusco-testaceous.

I have a mutilated specimen, which was brought by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman from Nelson, of a more shining green, quite green below, and with the mesosternum rather more densely punctured, the elytra are almost smooth and obsoletely punctured; but as the insect is mutilated and abraded, it is better to regard it as a variety of the typical form, at all events for the present.

Length, 9 lines.

The above description agrees with examples in my own collection.

I have not seen Hope's description. Mr. White states that the thorax is smooth, and the head unspotted !

The following are synonyms :—*Melolontha suturalis (Fabr. Ent. Syst.* ii., 161, *Oliv.); Micronyx chlorophyllus (Boisd. Voy. Astrol.* ii., 189); *Rutele chlorophylle (Boisd., l.c., Atlas.)*

Pyronota.

Hope; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iii., *p.* 224.

Mentum slightly convex, rounded laterally at the base, its ligular part a little narrower, widened and slightly hollowed in front. *Jaws* very robust, their external lobe furnished with five or six teeth. Last joint of all the *palpi* sub-cylindrical, a little arched, and rounded at the end. *Labrum* horizontal, scarcely extending beyond the clypeus, widely and rather strongly emarginated. *Clypeus* transversely quadrate, separated from the forehead by an angular furrow, margined, sinuated in front. *Eyes* moderate. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, the first clavate, second also thick, three to five elongated, sub-equal, sixth very short, the three last forming an oblong club among the males, short in the females. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed in front, bisinuated at its base, with pointed posterior angles, it is closely applied to the elytra and rather wider than them. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong, striate, partly covering the pygidium. *Legs* rather long, a little robust, anterior *tibiæ* bidentate in the male, tridentate in the female, sometimes bidentate in both sexes, the four posterior spinose; *tarsi* slender, longer than the tibiæ, their claws slender, having between each, at their base, two divergent membraneous plates. Posterior *coxæ* spinose on the inner side. *Pygidium* sub-horizontal, curvilinearly triangular. The projecting *sternal process* very long, conical and rather acute.

Note.—Lacordaire accepts Boisduval's name, and gives the above cited description; but Boisduval did not characterize the genus, he merely made some remarks (*Voy. de l'Astrolabe*, ii., 213, 1835). Blanchard established the genus *Colymbomorpha* for an insect from Swan River (*lineata*, Bl.), which cannot be separated generically from *P. festiva* and *P. refulgens (Cat. de la Coll. Ent. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris*, 98, 1850).

Hope established his genus *Calonota* upon the *Melolontha festiva (Pyronota)* of *Fabricius*, giving characters as far as he was able from the only mutilated specimen he possessed (*Coleop. Manual*, i., 107, 1837).

It appears therefore that Hope really first characterized the genus, and I have given his name as the author. This has also been done in Gemminger and Harold's catalogue.

For the above information I am indebted to Mr. E. W. Ianson, London.

461. **P. festiva**, *Boisd. Faune de l'Oc.* ii., 214.
Melolontha festiva, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.*, ii., 168.
,, *læta* ,,
Calonota festiva, *Hope*, *Col. Man.*, i., 40.

Clypeus coarsely punctured, the coarsest punctures near the sides,

with a strongly sinuated suture ; the rest of the *head* finely punctured. The *thorax* is almost smooth, with a fuscous dorsal line. The *elytra* are convex, and each bears nine finely punctured striæ, with slightly convex interstices ; their colour is green, with a fuscous suture and marginal streak. *Legs* and *antennæ* testaceous, the club of the latter dull black. *Under-side* fuscous, and clothed with short white hairs. *Abdomen* punctulate.

There are several varieties of this beautiful insect ; but I have been unable to detect anything that would warrant distinct specific names. Amongst the numerous specimens I have collected there is considerable variation of colouration ; one I possess is opalescent, with red metallic suture and thoracic stripe; another is of a golden green and corresponds with the *Melolontha festiva* of Fabricius ; a third is of a pale green, with metallic-red suture, and yellowish sutural interstices ; in others the thoracic and inter-marginal stripe are obsolete, with green tibiæ.

Owing to the somewhat contradictory descriptions, I thought it advisable to substitute one by myself.

462. P. edwardsi, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., August*, 1876. *Supra* minus læte viridis, cupreo-fusco refulgens, subtus fusca ; sine lineis obscurioribus, sed sutura cupreo refulgente.

Long. corp., $6\frac{1}{2}$–8 mm.

Mas. Tibiis anterioribus angustulis, rectis.

This form differs from *Melolontha festiva* by its more obscure colour, comparatively rather shorter and broader form, by the absence of stripe on the thorax, and by the metallic suture and absence of the intra-marginal lateral stripe of the elytra, and by the differences in the male characters. In that sex the club of the *antennæ* is rather longer than in *M. festiva ;* the front *tibia* is more slender and is straight ; the apical tooth is slender and very little directed outwards ; the basal joint of the *tarsus* is short and inserted near the apex of the tibia.

The only specimens I have seen of this species are fourteen in number, and were sent me with other interesting New Zealand insects, by Henry Edwards, Esq., of San Francisco, after whom I have named the species. These specimens vary very little *inter se*, and the male characters are exactly similar in the four specimens of that sex.

463. P. sobrina, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September*, 1876. *Supra* opalescens, subtus rufescens, thorace vitta dorsali elytrisque sutura fuscis.

Long. corp., $6\frac{1}{2}$–7 mm.

Mas. Tibiis anterioribus latiusculis, rectis.

This species is of a peculiar opalescent colour ; and is readily distinguished from the species I have already named by the structure of the male *tibiæ* and *tarsi*, which in some respects are intermediate between those of the other two species. In that sex the club of the *antennæ* is rather long ; the front tibiæ are short but rather broad ; they are very little curved ; the basal joint of the tarsus is rather short, and inserted at a moderate distance from the extremity.

Three male individuals labelled "Taranaki," and bearing the number 1977. were sent me by Mr. Edwards. and are the only specimens I have seen. In one of them the thoracic stripe is very indistinct, but the intra-marginal elytral stripe is pretty distinct, though it is nearly absent in the other two. The male characters are quite similar in the three specimens.

464. **P. munda**, *Sharp: Ent. Mon. Mag., September*, 1876. *Supra* læte viridis. fere unicolor. elytrorum lateribus apicem versus plus minusve flavescentibus.

Long. corp., 9–10 mm.

Mas. Antennarum clava elongata ; tibiis tarsisque anterioribus fere ut in *M. festiva*. sed adhuc magis elongatis.

This form is very close to *M. festiva*, but is rather more elongate. and is of a beautiful almost unicolorous green on the upper surface, and the club of the antennæ in the male is distinctly longer, and the tibiæ and tarsi are a little longer.

I received this species from Mr. Edwards, but only two males and a female ; and I have also an individual from another source in my collection.

Heteronyx.

Guerin-Menev. : Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop.. Tom. iii., *p.* 231.

Mentum quadrate. obliquely truncated. its ligular part very short, feebly hollowed. External lobe of the *jaws* robust. armed with five or six teeth. Last joint of the *palpi* sub-cylindrical or fusiform. *Labrum* short, thickened. slightly arched, and widely emarginated. *Clypeus* separated from the forehead by a not very obvious furrow, strongly transversal, half-circular. more or less margined. and sometimes sinuated. *Antennæ* eight or nine jointed. the last three joints forming a short stout club. Prothorax transversal, rounded laterally, bisinuated at the base. *Elytra* oblong, partially covering the pygidium. Anterior *tibiæ* short, wide, strongly tridentate, the upper tooth very small, the four posterior bicarinated and spinose ; *tarsi* long and slender, their claws sometimes very distinctly, sometimes scarcely, bifid at the end, or simple. *Pygidium* curvilinearly triangular, tranversal.

465. **H. pumilus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., January*, 1877, *p.* 192. *Angustulus*, sub-cylindricus, rufo-testaceus, subopacus, parce subtiliter punctatus, *elytris* stria suturali minus distincta.

Long., 4½ mm. ; lat.. 2 mm.

Labrum quite visible from above, very transverse ; sides of the *clypeus* explanate or turned upwards. the labrum filling the space between them ; anterior part of *head* with rather rough tubercular sculpture, hinder part more sparingly and indistinctly punctured ; antennæ small, eight-jointed. *Thorax* broad and short, nearly as broad as the elytra, the hind angles entirely rounded ; the surface sparingly and obsoletely punctured, the sides with long cilia. *Scutellum* large, indistinctly punctured ; *elytra* elongate and narrow, finely and not closely punctured,

the sides ciliate, the suture with an indistinct stria. The front part of the *labrum* is broad and very short, and its anterior edge emarginate. The tarsal *claws* are simple.

I am indebted to Mr. Pascoe for the only individual I have seen of this species. There are a great number of allied species in Australia, but the genus has not before been indicated as represented in New Zealand. I have in my collection a New South Wales species (I believe undescribed), which is extremely closely allied to *H. pumilus*, but is a good deal broader.

Odontria.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 10.

Mentum obtrapezoidal, its ligular part very much narrower than the other, oblique and sinuated in front. External lobe of the *jaws* furnished with four or five teeth. Last joint of the *palpi* oval, that of the maxillary oblong-oval. *Labrum* rather prominent, almost horizontal, semicircularly hollowed in front. *Head* broad, the clypeus separated from the forehead by a flexuous furrow, widely rounded in front and margined. *Antennæ* eight-jointed; the basal stout, obconical; second pyriform; third elongate, obconical; fourth and fifth of variable form; joints six to eight forming an oval club. *Prothorax* transversal, widely and strongly emarginated in front, with a membraneous border, rounded and somewhat angulated laterally, and rather strongly lobed at its base. *Elytra* oval, moderately convex. Anterior *tibiæ* tridentate, the others carinated externally; *tarsi* rather long, their joints thickened apically, claws long, moderately arcuated, simple. *Pygidium* transversal.

Note.— Lacordaire, from whose work the above description has been translated, remarks *(Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* iii., *p.* 234*)* that White placed species in three genera *(Odontria*, *Eusoma*, and *Rhizotrogus)* which really belong to one natural group *(Odontria)*, but adds that in those he placed in that genus, the fourth and fifth antennal joints are prolonged inwardly, whilst the third, as stated by Mr. White, is furnished at its base with a stout tooth among the males; in White's *Eusoma* the fifth joint only is produced, and in *Rhizotrogus*, these two joints (fourth and fifth) are not at all prolonged inwardly. These disparities I shall point out in the specific descriptions which follow. There are other details that seem to have escaped observation. For instance, the form of the clypeus is subject to variation, and the fourth and fifth joints of the antennæ when much prolonged are dull with fine pubescence, so that they cannot be distinguished from the club itself, and in my opinion the club, in such cases, is really four or five jointed. I have arranged the species in such a way that the more robust forms will be succeeded by the elongate.

466. O. striata, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 10. *Head* brown, deeply punctured, behind smooth and yellow; *clypeus* yellow, with a brown spot behind; *thorax* deep brown, the sides and some other spots yellowish, covered with longish yellow hairs, with some black inter-

mixed; *elytra* yellowish-brown, with nine rows of blackish punctured lines and a few blackish spots placed irregularly between some of these rows, a few longish scattered hairs on the upper surface; under parts of thorax covered with soft yellowish hairs; *under-side* of abdomen yellow, varied with black; *legs* yellow, with some blackish hairs and spines on tibiæ; *tarsi* blackish.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Otago; sides of hills on flowers.

Note.—This is the largest, most robust, and convex form. The elytral interstices are punctulated, the punctation of the *prothorax* is concealed by its clothing. The basal joint of the *antennæ* is long and clavate at apex, the second short, third elongate and slender, the fourth and fifth are strongly produced, the latter as long as the sixth, the former a little shorter, so that the club appears to be five-jointed and dull, the other joints being shining.

My specimen was sent me from Otago, by Professor Hutton. It measures 7 lines in length by $4\frac{1}{3}$ in breadth.

467. **O. suavis**, *n.s.* Allied to *O. striata*, of similar robust form. *Head* reddish-piceous, the clypeus coarsely and rugosely, the rest rather distantly punctured. The *prothorax* is of a pale-reddish colour, and of a rather velvety appearance, is punctulated, with short yellowish hairs proceeding from the punctures, and bearing a few long ferruginous hairs, the clothing, however, is not at all dense. *Scutellum* large, punctate, and pilose at the base. The *elytra* are rather convex, of the same velvety appearance and colour as the thorax, but a trifle more obscure; each has nine rather broad costæ, which are very finely punctured, the intervening striæ are punctulated and duller than the elevated portions; their clothing consists of short yellowish hairs.

The *abdomen* is brownish-testaceous, the two basal segments have elongate impressions, the others punctures, it is finely pilose. The *legs* are testaceous, the *tarsi* almost ferruginous.

The species is quite as convex and rather narrower than *O. striata*, with the elytra less dilated posteriorly.

The *antennæ* have the basal joint of the usual form, long, slender at base, and incrassated towards the apex; the second short; third slender, about as long as the obconical fourth joint; fifth short, a little produced inwardly; the club rather short.

I have one example only, which was given to me by Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of Wellington.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Obs.—When compared with *O. striata* it will be seen that the thorax is far more sparingly punctured, the elytra more carinated, and the surface much more finely and sparingly pilose; the clypeus, as in *O. striata*, is widely rounded, forming an almost uninterrupted curve from eye to eye, and its margins are raised.

468. **O. punctulata**, *n.s.* *Robust*, of a uniform very dark brown, almost black colour, above; under-side pale brown and punctulate, the breast pilose; the femora are pallid and punctate, tibiæ and tarsi darker.

Head piceous, somewhat reddened in front, coarsely punctured, and bearing a few erect ferruginous hairs. *Antennæ* yellowish, their basal joint long, second short, third cylindric, fourth about as long as third, a little toothed, the fifth forming a leaflet about one-third of the length of the club, and pubescent. The *prothorax* is finely but distinctly and densely punctured, and sparingly clothed with testaceous hairs, some of which are much longer than others. *Scutellum* punctate and pilose. The *elytra* are not accurately adapted to each other behind, so that the abdomen is visible above, they are entirely covered with rather fine punctures, with traces of striæ, their pubescence is scant, short, and testaceous in colour.

The insect is much less convex than the typical form, of the same velvety appearance but unspotted; the clypeus is formed as in *O. xanthosticta*, rather short, subtruncate in front, with distinct sides narrowed anteriorly, and therefore of a quite different outline to that of the preceding species.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$.

I found one example under a stone at Whangarei Heads.

469. **O. cinnamonea**, *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 10. Allied to the preceding, somewhat depressed above. *Head* coarsely punctured, with a smooth occipital line, it is almost entirely dark brown in colour, but the clypeus is testaceous along the margins and widely rounded, though slightly truncated in front.

The *thorax* and elytra are almost wholly of a cinnamon-brown; the former has a dark transverse mark, and is clothed with rather long yellowish hairs; the *elytra* are more sparingly clothed, and each has nine piceous punctulated striæ and moderately broad punctulate interstices.

Under-side sparsely pilose, *legs* infuscate. The basal joint of the *antennæ* is normal, the second short, third slender and elongate, the fourth produced, so that it is half the length of the fifth, which cannot be held to be distinct from the club, which is large, and may be treated as four-jointed.

Length, 6 lines; breadth, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

The above corresponds with a specimen sent to me from London by Mr. Pascoe, who, no doubt, examined the type in the National Collection.

470. **O. xanthosticta**, *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* *Head* deep-brown, coarsely punctured; *clypeus* brownish-yellow; *thorax* and *elytra* covered with close-pressed yellowish-brown silky hairs, the surface beneath which is deep-brown, with numerous small yellow spots; underside light-brown; *legs* paler.

Length, 6 lines.

Note.—I found an insect at Whangarei Heads measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length by $3\frac{1}{3}$ in breadth, which I refer to this species. It is *sub-depressed*, the spots are small; the *clypeus* is rather long but quite transversal, truncate rather than rounded in front, its sides anteriorly narrowed and but little rounded; each *elytron* bears nine fine shallow striæ; the *abdomen* is

nearly nude and punctate; the three basal joints of the *antennæ* are of the usual form, the remaining five are pubescent and form the club. The preceding and the present species are allied, of a velvet-like aspect.

471. O. sylvatica, *n.s.* This species is intermediate between the preceding and following species, moderately convex, rather narrow and shining, having nothing of the dull velvety aspect observable in *O. striata* and allied forms, yet distinct enough from the two *(O. rossii* and *sub-carinata)* whose description follow.

The *head* is coarsely but not closely punctured with a smooth space behind, piceous in colour, but with the clypeus reddish, and sub-truncate in front. The *prothorax* has the apical and dorsal spaces smooth, but the rest of the surface punctate, and sparingly clothed with short yellowish hairs. *Scutellum* punctate and pilose. The *elytra* are moderately distended behind, each bears nine striæ, and their whole surface is more or less but not closely punctured, and their pubescence is scanty and rather shorter and paler than that of the thorax; their colour resembles that of the thorax, a variable castaneous, some parts darker than others, the prevailing hue however being reddish.

The *under-surface* is punctured, the meso- and metasterna rather closely, it is more or less pilose, and of a duller testaceous colour than the legs. The *antennæ* have their three basal joints of the normal form, the fourth is stout and a little produced, the fifth is quite half as long as the sixth, so that the club may be said to be four-jointed.

Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads, and I am indebted to Mr. Hugh Munro, of Marsden Point, for a second.

472. O. rossii, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 10. *Clypeus* yellow; *head* in front and spot on vertex yellow, space before and to the side of the eyes deep brown; *thorax* yellow, with three longitudinal lines in the middle not touching the front margin, the middle straight and narrow, the side-lines wider and somewhat waved; *elytra* yellow, with widish deep-brown reticulations; head and thorax with irregular punctures; elytra with at least nine rows of longitudinal striæ; *legs* and under-side pale-yellow.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand (Kaudi).

Note.—I found a specimen of what I believe to be the male of this species at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines in length by $1\frac{2}{3}$ in breadth. The *prothorax* is transversal, but not very much so, the sides are a little angulated near the middle, a good deal narrowed in front with acute angles nearly reaching the middle of the eyes, and nearly straight behind, its apex being emarginated at each side of the middle. The *elytra* are not much dilated, and are slightly narrowed towards the apex; the rows of punctures are tolerably regular, but the striæ are not very well defined, and the dark spots are slightly raised. The *clypeus* is almost rounded in front, its outline neither truncate nor regularly-rounded, but just intermediate between the two

forms. The *antennæ* have their third and fourth joints about equal, the club being four-jointed and pubescent. The last joint of the maxillary *palpus* is a little narrowed apically.

The insect is of a glossy yellowish colour, with dark-brown *shining* marks as described by White, and the elytral suture is reddish and rugose; the *legs* are short but the *tarsi* are long, being obviously longer than the tibiæ, particularly the posterior pair.

473. O. costella, *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *O. rossii* in form, being rather elongate, and sub-depressed above. *Head*, exclusive of the clypeus, very dark-brown, with rather shallow moderately coarse distant punctures; the *clypeus* transversal, narrowed towards the front, with an emarginated apex and raised margins, it is coarsely punctate, somewhat rugose laterally, and of an infuscate testaceous colour. *Prothorax* transverse, more so than in *O. rossii*, finely margined, moderately convex, its apex very obtusely rounded in the middle, so as to appear emarginate near each side, its front angles not very acute, the sides are not angulated, their outline being more of a gradual curve; the surface is of a brownish-testaceous colour with irregularly formed blackish spots, which, in one example, form the predominant colour, and the punctation is not close, nor coarse, but all the punctures are dark in colour. *Scutellum* testaceous, with a row of punctures near the margins. The *elytra* are of the same width as the thorax at the base, and gradually dilated posteriorly, so that they are widest near the apex, they are about thrice the length of the thorax: the sides and apex are deflexed and finely margined, their extremity sub-truncate and usually covering the abdomen, so that the pygidium is often invisible from above; each elytron bears three indistinct costæ, the intervals between which are broad and inclined to be rugosely punctate, the sculpture, however, becoming less distinct behind: they are variegated with testaceous, fuscous, and piceous spots, the latter colour sometimes forming abbreviated longitudinal lines, interrupted by testaceous spaces on the costæ, the suture is usually marked with fuscous and testaceous spots. The *legs* are moderately long, the posterior *tarsi* are a little longer than the tibiæ, yet shorter than those of *O. rossii*.

The *under-surface* is sparingly punctured and pubescent, with a longitudinal impression on the metasternum. The *palpi* have their terminal joint a little thickened towards the extremity. In the *male* the fourth antennal joint is rather shorter than the third, joints four to eight forming a distinct pubescent club; in the other sex the third and fourth joints are about equal, the fifth is short and slightly produced, and the last three form the club.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 2.

I found one female at Tairua, and a second specimen of that sex and three or four males near Whangarei Heads. The size varies somewhat, one measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

The insect may be at once distinguished from *O. rossii*, the only species with which it is liable to be confounded, by its rather dull velvety appearance, distinctly emarginate clypeus, shorter thorax, and posteriorly dilated elytra. The pygidium in both species is more or less punctate.

474. **O. zealandica,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. . Head* dark brown, punctured, smooth behind; *clypeus* yellowish, punctured; *thorax* dark in the middle, the sides yellowish, a smooth impression on each side; *elytra* bulging much on the side, with four longitudinal lines, the suture smooth; head, thorax and margins of elytra with scattered brownish hairs; *legs* yellowish; *fore-tibiæ* on the outside with three largish brown teeth; *under-side* of abdomen yellowish.

In one variety the back of the thorax is free from hairs; in another the margin of elytra is brownish.

Length, 5–5½ lines.

NOTE.—In my two specimens obtained from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of the Colonial Museum, the elytra are testaceous, with a distinct sutural stria on each, the smooth lines are bordered by a regular row of punctures, and the broad intervals are punctate; they measure from four to five lines only.

475. **O. brunneum,** *n.s.* Closely allied to *O. zealandica*, but of a uniform reddish brown and slightly shining.

The *clypeus* is rounded, but more or less truncate in front. The fourth and fifth *antennal joints* are short, the latter the shorter of the two, the club three-jointed.

The clypeus is coarsely and rugosely punctured, the rest of the *head* more finely and distantly.

The *prothorax* is rather remotely punctate. The *elytra* have a broad suture, with an inner row of fine transverse impressions, and an external row of punctures; each bears four slight smooth longitudinal costæ, the outer obsolete, each of which has a regular row of punctures along each side, the interstices being almost rugosely punctured, but the sculpture becomes confused towards the apex.

When compared with *O. zealandica*, it will be seen that this species has the body concolorous and less hairy, the clypeus longer and more narrowed anteriorly, the thorax less transversal and not so much contracted behind, and the elytral costæ more distinct.

The legs are reddish, the antennæ yellowish.

Length, 5; breadth, 2⅔ lines.

My two examples were found at Tairua.

Group—DYNASTIDÆ.

Ligula corneous, soldered to the mentum. *Mandibles* generally overlapped, horny; furnished inwardly, in front of their molar tooth, with a short fringe of hairs, sometimes absent. *Labrum* concealed by the clypeus.

Antennæ nearly always with ten joints, their club with three. Anterior *coxæ* transversal, embedded in their cotyloid cavities; the intermediate sub-contiguous: tarsal claws equal, save sometimes the front ones among the males. Metathoracic *epimera* always distinct, moderate, trigonal. The three last pairs of abdominal *spiracles* strongly diverging.

Pericoptus.

Burmeister; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iii., *p.* 418.

Mentum elongated, sub-parallel at its base, narrowed only at its extremity, its ligular part very small. External lobe of the *jaws* thick, wide, unarmed, and obtuse at the end. *Mandibles* straight, unarmed, rounded at their extremity, a little excavated above. *Head* obliquely contracted in front of the eyes, hood not narrowed, and widely rounded in front. *Antennæ* ten-jointed. *Prothorax* transversal, angularly rounded at the sides, rather strongly lobed at the middle of its base, with an obtuse tubercular elevation on the middle in front among the males; not impressed and unarmed among the females. *Elytra* smooth, with a sutural furrow. *Legs* very robust; anterior *tibiæ* furnished with three very strong acute teeth; intermediate and posterior *femora* enormous, especially the latter, tibiæ of the latter pair very much dilated, those of the middle bicarinated on their external face, the posterior with one carina and scrobiculated on the rest of their surface; their terminal spurs very broad, foliaceous, especially the external; *tarsi* short, the first joint of the posterior very large, like an oblique elongated triangle. *Prosternal process* stout, projecting beyond the coxæ.

476. **P. truncatus,** *Fabricius; Ent. Syst.*, i., 7, 16; *Oliv.*, *t.* ii., *f.* 103. *Brownish-black*, moderately shining, legs and antennæ ferruginous, the upper surface and the pygidium are nude, the lower is castaneous, varying in hue, the *sternum* is densely covered with long yellowish hairs, and the sides of the abdomen with shorter ones.

The *head* is small, flattened in front of the eyes, and this flat portion usually bears a shallow rugose sculpture, the hind portion being almost smooth. The *prothorax* is much broader than long, with obtusely rounded angles, its apex sinuated behind each eye, and its base widely bisinuated and slightly lobed in the middle, the sides are rounded and narrowed towards the front; the frontal tubercle is large and flattened above, the sometimes-wrinkled depression immediately behind it occupies a considerable portion of the surface, there is a much smaller transversal depression in front of the scutellum, the rest of the surface is without well-defined impressions of any kind. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular, rugosely punctate at the base. *Elytra* wider than thorax, truncated behind, indistinctly hollowed along the suture, sometimes with ill-defined longitudinal lines, and more or less coarsely, but not deeply, punctured near the sides. The *pygidium* is nearly smooth on the middle, but rugosely punctate laterally.

The *sternum* is rather finely and densely, the abdomen, especially near the sides, more distantly and coarsely punctured.

The front *tibiæ* are nearly smooth along the middle but coarsely punctate near the sides; the intermediate bear only a few large punctiform impressions, and the apex and costæ are ciliated with coarse spines; the posterior are indistinctly bicarinated and very coarsely, densely, and rugosely sculptured.

Length, 14 lines; breadth, 8.

The above description has been taken from male specimens in my own collection. I have two examples of what I believe to be the *female* of this species, having an indistinctly elevated protuberance in front of the thorax, the surface being finely and remotely punctured, and the insect generally more shining and elongate, but, as I am not very certain about it, I have abstained from giving a description of the female.

477. **P. punctatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 9. *Head* with a flattish somewhat triangular projection on the crown, behind which are two rather coarsely punctured depressions; *thorax* with a protuberance in the middle of the fore edge, depressed behind; the sides of thorax with two depressions on each side, the posterior larger; *scutellum* smooth; *elytra* covered with punctures, some of them arranged in lines; the whole of the upper side very deep blackish brown, the suture pitchy; front of the head, under side of body and legs pitchy brown; *under side* of thorax covered with long pale ferruginous silky hairs; *meso-tibiæ* and *meta-tibiæ* behind with a row of longish ferruginous hairs.

Length, 9½ lines.

Waikouaiti (Mr. Earl).

Note.—I have two or three examples of what I believe to be this species; they were found near Tairua, and I hope to get one compared with the type in the British Museum.

478. **P. stupidus,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August*, 1878, *p.* 50. *Supra* nigro-piceus, nitidus, subtus cum pedibus piceo-rufis, et (abdomine excepto) fulvo-hirsutus; *prothorace* transverso, elytris angustiore, impunctato; *elytris* obsolete punctatis, et vix perspicue sulcatis; *pygidio* utrinque parce punctato.

Long., 18–22 mm.; lat., 11–12½ mm.; alt., 8½–9½ mm.

Mas. Prothorace in medio pone marginem anteriorem obsolete tuberculato, et in medio indeterminate depresso.

Fem. Prothoracis tuberculo et depressione ægre distinguendis.

Head rough over all the upper surface, on the middle indefinitely transversely elevated, the clypeus much narrowed to the front, and the front edge in the middle a little reflexed, and obscurely emarginate; the form of this part does not differ in the sexes.

Several very mutilated individuals, of this species were sent from Otago by Prof. Hutton; I should fancy they were picked up dead.

Obs.—There are two very distinct forms placed in collections as *Pericoptus*, and though at first sight they appear very similar, I think they will probably ultimately form distinct genera. In the larger insect, which is generally called in collections *P. truncatus*, the anterior part of the head is flattened, and placed on a different plane to the hinder part, so that the front part forms a sort of disc, which is evidently the same in kind (though less in development) as that of *Temnorhynchus*. In the species I have here described as *P. stupidus*, the head departs but little from the *Pentodon* form. So far as I can judge from White's description of *Cheiroplatys punctatus*, I consider it will prove allied to *P. stupidus*.

479. **P. nitidulus**, *n.s.* *Shining*, very dark brown, the suture and sides of the elytra and the scutellum reddish, legs and antennæ red, the under-surface chestnut-red, the breast with long yellow hairs, the abdomen with short ones.

The *head* is rather short, the anterior portion flattened and deflexed, the front margin slightly elevated at each side of the middle, this frontal part is coarsely, but not deeply, rugosely punctate, and there are only a few impressions behind. The *prothorax* is of the usual form, with a slight obtuse frontal elevation, a slight elongate depression behind the protuberance, and a smaller elongate one in front of the scutellum, the rest of its surface bears many fine distant punctures. *Scutellum* large, with its base densely and rugosely punctate. The *elytra* are slightly grooved on each side of the suture, which is quite smooth, their surface is covered with punctiform impressions, which are coarser and more rugose near the sides than elsewhere, there are indications of longitudinal lines, but the sculpture becomes quite obsolete towards the apex.

The front *tibiæ* bear three more or less distinct rows of rather small punctures, the middle pair are impunctate, and the posterior are nearly smooth.

The *metasternum* is very sparingly and distantly punctured, so that it appears smooth and shining, but is longitudinally depressed on the middle; the *pygidium* is rather finely punctured, the punctation becoming very dense near the sides.

The form of the head differs from that of *P. truncatus* and *P. stupidus*, being about intermediate between them as regards the difference of plane, but the frontal portion is short, obliquely truncated at each side towards the apex, which, owing to the slightly reflexed rim (just at each side of the front of the clypeus only), seems to be a little emarginate.

The insect is rather broader and more glossy than usual; the sculpture of the femora, as well as that of the tibiæ, is much finer and more sparing than is generally the case, and the base of the thorax is more distinctly bisinuated, and therefore distinctly lobed in the middle.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Described from one example found by Professor Hutton at the Great Barrier Island.

Genus of Doubtful Position.

Brounia.

Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August, 1878, *p.* 49.

Anterior parts of the *head* atrophied, so that the antennæ appear inserted near one another on its front edge, *eyes* large and conspicuous; *antennæ* eleven-jointed, the basal joints small, those towards the extremity emitting an elongate lobe; beneath, the parts of the *mouth* seem small but exposed, and the apical joints of the labial and maxillary *palpi* rather large and subsecuriform. The *prothorax* is so formed that its

anterior open part is placed on the under-surface, and the head can be completely doubled in and concealed, all the parts of the head except the prominent *trophi* when doubled in fit the front opening, and to accommodate the trophi, there is a deep depression in the middle of the prosternum, which extends as far as the coxæ. The *flanks* (or side-pieces) of the thorax are rather largely developed, and their limits and sutures quite distinct; the *prosternum* is divided as above described by a very deep fossa or depression in the middle, the piece on each side of this depressed middle part is rather large; the front *coxæ* are moderately distant from one another, being separated by a depressed prosternal process, the form of the coxæ themselves I cannot see, but their inner terminations are distinctly exserted. The *mesosternum* is exposed between the middle coxæ, and is emarginate in front, so as to receive the prosternal process, and (probably) render the prothorax almost immovable. The middle *coxal cavities* are moderately large, irregularly oval, with the slender part outwards, and the embedded coxæ have a small trochantin visible. The *metathorax* is moderately long, its episterna are large and almost parallel-sided; the *epimera* are minute and triangular, and can be seen at the extremities of the coxa and episternum. The *hind coxæ* are nearly contiguous in the middle, and have a very short but broad upper lamina, which is, however, distinctly broader at its inner portion over the trochanteral articulation; there is a perpendicular lamina to which the femur and tibia can be closely applied when flexed, so as to be concealed. There are five rather large *ventral segments*, the basal one of which sends off a narrow process between the coxal laminæ. The *tarsi* are all five-jointed, the first and second joints are rather small, the third is very small, but bears a large membraneous lobe extending forwards on the under-face of the foot, the fourth joint is very small, and might, without a careful examination, be supposed to be absent; the fifth joint is, without the claws, as long as the other four together, the *claws* are large and simple.

This extraordinary insect is one of the most interesting of the *Coleoptera;* it is undoubtedly allied to *Chelonarium*, though at first sight it has more the aspect of an *Eucnemid;* it departs very widely from *Chelonarium* by the structure of the antennæ, which are similar to those of *Cerophytum elateroides*, except that the basal joint is much smaller. I see no other relationship except to *Chelonarium* and *Cerophytum*, and in my opinion it goes far to settle the position of the latter most remarkable insect, for *Cerophytum* is just intermediate between *Brounia* and the *Elateridæ* and *Eucnemidæ*. To force any of these interesting insects into the ordinary families of *Coleoptera* is to refuse to recognize them for what they really are—isolated anomalies, whose relationships, even *inter se*, are highly problematical.

480. **B. thoracica,** *n.s. Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August,* 1878, *p.* 49. *Oblongo-ovalis*, nigra, elytris purpureo-nigris, sat dense pubescens, minus nitida, tarsis fusco-testaceis; *thorace* lateribus et parte anteriore deflexis et dense punctatis, disco inæquali minus punctato, margine basali crenato; *elytris* crebre sat fortiter punctatis, versus suturam obsolete sulcatis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ rather long, the first and second joints short and bead-like, third larger and triangular, fourth shorter than third, somewhat produced inwardly, sixth to eleventh each produced inwardly into a long slender lobe, fifth joint intermediate in form between the fourth and sixth. *Thorax* with all the anterior and lateral parts depressed, so that their outer margins are not visible from above, these parts densely and coarsely punctured, the part which remains in the natural plane of the pronotum shining and but little punctured. *Scutellum* conspicuous, somewhat circular, impunctate; *elytra* rather long, black, but with a distinct violet or purple tinge, shining, but pubescent, with some ill-defined longitudinal grooves towards the suture, and rather closely but not coarsely punctured. *Under-surface* densely punctured, and very densely and finely pubescent, except on the middle of the metasternum.

Captain Broun has sent me an individual of this species labelled *Drilus* (?) *atro-cæruleus;* and informs me he has only been able to find two specimens. It is one of the most remarkable beetles yet discovered in New Zealand, and I have given above its structural characters so far as I can make them out from the very brittle and mutilated example before me. I have with very great pleasure named the insect in honour of its discoverer, whose energy and skill are doing so much to enable us to get a satisfactory knowledge of the important insect-fauna of New Zealand.

FAMILY—BUPRESTIDES.

Mouth below. *Ligula* without paraglossæ, often hidden by the mentum. *Maxillæ* bi-lobed, unarmed, lamelliform, ciliated. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, serrate. *Head* very short, vertical, immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes. *Legs* short: anterior cotyloid cavities widely open behind; anterior and intermediate coxæ globose, their trochantins very apparent; the posterior lamelliform, canaliculate posteriorly: *tarsi* pentamerous, their four basal joints furnished with membraneous lamellæ below. *Abdomen* consisting of five segments, the two first connate. *Prosternum* terminating in a projection received and fixed in the sternal cavity.

Buprestis.

Linne; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 40.

Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* sub-cylindrical or sub-oval, strongly truncated at the end. *Labrum* quadrangular or transversely oval, entire, sometimes slightly emarginate. *Head* simple, epistome very short, truncated or slightly hollowed; antennal cavities moderate, rounded. *Antennæ* slender, generally rather long, first joint moderate, clavate; second short, obconical; third of the same form, longer than the following joints, which are longer than broad, and slightly dentate. *Eyes* a little prominent, distant from each other on the vertex. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, regularly convex, narrowed in front, hardly bisinuated at its base.

Scutellum large, cordiform or sub-orbicular. *Elytra* elongate, a little convex, narrowed posteriorly and unarmed at the sides. Posterior *coxæ* rather narrow, more or less obliquely shortened behind. First joint of the hind *tarsus* at least longer than the following two taken together, the latter and the fourth cordiform, fifth slender.

Metasternum and *mesosternum* distinct, the former hollowed in front; prosternum simple.

Body elongate and sub-depressed.

481. **B. eremita,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 6. *Head,* thorax and elytra very closely punctured and slightly downy; green, sometimes with a coppery hue; *thorax* in front with the sides slightly compressed.

Length, 2½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

This small *Buprestis*, the only representative of the family that I have seen from New Zealand, resembles much in form the Australian genus *Diphucrania*. The head, however, is not notched in front.

Note.—Mr. White refers it to *Trachyides*. The insect varies considerably in colouration, and occasionally in size; sometimes the insect is quite obscure and not at all metallic, but other examples are cupreous. I found several specimens at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour, but I have been unable to detect anything that would lead me to suppose that more than the one variable species exists.

482. **B. enysi,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., February,* 1877, *p.* 193. *Elongatus*, angustulus, nigro-æneus, elytris maculis transversis quatuor luteis; *prothorace* quadrato, lateribus ante basin sub-constrictis, profunde ruguloso; *elytris* profunde striato-punctatis, latera versus rugulosis, lateribus postice serratis, angulo apicali externo spinoso; *corpore* subtus æneo, lateribus sparsim albido-pilosis; *antennis* pedibusque elongatis, gracilibus.

Long., 8–10 mm.

Head densely punctured. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, the sides nearly straight but very slightly contracted just before the base, the hind angles directed therefore somewhat outwards; it is covered with deep coarse rugæ, and in front of the scutellum there is a deep fovea; the base is very closely connected with the elytra. The *elytra* are elongate, and are furrowed by very deep striæ, which are coarsely punctured, the interstices are rather narrow, the third from the suture being somewhat more raised, and its basal portion rather broader than the others; the sides of the elytra are coarsely rugose, so that the striæ are there quite indistinct, the suture at the extremity is a little prominent, and the outer edge of each elytron ends in an acute tooth; on each elytron there are two transverse yellow marks, the upper pair of which are placed a little obliquely. The *under-surface* is rather closely punctured, except along the middle of the ventral segments, and the punctured parts bear fine white hairs. The *prosternum* is very densely punctured, and its process is broad and short.

This insect is named, at the request of Mr. Wakefield, in honour of Mr. J. D. Enys, its discoverer. It has since been found by Mr. Wakefield, near Christchurch, I believe.

This species may, I think, be placed at present in the genus *Buprestis (Ancylochira, auct. plur.)*, though the prosternal process is remarkably short, and its apex is broad and rounded. There is no suture to be seen between the middle legs, so that I cannot say whether the cavity for the reception of the prosternal process is formed entirely by the mesosternum or partly by the metasternum.

Note.—This species occurs at Tairua, where I found one perfect specimen, and the hind-body of another.

FAMILY—EUCNEMIDES.

Mouth below. *Ligula* entire, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed; the external lobe sometimes deficient. *Labrum* nearly always indistinct. *Head* vertical; *epistome* narrowed at its base by the antennal cavities, trapezeiform. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead, eleven-jointed, variable in form. *Legs* not fossorial: anterior cotyloid cavities widely open behind: the two front pairs of *coxæ* globose; the posterior lamelliform, canaliculate behind; spurs of the tibiæ very small, sometimes absent; *tarsi* pentamerous, lamelligerous or not. *Abdomen* with five distinct segments. Projecting *prosternal process* more or less received into the mesosternal cavity.

Neocharis.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Antennæ very approximate at their insertion; *front* of the head much dilated laterally below the antennæ, so as to leave an oblique depression near the eye, in which the basal joint of the antennæ is received when retracted. *Labrum* not visible, the front of head being terminated by a sharp edge, behind which the labrum is concealed. *Thorax* short, without chin-piece, without grooves for antennæ, with a short process, which is curved upwards behind the coxæ. *Mesosternal cavity* short and broad. Lamina of hind *coxæ* without trochanteral lobe. *Tarsi* simple, with all the joints simple or with the fourth very obscurely emarginate; basal joint as long as the three following together; fifth joint either very or moderately short.

The position of this genus is evidently in the *Eucnemides*, near the European and North American *Xylobius* and *Hylocharis*.

483. **N. varia**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *N. supra* rufescens, dense variegato-tomentosa; antennis basi apiceque rufescentibus, medio fuscis; subtus fusca, pronoti lateribus abdomineque rufescentibus; pedibus testaceis; *prothorace* dense punctato, conspicue variegato-pubescente, anterius medio leviter impresso, disco utrinque vage infuscato, et densius subtiliusque punctato; *elytris* densius punc-

tatis, punctis basin versus parcioribus, stria suturali dimidiata apice profunda et hamata, perconspicue variegato-pubescentibus.

Long., 5 mm.

The *prosternal sutures*, in this species, are not (or scarcely perceptibly) impressed in front. I think I have the sexes before me; and if so, the differences are slight.

A single individual has been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun; and there are others from the same source in the possession of Messrs. Wakefield and Pascoe.

484. **N. pubescens**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *N. rufo-fusca*, variegato-tomentosa, pedibus testaceis, antennis basi apiceque minus læte rufescentibus; *prothorace* crebre, fortiter, æqualiterque punctato, pubescentia minus variegata; *elytris* crebre punctatis, conspicue variegato-pubescentibus, stria suturali dimidiata, apice profunda et hamata, et ad basin striarum obsoletarum rudimentis.

Long., 5 mm.

Though very similar to the preceding species, this has the thorax darker and rather more coarsely and deeply punctured, and the *prosternal sutures* have in front a large and deep impression.

I have seen but a single specimen, which was sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun.

485. **N. simplex**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *N. angustula*, nigra; *thorace* antrorsum angustato, parce punctato et pubescente, nitido, pubescentia grisea; *elytris* crebre subtiliterque punctatis, densius pubescentibus, pubescentia fere concolori, stria suturali tantum postice impressa, apice hamata perprofunda.

Long., 4 mm.

The only individual I have seen is no doubt a male; it has the *antennæ* very long (three millims.), but little serrate internally, with the second and third joints sub-equal, together shorter than the fourth.

Received from Captain Broun; but I have no information as to exact locality.

Note.—Its habitat is Tairua.

486. **N. concolor**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *N. nigra; thorace* antrorsum sat angustato, parce punctato, et pubescente, nitido, pubescentia grisea; *elytris* minus elongatis, subparallelis, posterius minus angustatis, apice rotundatis, sat dense fusco-nigro pubescentibus, nullomodo striatis, sed seriebus punctorum sat distinctis, interstitiis crebre subtiliter punctatis, serie suturali ad apicem impressa.

Long., $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

The *male* has the antennæ very elongate (three millims.), stout and strongly serrate; second and third joints about equal and very short, together shorter than the fourth joint.

In the *female* the antennæ are shorter (two millims.), rather stout, but not serrate; the third joint is a little longer than the second, so that the two together are rather longer than the fourth joint.

The species, though extremely similar to *Neocharis simplex*, may be distinguished at a glance by the rows of distant punctures on the elytra.

This species has been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Talerax.

Sharp.; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The only exponent of this genus has the *head* formed much as in *Neocharis*, but the mouth-piece depressed in front, so that the minute transverse labrum is visible. *Antennæ* with very short second joint, and very elongate third joint. *Thorax* beneath with a very broad deep lateral groove, which starts in front, right across the prosternal suture, and then crosses to the outside of it, so that the sutural line is rendered very indistinct by this groove; the groove is bordered externally by a raised line, which at first sight might be mistaken for the line of the prosternal suture. Hind coxal lamina much produced over the trochanters. *Tarsi* slender, with fourth joint minutely lobed.

This genus should be placed in the *Eucnemides;* but I cannot point out any near ally for it at present.

487. **T. distans,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *T. angustulus*, subparallelus, rufo-castaneus, pubescens, sat nitidus; *oculis* magnis; *prothorace* sub-quadrato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, antrorsum sub-angustato, sat crebre et fortiter punctato, nitido; *elytris* subtiliter sat crebre punctatis, punctis vix seriatis, sine stria suturali, sed ad apicem foveis profundis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

In the *male* the antennæ are very long (three and three-fourth millims.), while in the *female* their length is only two millims.

Taken by Captain Broun, at Tairua, on *Leptospermum*.

488. **(Elater) nigellus,** *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 7. *Thorax* and *elytra* closely punctured; *thorax* with a depression on each side in middle behind; *elytra* distinctly longitudinally striated.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

Obs.—Dr. Sharp states that this is a *Eucnemid.*

FAMILY—ELATERIDES.

The *mouth* rarely below. *Ligula* without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform and ciliated. *Labrum* distinct. *Head* deflexed, seldom vertical. *Antennæ* inserted near the front margin of the eyes, with eleven or twelve joints, serrate or flabellate, occasionally linear. *Legs* not adapted for digging: cotyloid cavities of the anterior open

behind ; front and middle *coxæ* sub-globose ; the posterior lamelliform, canaliculate behind ; *tibiæ* linear, their spurs very small or indistinct ; *tarsi* five-jointed, often provided with lamellæ underneath. *Abdomen* composed of five distinct segments. *Prosternum* (among the greater number) provided with a chin-piece in front ; its posterior projection variable, compressed, capable of free motion.

Thoramus.

Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Forehead quite straight in front, slightly overhanging the perpendicular clypeus, so that a very distinct step exists between the forehead and the labrum ; *antennal spaces* very small, broadly separated ; *antennæ* with joints two and three but little developed, four to ten always at least serrate internally, sometimes with anterior internal angle much prolonged, eleventh joint with a more or less distinct terminal appendage or false joint. *Mesosternal* cavity and its suture with the metasternum variable. *Tarsi* simple and linear, the fourth joint rather long, though a good deal shorter than any of the others ; coxal plate of hind *coxæ* well developed throughout, its trochanteral portion quite twice as long as its femoral. *Elytra* not acuminate. Species of large size.

489. **T. wakefieldi**, *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *T. niger*, sat nitidus, breviter et æqualiter fusco-pubescens ; *prothorace* crebre punctato, angulis posterioribus divergentibus ; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, interstitiis æqualibus, subtiliter punctatis, apice subrotundatis ; *antennis* articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, sed hoc quam illo paulo longiore ; *sutura* intercoxali profunda.

Long., 21½–29 mm.

This species is characterized by its comparatively large size, uniform and even pubescence and punctation, by the short but yet not extremely abbreviated third joint of the antennæ, and by the front anterior angle of each of joints four to ten of the antennæ being acute but not prolonged.

Oxford, February, 1873 ; Dry Bush ; Christchurch ; Hokitika ; Rangiora ; Akaroa, December 19th, 1874. The species varies considerably in size ; one small specimen is marked in Mr. Wakefield's collection as found on a hill-top at Akaroa by Mr. Fereday. The species also occurs in the North Island, as some portions of a specimen have been received from Mr. Lawson, of Auckland.

Note.—I found a specimen of this species at Woodside (Waitemata Harbour). Dr. Sharp also describes the larva and pupa ; these will be published in a separate paper along with some belonging to other groups, which I have not yet had time to examine.

490. **T. (Ochosternus) parryi**, *Cand. O. niger*, sat nitidus, breviter et æqualiter, fere sparsim fusco pubescens ; *prothorace* crebre fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus ; *elytris* subtiliter striatis interstitiis æqualibus, subtiliter punctatis, apice subrotundatis ;

antennis articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, sed hoc quam illo paulo longiore; *interstitio* meso-coxali angusto, sutura minus distincta.

Long., 17–21 mm.

This species, though closely allied to *T. wakefieldi*, is smaller and much narrower in proportion: this difference in form is accompanied by a greater approximation of the intermediate coxæ, and a more complete suture between the middle processes of the meso- and metasternum. The structure of the antennæ is similar in the two species.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield, but only three specimens; a fourth very small individual has been discovered by Mr Fereday in the same neighbourhood.

Obs.—Several specimens of this species are in Mr. Janson's collection, named by M. Candèze "*Ochosternus parryi* ♀"; but I have seen no specimen which would enable me to form an opinion as to what form M. Candèze considered to be the male of *O. parryi*. (Dr. Sharp in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, *May*, 1877).

491. **T. rugipennis**, *n.s.* *Piceous*, moderately shining, very sparingly pubescent. The *head* and *prothorax* are distinctly punctured, the hind angles of the latter slightly divergent. The *elytra* are rather depressed, each elytron bears nine striæ, the three outer very coarsely punctured, the others almost impunctate; the interstices are broad, slightly elevated, the two sutural punctate, all the others distinctly rugose, and the sculpture becomes confused and less distinct towards the apex; they bear a few scattered short yellowish hairs, which are more apparent near the sides and apex. The *antennæ* are finely pubescent, the basal joint punctate, second and third of nearly equal length, third obconical, four to ten almost acute internally at the extremity, the small terminal false joint distinct. The *prosternum* is distantly and rather deeply punctured, the meso- and metasterna more densely and finely, the abdomen punctulated and sparsely pubescent.

I cut one specimen out of a log at Woodside (Waitemata); the species is near the typical one in form.

Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

492. **T. obscurus**, *Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, *May*, 1877. *T. niger*, sat nitidus, breviter et æqualiter fusco pubescens; *prothorace* crebre punctato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, interstitiis æqualibus, crebrius punctatis, apice subrotundatis; *antennis* articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, hoc quam illo paulo breviore, articulis 4–10 angulo apicali interno leviter producto; *interstitio* meso-coxali lato.

Long., 19–21 mm.

This species is rather closely allied to *T. wakefieldi*, but is smaller and less elongate in form; this in conjunction with the rather broad intercoxal space, the very abbreviated third joint of the antennæ, and the evenly distributed pubescence, will readily distinguish it from the other allied forms; the false joint at the apex of the antennæ is rather elongate, and very distinctly marked off.

Found by Mr. Wakefield near Christchurch (three specimens), and

at Akaroa, 19th December, 1874 (one specimen). It is possible that this species may prove to be the male of *T. wakefieldi*.

493. **T. feredayi,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *T. angustulus*, niger, minus nitidus, fusco pubescens; *prothorace* crebre fortiter punctato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, interstitiis æqualibus et fere æqualiter pubescentibus, parcius punctatis, apice subrotundatis; *antennis* articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, articulis 4–10 angulo apicali interno longius producto; *interstitio* meso-coxali sat lato, sutura profunda.

Long., 18 mm.

This species will be pretty certainly distinguished by the above characters. The pubescence of the upper surface is rather longer and more scanty on the thorax than it is on the elytra; and when the second, fourth, and sixth interstices on the latter are carefully examined, it is seen that near the apex their pubescence and punctation are slightly more scanty than on the adjoining ones.

Also found at Christchurch by Mr. Wakefield, but only two individuals. At Mr. Wakefield's request I have named this species in honour of Mr. R. W. Fereday, of Christchurch, by whom several of the *Elateridæ* communicated to me by Mr. Wakefield were captured.

494. **T. (Elater) lævithorax,** *White*. *E. niger*, nitidus, parce pubescens; *prothorace* parce fortiter punctato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, striis ad apicem obsoletis, interstitiis parce punctatis, inæqualiter pubescentibus; *interstitio* meso-coxali prominulo, sutura obliterata.

Long., 15–19 mm.

Mas. Antennis elongatis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, 4–10 apicibus internis longe productis.

Fem. Antennis sat brevibus, articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, 4–10 apicibus internis acutis sed vix productis.

The prominent intercoxal space and the complete amalgamation of the middle meso- and metasternal processes readily distinguish this species from its allies; the structure of the apex of the elytra, which are not acuminate, will at a glance prevent its being mistaken for *Elater acutipennis* and its allies.

Found at Wellington by Messrs. Fereday and Wakefield in February, 1868, and February, 1875, and sent by Mr. Edwards under the number 1338, but without special locality.

Obs.—*Elater punctithorax*, White, is to be sunk as a synonym of this species, according to my notes made when examining the types in the British Museum.

Note.—I have two males and a female, one of the former I found at Auckland in 1872, the other pair at Whangarei Heads.

495. **T. perblandus,** *n.s.* In this species the *forehead* is not quite straight in front, but with this exception its characters are quite orthodox. The head is rather densely punctured in front, more remotely behind, and is clothed with rather long yellow hairs. The

thorax is somewhat remotely punctured, except two large ovate spots in front of the middle, and it is clothed with yellow hairs, the smooth spaces, however, being quite nude and conspicuous. The *elytra* are striated, there being nine on each elytron, the sutural is very finely, those nearest the margin coarsely, punctured; the interstices are scarcely convex, are finely punctured, and bear short yellow hairs, which are more closely placed on the sides and the first, third, and fifth interstices. The lower part of the *body* is distinctly and finely punctured and some, what densely clothed with pallid hairs. The *colour* is piceous, shining, the side margins and apices of elytra and the legs are reddish. The *antennæ* and legs are finely pubescent; the second and third joints of the former small, four to ten inwardly acute at the apex, and the false terminal joint is not very obvious.

Length, 11 lines.

I found one example at Tairua.

496. T. foveolatus, *n.s.* *Pitchy-black*, shining, tomentose. The *antennæ* have a short quadrate second joint; the third half as long again as the second; joints four to ten with the anterior angle inwardly prolonged and acute, the terminal appendage one-third the length of the eleventh joint. *Head* coarsely and rugosely punctate, longitudinally depressed in front and clothed with rather long yellow hairs. *Thorax* rather long, narrowed anteriorly, hind angles scarcely divergent; the surface is remotely punctate, the anterior and lateral portions more coarsely than the discoidal; there is an indistinctly impressed abbreviated dorsal line, and two rounded foveæ near the base, but quite distinct from the usual basal depressions; it is clothed with yellow hairs, which however are chiefly confined to the sides and base. The *elytra* are somewhat narrowed posteriorly, they are striated; the striæ nearest the suture are simple, the outer coarsely punctured, particularly the marginal ones; the interstices are distinctly punctured, the sutural and alternate ones are rather densely covered with yellowish hairs, the others being but sparingly tomentose. The *prosternum* is distantly but distinctly, the metasternum and abdomen finely and more closely, punctured, and pubescent. Structural characters normal.

Length, 9½–13 lines.

I found one at Tairua, and two others at Parua (Whangarei Harbour); in one example the thoracic line is obsolete.

Metablax.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Forehead curved in front, very distinctly separated from the clypeus, which is slightly unfolded, but still sub-perpendicular; *antennal spaces* more or less extended inwards, but their boundaries ill-defined, the labrum only attached at the sides to the clypeus, so that in the middle there appears to be a kind of space or gap over the labrum; the limits between the forehead and clypeus, in the middle, ill-defined. Joints two and three of *antennæ* not much developed; joints four to ten not

serrate; appendicular extremity of eleventh joint short and but little marked. *Prosternal* sutures duplicate. Mesosternal cavity and its suture with the metasternum variable. Coxal plate of hind *coxæ* short, and gradually and slightly longer towards the trochanter, so that there is no limit between the trochanteral and femoral portions. *Tarsi* with the fourth joint short but quite distinct, the apices of the first to fourth joints beneath more or less membraneous and prolonged. *Elytra* acuminate. Species of large or moderate size.

This group in New Zealand is abruptly marked off from *Thoramus* by the form of the head, tarsi, and coxæ, and by the acuminate elytra; its affinities are undoubtedly with the South American *Semiotus*; and one of the species, *Metablax brouni*, must be considered specially allied to that genus. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the elevation and horizontality of the mesosternal cavity, which forms one of the most pronounced features of *Semiotus*, is in the New Zealand species *M. approximans* the subject of sexual disparity: while the disappearance of the suture behind this cavity is subject to difference in closely allied species; and yet Candèze considered this latter character of such importance that he used it as the essential character of his sub-tribe *Chalcolepidiides*.

497. **M. brouni**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *M. colore* variabilis, elongatus, nitidus, inæqualiter albido pubescens; *prothorace* angulis posterioribus divergentibus, intra latera depresso, dense punctato, et evidenter sparsim pubescente, medio nitido fere impunctato; *elytris* apice acutis, obsolete striatis, interstitiis alternis magis pubescentibus, tertio ad basin leviter prominulo; *sutura* intercoxali omnino carens; *tarsis* articulis 2–4 subtus apicibus membranaceis sed vix prolongatis.

Long., 23–25 mm.

The acuminate elytra and the entire absence of any suture between the middle coxæ at the junction of the meso- and metasternal processes, taken together, readily distinguish this species from all the others yet known from New Zealand. The pubescence is very easily removed, and specimens are sometimes nearly completely denuded. The colour varies greatly, from nearly black to nearly red.

This species is apparently confined to the North Island; and the only exact locality I can mention is Tairua, whence two specimens have been sent me by Captain Broun.

498. **M. acutipennis**, *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *M. colore* variabilis, elongatus, sat nitidus, evidenter et inæqualiter albido pubescens; *prothorace* angulis posterioribus divergentibus, intra latera depresso, dense punctato et evidenter pubescente, medio sublævi, crebre subtiliter punctato; *elytris* apice acutis, leviter sulcatis, sulcis pubescentibus, interstitio tertio ad basin prominulo; *sutura* intercoxali distincta; *tarsis* articulis secundo et tertio subtus apicibus breviter membranaceo-lobatis.

Long., 18–23 mm.

This species greatly resembes *Metablax brouni*, but is very readily distinguished by the junction between the meso- and metasternum being still represented by a distinct suture; the alternate interstices are in this species very distinctly depressed and densely pubescent; and in fresh specimens these pubescent furrows offer a striking contrast to the shining and impunctate interstices between. The pubescence, however, is very readily removed. The colour in this species is also very variable. The sexual distinctions are apparently slight.

The species is widely distributed in New Zealand, but apparently rare. Tairua (Broun); Riccarton; Akaroa, January, 1873 (Wakefield); Rockwood (Powell).

499. **M. approximans**, *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *M. niger* vel nigro-piceus. angustulus, sat nitidus, sparsim brevissime albido pubescens; *prothorace* angulis posterioribus divergentibus, ad latera crebre subtiliter punctato et magis evidenter pubescente; *elytris* apice acutis, evidenter striatis, striis (præsertim externis) latis, crebre irregulariter punctatis; *sutura* inter-coxali bene distincta.

Long., 13–15 mm.

Mas. Thorace paulo angustiore, mesosterni foveæ lateribus minus elevatis, angustis.

Fem. Mesosterni foveæ lateribus crassis, fortiter elevatis, fere horizontalibus.

This species is a very distinct one, not likely to be confounded with any other. The sexual disparity in the structure of the mesothoracic cavity is highly interesting, and is such as in other cases is considered characteristic of distinct genera; in the female the tarsi also are stouter than in the male and their lobes more distinct, the antennæ also are less elongate.

A pair of this species has been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

500. **M. cinctiger**, *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *M. ferrugineus*, prothorace elytrisque versus latera vitta lata testacea; parce brevissimeque pubescens; *elytris* ad apicem acutis, evidenter æqualiterque striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis sparsim punctatis; subtus crebre punctatus, mesosterni foveæ lateribus haud elevatis, obliquis, nullo modo horizontalibus.

Mas. Angustulus, thorace elytris angustiore, angulis posterioribus divergentibus, medio nitido.

Long., 10–13 mm.; lat., fere $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Fem. Latior, thorace elytris latiore, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus, medio fortiter punctato.

Long., 13–$14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., fere 3 mm.

The sexual discrepancies are here again very remarkable; the greatly developed thorax of the female gives it the aspect of a minute *Chalcolepidius*.

Sent from Auckland and Tairua by Messrs. Lawson and Broun, but rare; the female especially rare. The species is probably confined to the North Island.

Amphiplatys.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Forehead broadly rounded in front, and limited by a very well-marked though not much raised carina, which is quite even throughout, not being at all more raised at the sides or depressed in the middle; clypeus inflexed-perpendicular, much overhung by the edge of the forehead; antennæ widely separated, without antennal spaces; last joint of maxillary palpi securiform. Prosternal sutures deeply duplicate; chin-piece well developed, prosternal process nearly straight; mesosternal cavity oblique-perpendicular, its sides not raised; side-wings of metasternum very short. Tarsi rather short, but basal joint of the posterior ones as long as the three following together; third and fourth joints very short, but furnished beneath with rather long membranes; claws very small. Coxal plate consisting of a rather large trochanteral portion, but with the femoral portion entirely wanting, so that the trochanteral portion covers the trochanter, but the femur is entirely exposed.

The genus is allied to *Cryptohypnus*.

501. **A. lawsoni**, *Janson. Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *A. brevis*, latiusculus, brunnescens vel fuscescens, prothorace sæpe nigricante, tenuiter pubescens, indistincte punctatus, sat nitidus; antennis pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* parcius punctato, angulis posterioribus elongatis sed vix divergentibus; *elytris* brevibus, fere estriatis, obsolete punctatis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species may readily be distinguished from the other known small New Zealand *Elateridæ* by its short broad form and the peculiar structure of its antennæ; these are rather short and stout, and a good deal thicker towards the apex, and are bilaterally symmetrical; that is to say, a line drawn along the middle of the antennæ would pass through the articulations from joints four to eleven.

I first received this species from Mr. Lawson, who appears to have found a few specimens near Auckland; lately Captain Broun sent it with the information, "Only found amongst decaying vegetable refuse in the domain at Auckland."

Note.—I found other specimens subsequently and under precisely similar conditions at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

Betarmon.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Antennæ slender, subfiliform, second and third joints moderately or well developed. *Forehead* rounded in front, and limited by a raised carina, which is distinct throughout its whole width; *clypeus* inflexed-perpendicular, short and overhung by the forehead, antennal spaces not marked. *Prosternal sutures* simple; *prosternal process* horizontal. *Mesosternal cavity* oblique, perpendicular, its sides not in the least

raised. *Metasternum* elongate. *Tarsi* slender, with their joints simple; fourth joint small, but not minute. In *Betarmon gracilipes* the coxal plates are short throughout their whole breadth, the trochanteral portion being not twice as long as the very short femoral portion; in the other three species the trochanteral portion is broader, and the femoral nearly completely absent. I think there is no doubt about the affinity of these species, their nearest recorded ally being apparently the European *Betarmon*, from which they differ only in some details of structure.

502. **B. gracilipes**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *B. niger*, angustulus, pedibus tenuibus fusco-testaceis; *oculis* fortiter prominulis; *prothorace* elongato, *elytris* angustiore, subtiliter sat crebre punctato, subtiliter pubescente; elytris fere opacis, leviter striatis, sed striis perspicue punctatis, brevissime pubescentibus; *antennis* articulo tertio quam secundus fere minore.

Long., 4–4½ mm.

The black colour, slender legs and peculiar form of the thorax are quite sufficient characters to distinguish this little species.

This insect was sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson; and I have recently received it from Captain Broun, who found it at Tairua.

503. **B. frontalis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *B. colore* variabilis, rufescens, plus minusve infuscatus, elytris indistincte fusco-vittatis, abdomine nigricante, antennis fuscis, basi testacea; angustulus, minus nitidus, evidenter pubescens; *thorace*, crebre minus subtiliter punctato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, acutis, bene divergentibus; *elytris* sat profunde striatis; *antennis* articulis secundo et tertio vix abbreviatis.

Long., 4½ mm.

This little species has much the appearance of a small *Betarmon picipes*, the sculpture, pubescence, general form and colour being all somewhat similar.

Found at Tairua by Captain Broun.

504. **B. lætus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *B. lætc* rufo-testaceus, elytris testaceis, plus minusve fusco-vittatis, antennis extrorsum fuscis; sat angustus, subnitidus, evidenter pubescens; *thorace* crebre punctato; *elytris* sat profunde striatis; antennis articulis secundo et tertio haud abbreviatis; *corpore* subtus rufo-testaceo, concolori.

Long., 5 mm.

This is very similar to *Betarmon frontalis*, and may perhaps be only an extreme form of it, for that species is evidently very variable; but the bright colour of the two individuals before me seems to distinguish it pretty distinctly.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

505. **B. obscurus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *B. fusco-testaceus*, antennis fuscis, basi testacea, pedibus pallidis, abdomine nigricante; opacus, evidenter pubescens; *prothorace* dense sub-

tiliter punctato denseque pubescente; *elytris* profunde striatis; *antennis* articulis secundo et tertio vix abbreviatis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species varies somewhat in colour; the thorax is generally darker than the elytra, the breast is reddish, and the ventral segments nearly black except at the base and extremity; though very similar to *Betarmon frontalis*, it may always be distinguished by its finely, densely, and evenly punctured thorax.

"On various shrubs at Tairua; active: not uncommon" (Captain Broun).

Panspœus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The two specimens of the minute insect described below are in bad condition, and I cannot ascertain thoroughly all their characters; but they show one peculiarity which in itself is sufficient to mark them off as a distinct genus, viz., that along the under-side of the *thorax*, close to and parallel with its border, is a longitudinal furrow, such as is seen in many *Eucnemides;* besides this I can say that the *forehead* is rounded in front and limited by a raised line, the *clypeus* is extremely reduced and concealed, the femoral portion of the coxal plate pretty well developed, the trochanteral portion short and only a little longer than the femoral portion. The *tarsi* are small, simple, and slender. The relationship appears to be with *Betarmon*.

506. **P. guttatus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *P. minutus*, angustulus, nigricans, prothoracis angulis posterioribus maculisque quatuor in elytris, antennis pedibusque testaceis, antennis extrorsum fuscis; *prothorace* minus elongato, obsolete punctato, nitido sed evidenter pubescente: *elytris* striatis, striis internis sat profundis, externis obsoletis; macula testacea humerali elongata, altera ante-apicali magna.

Long., 2 mm.

This very minute insect is one of the smallest of the *Elateridæ*, it being rather longer and narrower than the European *Cryptohypnus minutissimus*.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, who says that it is evidently very rare, and that he has only found three individuals.

507. **P. tenebrosus**, *n.s.* This species is of the same length as but narrower than the preceding one, and the antennæ are considerably longer; the body is of a shining pitchy-brown colour, the legs, two basal joints of the antennæ, and thoracic hind angles, are of an infuscate testaceous colour.

The *antennæ* are as long as the elytra, with a rather small second joint, which is of a quadrate form; the third and fourth joints are filiform, the former the longer; joints 5–10 are sub-serrate; the terminal elongate-ovate. *Head* finely punctate. The *thorax* is narrowed

and rounded anteriorly, the hind angles are acute and directed almost posteriorly; its surface is finely punctured and clothed with pallid hairs. The *elytra* are rather elongate, and considerably attenuated behind; each bears four, more or less distinct, discoidal striæ, the external space is irregularly sculptured, and there is an obvious humeral costa; they are clothed with pallid hairs.

Length, 1 line; antennæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from a single specimen which I found at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Aglophus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The *forehead* is much curved in front so as to be somewhat produced in the middle, it is sharply defined by a scarcely elevated line which overhangs the clypeus, so that there is an abrupt step between the front and the labrum; the *antennal spaces* are very obscure; the *antennæ* are slender, with second and third joints only moderately developed. The *prosternal sutures* are not distinctly duplicate, and are not open in front, but show there a peculiar sinuation. The *prosternal process* is short, and is abruptly and greatly bent upwards immediately behind the coxæ. The middle *coxæ* are only narrowly separated; the *mesosternal cavity* shows no distinct lateral edge, and is quite depressed; its opening behind is narrow and ill-defined, and does not reach the intercoxal suture; the posterior portion however is prolonged backwards as a broad shallow depression on the hind part of the mesosternal process. The femoral portion of the *coxal plate* is excessively short—in fact, linear; the trochanteral portion is moderately large. The *tarsi* are moderately short, and all the joints are simple; the fourth is small but not minute.

The only exponent of the genus presents a combination of structural characters such as require its isolation from the other New Zealand allies. I think the genus should be placed near *Betarmon*, from which it differs strikingly by the prosternal process and mesosternal cavity.

508. A. modestus, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *A. angustulus*, sat nitidus, evidenter pubescens, fulvo-castaneus, pedibus testaceis; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, articulis secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto fere æquali; *prothorace* brevi, parcius punctato, angulis posterioribus haud divergentibus, subuncatis; *elytris* regulariter striatis, striis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis obsolete punctatis.

Long., 6–7 mm.

The male is more slender than the female. The species has much the appearance of our European *Adrasti* and *Dolopii*.

I have seen but few specimens of this species; they have been sent me by Captain Broun from Tairua, with the information that it is an autumnal species and inactive.

Lomemus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The exponents of this genus show characters to a considerable extent similar to those of *Aglophus modestus;* the *head* is almost similarly formed : the *antennæ*, however, are always more or less serrate ; the thorax is more elongate, the *prosternal sutures* are narrowly open in their anterior part and are not sinuate in front ; the *prosternal process* is short, and is bent up in *Lomemus pilicornis*, but is longer and nearly straight in *L. obscuripes;* the intercoxal space is narrow, and the mesosternal cavity is narrow, ill-limited behind, its posterior extremity very far from the intercoxal suture ; the space separating these two parts is longitudinally grooved. The femoral portion of the *coxal plate* is short, the trochanteral portion moderately long ; the fourth joint of the *tarsus* is minute, the third simple or obscurely emarginate at the extremity. Species of small size.

I have had so few examples of these small species at my disposal that I cannot deal in a full and satisfactory manner with their structural details ; and it is probable that a thorough examination would show that I have left together in one group species which may ultimately form several distinct groups ; they may, however, be distinguished from the species of *Aglophus* by the different prosternal sutures, by the less diminished femoral portion of the hind coxal plate, and the less developed third and fourth joints of the tarsi.

509. **L. pilicornis**, *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, minus nitidus, evidenter pubescens, niger, prothoracis angulis posterioribus pedibusque testaceis ; tibiis versus apicem fuscis ; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, sed intus serratis, longius pilosellis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, quam quartus conjunctim multo brevioribus ; *prothorace* antrorsum angustato, crebre fortiter punctato, sat elongato, angulis posterioribus subuncatis ; *elytris* striatis, striis punctatis, apice summo obsoletis, interstitiis punctatis.

Long., 5 mm.

The pilose antennæ, the black colour, with yellow legs and hind angles of the thorax, very readily distinguish this species.

Three specimens have been cut out of a tree-stump at Tairua by Captain Broun ; two of them he sent me.

510. **L. pictus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, evidenter pubescens, sat nitidus ; *antennis* tenuibus, fuscis, basi testacea, articulis secundo et tertio sat brevibus, conjunctim quarto æqualibus ; *capite* nigro, fortiter profundeque punctato ; *thorace* sat elongato, antrorsum leviter angustato, fortiter punctato, rufo, macula magna discoidali nigricante ; *elytris* testaceis, sutura margineque externo nigris, striatis, striis punctatis ; *corpore* subtus fusco-rufescente, prothoracis lateribus testaceis ; *pedibus* pallide testaceis.

Long., 5 mm.

Allied pretty closely to *L. pilicornis*, but readily distinguished by the less pilose antennæ and the colour, and presenting some slight structural differences; the antennæ are differently formed; but I have not sufficient specimens to enable me to decide whether this is more than a sexual character.

I have received two very damaged specimens from Captain Broun, but without any information as to habits.

511. **L. suffusus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, fere parallelus, sat nitidus, evidenter sed breviter pubescens, niger, antennis fuscis, pedibus fusco-testaceis; elytris sordide testaceis, sutura margineque externo vage nigricantibus; *antennis* intus subserratis, articulis secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto vix æqualibus; *capite* fortiter punctato; *prothorace* elongato, minus fortiter et crebre punctato, nitido, angulis posterioribus nullo modo divergentibus, angustius testaceis; *elytris* evidenter striatis, striis punctatis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species, though closely allied to *L. pilicornis* and *L. pictus*, can be readily distinguished by the considerably less developed punctation of the thorax; this part also is longer in proportion.

Captain Broun has sent a single specimen from Tairua.

512. **L. flavipes**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, sub-parallelus, sat nitidus, niger, evidenter fusco-pubescens, pedibus testaceis; *antennis* tenuibus, fere filiformibus, articulis secundo et tertio minus abbreviatis, conjunctim quarto æqualibus; *prothorace* elongato, crebre subtiliter punctato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, striis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis crebrius rugulosis.

Long., 7 mm.

This species may be readily distinguished from *L. obscuripes* by its considerably more elongate form and its more finely punctured thorax and paler pubescence; it has extremely the appearance of our small European *Limonii*, *parvulus* and *minutus*.

I have seen but a single individual, which was sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

Note.—I found a specimen at Whangarei Heads; the elytra are not at all narrowed towards the apex, and are slightly dilated behind the middle.

513. **L. similis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, sat nitidus, evidenter pubescens, niger, pedibus fusco-rufis; *antennis* elongatis, crassiusculis, intus serratis, articulis secundo et tertio perbrevibus quam quartus conjunctim duplo brevioribus; *prothorace* elongato, crebre sat fortiter punctato; *elytris* evidenter striatis, striis ad apicem distinctis, interstitiis crebre rugulosis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species may be readily distinguished from the following as well as from the preceding species by the fact that the forehead is slightly more prolonged in the middle, so that its front margin, instead of

forming an even curve, is slightly sinuate on each side; in colour and appearance it is extremely similar to *L. obscuripes*, but is only half the size.

I have received a single individual of this species from Tairua, whence it was sent me in sawdust by Capt. Broun.

514. **L. obscuripes**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, sat nitidus, evidenter pubescens, niger, pedibus fuscis; *antennis* elongatis, crassiusculis, intus serratis, articulis secundo et tertio perbrevibus, quarto conjunctim fere duplo brevioribus; *thorace* crebre fortiter punctato, antrorsum leviter angustato; *elytris* minus elongatis, evidenter striatis, striis ad apicem distinctis, interstitiis crebrius rugulosis.

Long., fere 6 mm.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

515. **L. elegans**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, sat elongatus, evidenter pubescens, sat nitidus, læte fulvo-testaceus; antennis, capite, scutello, prosterno medio pectoreque nigris; *antennis* (basi fuscis) elongatis, intus serratis, articulis secundo et tertio perbrevibus, quarto conjunctim duplo brevioribus; *prothorace* antrorsum angustato, crebre fortiter, minus profunde punctato; *elytris* evidenter striatis, striis ad apicem indistinctis.

Long., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Of this pretty species a single individual was sent me some time ago in spirits, from Tairua, by Captain Broun.

Note.—The alcohol, most likely, had discoloured the specimen transmitted to Dr. Sharp; I now have two examples in my collection, one of each sex, and in both the general ground colour is *rufo-testaceous*; the male has much stouter antennæ than the female, and the joints four to ten are inwardly produced and acute.

516. **L. collaris**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. angustulus*, sat elongatus, evidenter pubescens, sat nitidus, niger, prothoracis angulis posterioribus elytrisque fulvo-testaceis, pedibus testaceis; *antennis* elongatis, intus serratis, articulis secundo et tertio perbrevibus, quarto conjunctim duplo brevioribus; *thorace* antrorsum angustato, crebre sat fortiter punctato; *elytris* striatis, apice extrorsum fuscescentibus.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Two individuals of this species have been found by Mr. Wakefield at Christchurch.

Mecastrus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The three species described below show a considerable relationship with the species to which I have given the generic name *Lomemus*, but are larger in size and appear to connect the *Betarmon* allies with the

Elatérites of Candèze; the *prosternal sutures* are obscurely or not duplicate and are scarcely open in front; the *mesosternal cavity* is broader than in *Lomemus;* and though the posterior part of the cavity is acuminate and ill-defined, and does not reach nearly to the suture, yet its plane of direction is less horizontal. The femoral portion of the hind *coxal plate* is more developed, so that there is a quite gradual passage from it to the longer trochanteral portion.

517. **M. convexus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *M. niger,* nitidus, evidenter pubescens, convexus; *prothorace* parcius minus fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus leviter divergentibus; *elytris* stria suturali integra, in dimidio basali seriebus punctorum, interstitiis subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 9–9½ mm.

Mas. Antennis nigris, crassiusculis, intus fortiter serratis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis; abdominis apice vix rufescente.

Fem. Antennis fusco-rufis, tenuioribus, intus leviter serratis, articulis secundo et tertio minus abbreviatis, conjunctim quarto paulo brevioribus; abdominis apice rufescente.

This species may be readily distinguished from the preceding ones by its more convex form, and by the apical half of the elytra being quite free from striæ.

Discovered at Auckland by Mr. Lawson. Recently an individual has been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun, with the information that the species occurs on *Leptospermum*, and is extremely active and difficult to capture.

518. **M. vicinus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *M. niger,* nitidus, evidenter pubescens, convexus; *prothorace* parce subtiliter punctato, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus; *elytris* stria suturali integra, in dimidio basali seriebus punctorum, interstitiis subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 6½ mm.

The only individual I have seen is a male; it is excessively similar to *Mecastrus convexus*, but is a good deal smaller, and has the middle coxæ separated by a considerably narrower interval.

Westland.

519. **M. discedens,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *M. niger,* sat nitidus, evidenter pubescens, sub-depressus; *prothorace* crebre fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus leviter divergentibus; *elytris* leviter striatis, striis ad apicem vix distinctis, interstitiis crebre subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 7–9 mm.

Var. Elytris versus humeros plaga testacea.

Mas. Antennis crassiusculis, articulis secundo et tertio brevissimis, articulis 4–10 intus fortiter-serratis.

Fem. Antennis tenuioribus, articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, 4–10 intus subserratis.

I think I am right in considering the above forms the sexes of one and the same species; but I am not quite sure about it.

Akaroa, 19th Dec., 1874; Westland, West Coast (Wakefield).

Monocrepidius.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The following structural characters will enable the New Zealand entomologists to readily identify this form:—*Antennæ* slender, filiform. *Forehead* wide in front and only slightly curved, without raised margin, but overhanging the very short clypeus; antennal spaces wanting; the *cavities* widely distant. *Prosternal process* long, slender, and straight. *Mesosternal cavity* elongate and narrow, quite parallel-sided, extending back to quite the intercoxal suture, its side margins very thin and scarcely raised. Femoral portion of hind *coxal* plate well developed, but much shorter than the rather long trochanteral portion. *Tarsi* with third joint well developed; fourth joint underneath large, membraneous, above grooved almost to its base for the insertion of the fifth joint.

520. **M. exsul,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *M. fuscus*, tomentosus, opacus; *antennis* pedibusque flavis, his sat elongatis, filiformibus, articulo tertio quam secundus paulo longiore, his conjunctim quarto æqualibus; *prothorace* dense punctato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, acutis, sat divergentibus; *elytris* fortiter striatis, densius pubescentibus.

Long., 11–13 mm.

This species is allied to the Australian *Monocrepidius rectangulus*, but is smaller and more delicately sculptured. As it has only been found at the port of Wellington, it is possible it may have been introduced into New Zealand; I do not think, however, that it is a described species.

Wellington, February, 1875 (Mr. Wakefield).

Note.—I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, of the Colonial Museum, for two specimens.

521. **M. subrufus,** *n.s.* This species may be recognized by its more convex prothorax. Colour reddish, body quite nude. The *head* is pitchy-red, and closely punctured. The *prothorax* is very closely and finely punctured, with an elongate dorsal depression behind, which is almost divided by an indistinctly-elevated line, its disc is rather convex, and the hind angles less acutely produced than in *M. exsul*. The *elytra* bear distinct, rather finely punctured striæ; the interstices are almost flat and finely rugose. The *under-side* is punctulate and rugulose. *Antennæ* reddish, legs testaceous. The apex of each elytron is obliquely truncated.

Length, 6 lines.

I have one very much mutilated example, which was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman near the Wairoa (South).

Cryptohypnus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Forehead curved in front, the clypeus in the middle nearly or entirely wanting, so that, though the forehead presents a sharply defined edge in front, the labrum is placed immediately beneath it; *antennal spaces* distinct, but much concealed by the horizontal edge of the forehead, and widely distant from one another in the middle; *antennæ* filiform. *Prosternal process* rather long and straight. *Mesosternal cavity* rather broad, formed by broad but not in the least raised edges, reaching back to the intercoxal suture. Trochanteral portion of coxal plate well developed, but the femoral portion nearly completely absent. *Tarsi* moderately long, with all the five joints well developed and simple.

The above structural characters will enable the New Zealand species to be identified.

522. **C. powelli**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. sub-depressus*, tenuissime pubescens, niger, antennis fusco-testaceis; pedibus testaceis; *antennis* tenuibus, sat elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, secundo longiore quarto fere æquali; *prothorace* lateribus rotundatis, basin versus angustato, angulis posterioribus minutis acutis, crebre subtiliter punctato, medio canaliculato; *elytris* distincte striatis, interstitiis nullo modo elevatis, obsolete rugulosis.

Long., 7–9 mm.

The female is rather larger than the male, and has the hind angles of the thorax, though acute, not at all prolonged.

Craigieburn: found by Mr. Powell.

523. **C. humilis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. sub-depressus*, tenuissime pubescens, niger, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *prothorace* lateribus rotundatis, ante basin constricto, angulis posterioribus gracilibus peracutis, sat elongatis, fortiter divergentibus, crebre subtiliter punctato, medio canaliculato; *elytris* sat profunde striatis.

Long., 7–9 mm.

Though extremely similar to the preceding species, this may be readily distinguished by the more prolonged hind angles of the thorax. The differences between the sexes seem to be very slight: the female is rather larger, and has the thorax a little more dilated at the sides.

Wellington, February, 1875 (Wakefield).

524. **C. frontalis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. sub-depressus*, tenuiter pubescens, niger, nitidus, antennis fuscis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus obscurioribus; *fronte* antice in medio abrupte depressa; *thorace* elongato, ante basin leviter constricto, angulis posterioribus sat elongatis, crassioribus, vix divergentibus, subtiliter sat crebre punctato medio indiscrete canaliculato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, striis punctatis, interstitiis parce subtiliter punctatis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I have seen but a single specimen from Lake Guyon, kindly given me by Mr. Pascoe.

525. **C. longicornis,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. elongatus*, angustulus, fuscus, evidenter pubescens, antennis fusco-testaceis, basi cum pedibus testaceis; *prothorace* elongato, ante basin leviter constricto, angulis posterioribus elongatis, crassioribus, vix divergentibus, dense subtiliter punctato, medio ante basin canaliculato; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, interstitiis crebre subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 8 mm.

I have seen but a single mutilated individual, which was sent me by Mr. Henry Edwards under number 1330.

526. **C. thoracicus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. latior*, minus depressus, niger, tenuiter pubescens, tibiis tarsisque testaceis; *thorace* latiusculo, latitudine haud minore quam longitudo, lateribus ante basin sat constrictis, angulis posterioribus tenuibus, sat divergentibus, crebre evidenter punctato, sat distincte canaliculato; *elytris* sat profunde striatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis.

Long., $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A single individual has been sent me by Mr. Wakefield; it was found at Kelly's Creek by Mrs. Foster.

Chrosis.

Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May. 1877.

The species described below exhibit the following characters:—

Clypeus short, quite unfolded and extended, so that the forehead is not limited at all from the clypeus in the middle, and the large labrum is almost on the same level as the forehead; *antennal spaces* very indistinct and very widely separated from one another. *Antennæ* with the second and third joints elongate. *Prosternal process* broad and stout, not curved upwards behind the coxæ. *Mesosternal cavity* with strongly elevated borders; these attain the intercoxal suture, and their hinder portions are quite horizontal. *Coxal plate* with trochanteral portion a good deal longer than the femoral portion, the long portion occupying about half the whole width, and thence gradually narrowed till it meets the episternum. *Tarsi* with all the joints simple and well developed, the fourth, however, a good deal shorter than the third.

527. **C. polita,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. elongata*, angusta, nitida, nigra, parcissime pubescens, pedibus piceis; *thorace* pernitido, elongato, quam latiore multo longiore, parce punctato; *elytris* profunde striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis fere lævis, apicibus haud prolongatis, subrotundatis; *prosterni* lateribus dense punctatis; lamina coxali angusta, margine interne nullo modo sinuato; *tarsis* elongatis, gracilibus, subtus haud dense pubescentibus.

Long., $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The very narrow parallel form, the very highly polished prothorax, excessively scanty pubescence, and the almost impunctate interstices of the elytra, very readily distinguish this species from its allies, even without any examination of structural details.

Tairua, but very rare; one individual found by Captain Broun under a log near Pipi Creek, and three others under bark in the same locality.

Obs.—The two specimens sent me by Captain Broun are, I am pretty sure, the two sexes, though they are extremely similar to one another; they both show the peculiarity of a well-marked notch or emargination at the apex of the last ventral segment.

528. **C. reversa**, *Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. sat elongata*, minus parallela, nigra vel picea; *thorace* quam latiore paulo longiore, disco obsolete punctato; *elytris* latius striatis, striis externis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis sub-convexis, crebre punctatis, apicem versus evidenter attenuatis, apicibus ipsis angustis, haud vel vix prolongatis, angulis internis haud vel vix spinosis; *prosterni* lateribus nitidis impunctatis; *abdomine* parce punctato; lamina coxali interne evidenter latiore, sed margine posteriore supra trochanterem tantum obsoletissime emarginato.

Long., 16–17 mm.

The polished impunctate sides of the prosternum readily distinguish this species.

Described from a single specimen sent by Mr. H. Edwards, under Number 1337; one of two individuals sent by the same gentleman under Number 1340 I believe to be the female of the species, though it is very much broader and has the thorax considerably larger and broader. A second individual, which I believe to be a variety of this same sex, is in Mr. Wakefield's collection from the Otira Pass.

529. **C. barbata**, *Candèze. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. nigricans*, colore variabilis, sæpe rufescens, minus parallela, breviter fusco-pubescens; *thorace* latitudine longitudinem æquante, crebre punctato; *elytris* leviter striatis, striis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis, apicem versus evidenter attenuatis, apicibus haud prolongatis, vel simplicibus vel obsolete spinosis; *prosterni* lateribus crebre punctatis; lamina coxali interne evidenter latiore, margine posteriore supra trochanterem tantum obsolete emarginato; antennis pedibusque minus elongatis.

Long., 13–19 mm.

This is an exceedingly variable species. It is closely allied in structure to our European *Elater impressus*; and the small specimens are somewhat similar to it in appearance, but have the elytra much more attenuate posteriorly.

Very widely distributed; I have seen specimens from Otago and Auckland, and various intermediate localities.

Obs.—M. Candèze described this species as being found in New Holland; but Mr. Janson believes all the specimens are from New Zealand; so that it is very doubtful whether the species exists in Australia.

530. **C. elongata,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *C. fusca,* elongata, minus parallela, evidenter laxe fusco-pubescens; *thorace* paulo longiore quam latiore, crebre punctato; *elytris* leviter striatis striis punctatis, interstitiis crebre subtiliter punctatis, elongatis, apicibus attenuatis et prolongatis, angulo externo magis prominulo, minute spinoso; *prosterni* lateribus crebre punctatis; lamina coxali interne evidenter latiore, margine posteriore supra trochanterem sat evidenter emarginato; antennis tarsisque gracilibus, elongatis.

Long., 16 mm.

This species comes very close to extreme forms of *Chrosis barbata,* but is more elongate in form, and has the tarsi especially more elongate.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and also received from Mr. Edwards, but without number.

Ochosternus.

Candèze.

This genus was formed for the reception of *Thoramus parryi* and White's *Elater zealandicus;* the first-named species belongs to *Thoramus,* and I now retain the latter in this genus, accepting the definitions given by Dr. Sharp in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for May, 1877, p. 25.

Forehead curved in front, but without the least raised carina, in the middle of the front depressed, so that the clypeus is very small; and though it is almost vertical, yet it forms only a very slight step between the forehead and the labrum; *antennal spaces* large, but yet rather broadly separated. *Antennæ* serrate, with short second joint. *Prosternal process* thick, slightly curved upwards. *Mesosternal cavity* with very thick strongly elevated borders, the posterior portions of which are horizontal and quite on a level with the metasternum; the sides of the cavity are not parallel, but quite narrow near the intercoxal suture. Trochanteral portion of coxal plate a little broader than the femoral portion. *Tarsi* with all the joints well developed and simple, the fourth shorter than the third. This form is readily distinguished from the species I have called *Thoramus* by the curved front edge of the forehead and the large antennal spaces.

531. **O. zealandicus,** *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *O. robustus,* niger, fusco-pubescens, sat nitidus; *antennis* minus elongatis, intus leviter serratis, articulo secundo brevissimo, tertio sat elongato haud serrato; *prothorace* crassiusculo, antrorsum convexiusculo, postice latiore, angulis posterioribus subuncatis, fortiter plicatim elevatis, margine laterali anterius a supra occulto, crebre æqualiter punctato; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis crebre subtiliter punctatis, apicibus conjunctim rotundatis.

Long., 16–20 mm.

I have examined a considerable number of examples, and find only slight sexual differences in the structure.

Auckland, Tairua, Wellington. According to Captain Broun's observations the species is of crepuscular or nocturnal habits.

Corymbites.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

NOTE.—The insects under this generic name belong apparently to two distinct groups, the structural characters of which are given separately, but under the one generic name.

The form of the *head* is in the four following species that described under the name *Chrosis*, but these four species—*(C. antipodum, dubius, strangulatus* and *myops)*—differ from those belonging to *Chrosis* by the form of the prosternal process and mesosternal cavity. The former is but little *(C. antipodum* and *C. dubius)* or not at all *(C. strangulatus* and *C. myops)* bent upwards; and the saltatorial mucro is much prolonged. The borders of the *mesosternal cavity* are not elevated; the cavity does not extend to the intercoxal suture; its hind portion is rounded, and the portion of the mesosternum between the opening and the intercoxal suture is somewhat but only slightly depressed. Most of the other characters resemble those belonging to *Chrosis*.

The second group *(C. olivascens* and *C. agriotoides)* cannot be very well arranged with *Chrosis*, because the hinder parts of the sides of the *mesosternal cavity* are less elevated and horizontal, while from the first four species included under the present genus, these two differ by the cavity being less depressed in its posterior part, and approaching closely to the suture; and these two species moreover differ in the fact that the hind coxal lamina is of nearly one length throughout, the trochanteral portion being not at all elongate.

532. **C. antipodum,** *Candèze. Sharp; Ann. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. elongatus*, angustus, fuscus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, densius breviter griseo-pubescens; *antennis* filiformibus, elongatis, articulo secundo sat elongato, sed quam tertius fere duplo breviore; *prothorace* elongato, lateribus parallelis, fere dense punctato; *elytris* angustis, apicibus attenuatis, plus minusve emarginatis et spinosis, subtiliter striatis, interstitiis subtiliter fere dense punctatis; *pedibus* elongatis, tarsis longissimis.

Long., 11–15 mm.

Christchurch; several specimens communicated by Mr. Wakefield.

NOTE.—Of the fourteen species belonging, seemingly, almost exclusively to the South Island, this is the only one of which an example has been sent me.

533. **C. dubius,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *C. elongatus*, sat angustus, nigricans, antennis fusco-testaceis, pedibus testaceis, breviter minus dense griseo-pubescens; *antennis* tenuibus, filiformibus, sat elongatis; *prothorace* elongato, crassiusculo, lateribus subparallelis, crebre punctato; *elytris* leviter striatis, apicibus sat attenuatis, fere integris; *pedibus* gracilibus, tarsis sat elongatis.

Long., 16–17 mm.

Christchurch; found by Mr. Wakefield.

OBS.—In Mr. Janson's collection there is an insect allied to this

species, and labelled as being the type of *C. antipodum* ♀ ; but I do not myself think it likely that the *C. dubius* is the female of *C. antipodum;* and I am almost sure that Candèze's ♀ type represents another distinct species.

534. **C. strangulatus,** *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *C. elongatus*, angustulus, fuscescens, densius pubescens, vix nitidus ; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, filiformibus, thorace multo longioribus, articulo secundo sat elongato, tertio quam iste duplo longiore ; oculis subglobosis : *prothorace* longiore quam latiore, dense fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, divergentibus, carinatis; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, striis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis, apice attenuatis et muticis ; *pedibus* elongatis, tarsis gracilibus.

Long., 17 mm.

Tairua, a single individual sent by Captain Broun ; also a mutilated individual from Auckland ; they are probably both males.

Obs.—I think I am right in considering the type of White's *Elater strangulatus* to be a specimen of the above-described species.

535. **C. myops,** *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *C. elongatus*, angustulus, rufescens, densius pubescens, vix nitidus; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, filiformibus, thorace multo longioribus, articulo secundo sat elongato, tertio quam iste duplo longiore ; *prothorace* longiore quam latiore, fere dense punctato, angulis posterioribus elongatis, vix divergentibus, carinatis ; *elytris* subtiliter striatis, striis externis evidenter punctatis, interstitiis crebre punctatis, apice attenuatis; *pedibus* elongatis, tarsis gracilibus.

Long., 13 mm.

This and the preceding species are similar in appearance to our elongate European species of *Athous*, but have the elytra more elongate and attenuate behind. The present species is smaller and narrower than *C. strangulatus*, and paler in colour, and presents a slight difference in the structure of the mesosternal cavity; in *C. myops* the hinder border of the cavity is distinctly more elevated than the middle portion, whereas this is scarcely at all the case in *C. strangulatus.*

Tairua ; sent by Captain Broun.

536. **C. olivascens,** *White. Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *C. subœnescens*, longius griseo-pubescens, pedibus flavis; *antennis* rufescentibus, tenuibus, minus elongatis, haud serratis, articulis secundo et tertio subæqualibus a sequentibus vix discedentibus ; *prothorace* minus gracili, postice latiore, subtiliter punctato ; *elytris* profundius striatis, striis externis punctatis, interstitiis parce subtilissime punctatis, apicibus minute spinosis.

Long., 9–11 mm.

This species is abundant at Auckland and Tairua, and is found on *Leptospermum* (Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson.)

Obs.—This species has also been called *Chrosis æneola* by Candèze.

537. **C. agriotoides,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *C. rufo-fusculus,* longius griseo-pubescens, *antennis* pedibusque testaceis; illis tenuibus, simplicibus, articulis secundo et tertio elongatis, sequentibus similibus; *prothorace* convexiusculo, margine laterali indistincto, parcius minus subtiliter punctato; *elytris* striatis, sed sculptura pubescentia obtecta, apicibus fere muticis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This is a very variable species, and closely allied to *C. olivascens*, but may be readily distinguished by the different colour, narrower form, more convex prothorax, etc.

Abundant at Auckland and Tairua; found on shrubs (Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson.)

Parinus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Head small, forehead much rounded in front, with short, ill-limited, almost perpendicular clypeus, but without any carina either in the middle or at the sides; antennal spaces small, but yet extending inwards, and separated from one another by only a narrow space.

Antennæ slender, with second and third joints well developed. *Prosternal sutures* bearing a broad and deep depression extending backward for nearly half their length. *Prosternal process* short and stout. Hind part of *mesosternal cavity* with elevated quite horizontal sides, and approaching closely to the intercoxal suture. Coxal lamina short throughout, and without trochanteral lobe. *Tarsi* with the third and fourth joints with membraneous lobes underneath; the lobe of the third joint very obscure, but that of the fourth joint quite distinct, the joint itself being very short on the upper side.

The nearest ally of this genus is the Australian *Hapatesus hirtus*, Cand.; the most important character for distinguishing the two from one another is the difference in the tarsal conformation.

538. **P. villosus,** *Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May,* 1877. *P. sat latus*, minus elongatus, posterius angustatus, nitidus, sed longius irregulariterque albido pubescens, rufescens, elytrorum sutura lateribusque indistincte nigro-vittatis, subtus potius nigricans; *antennis* sat gracilibus, intus vix serratis, articulo secundo quam tertius paulo longiore; *capite* parvo, oculis prominulis; *prothorace* haud elongato, lateribus curvatis, angulis posterioribus crassis, intus curvatis; parcius et sat fortiter punctato; *elytris* nullo modo striatis, sed evidenter sat crebre punctatis, humeris longitudinaliter carinatis.

Long., 7–9 mm.

The long conspicuous pubescence, the thick incurved hind angles of the thorax, and the entirely unstriated elytra readily point out this species from the others.

Auckland; sent by Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun, but apparently rare.

Lacon.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

The characters of the genus *Lacon* are well known. *L. variabilis* may be readily distinguished from all the other known New Zealand *Elateridæ* by the *prosternal sutures* being quite open for half the length of the thorax, so as to receive and conceal the antennæ; this character is approached only by *Parinus villosus;* but *L. variabilis* may be distinguished at a glance from it by the *tarsi* having the fourth joint well developed and not at all lobed beneath, and by the form of the front part of the *head*, which is almost that of the *Corymbites* group.

539. **L. variabilis,** *Cand. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *L. depressus*, latiusculus, omnino opacus, fuscus, setis crassis brevissimis parce vestitus; *antennis* brevibus, articulis 4–10 intus serratis; *prothorace* subquadrato, angulis posterioribus haud productis, subrectis; *elytris* fortiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis 1, 3, 5, 7, paulo elevatis.

Long., 10–14 mm.

This species varies much in size and colour, but cannot very well be mistaken.

Abundant under stones and logs near Auckland.

The specimens quite agree with South Australian individuals of the species; and I suspect it has been introduced by means of maritime traffic into New Zealand.

Geranus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. May, 1877.

Forehead produced between the antennæ and terminating with a small abruptly inflexed portion over the labrum, this portion representing, as I consider, the clypeus; *labrum* very small and scarcely to be seen; *antennal spaces* rather large and very deep, almost circular, widely separated from one another by the produced forehead; *antennæ* either nearly filiform or strongly serrate. *Prosternum* moderately long, with excessively abbreviated chin-piece; lateral sutures open for one-third or one-half their length; *prosternal process* short and stout. Middle *coxæ* moderately distant; *mesosternal cavity* with thick but not raised borders; hind coxal lamina as long at its external portion as at its internal one, so that there is no trace of a trochanteral lobe. *Tarsi* slender, basal joint as long as the three following together; the third and fourth joints with a produced membrane on their underside.

In the following species the structure of the head is intermediate between that of the *Protelater* group and that of the ordinary forms of the *Elateridæ*.

540. **G. collaris,** *Pascoe. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *G. thorace* pedibusque testaceis, antennis abdomineque rufis, elytris pectoreque nigricantibus vel fuscis; *antennis* elongatis, serratis, articulis

secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto æqualibus ; *prothorace* minus elongato, antrorsum angustato, haud longiore quam latiore, angulis posterioribus vix divergentibus, sat crebre punctato ; *elytris* apicem versus fortiter attenuatis, apicibus minute spinosis, fortiter striatis, striis evidenter punctatis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$–9 mm.

The species is rather variable. The female is generally larger than the male and more convex, has the antennæ rather less serrate, and the elytra very often of an obscure red colour ; and it has generally the under surface nearly of a uniform red colour.

This species has been sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and from Tairua by Captain Broun, who informs me that he meets with it occasionally on *Dodonæa viscosa*.

541. **G. crassus**, *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *G. testaceus*, elytris fulvis, antennis nigricantibus, prothorace medio, prosterno plagis duabus, metasterno lateribus, coxisque posterioribus fuscis ; *antennis* minus elongatis, articulis secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto fere æqualibus ; *prothorace* convexo, sat crebre fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus sat divergentibus ; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis parcius punctatis et pubescentibus.

Long., 14–15 mm.

This is the broadest and most robust species of the group.

I think the two individuals before me are male and female, though they exhibit but slight differences.

Drybush, November 21, 1873 (Mr. C. M. Wakefield.)

542. **G. fulvus**, *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *G. testaceus*, elytris fulvis, antennis nigricantibus, prothorace medio late, prosterno plagis duabus, metasterno lateribus, coxisque posterioribus fuscis ; *antennis* sat elongatis, articulis secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto fere æqualibus ; *prothorace* sat elongato, antrorsum evidenter angustiore, crebrius fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus divergentibus ; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis parce punctatis et pubescentibus.

Long., 14 mm.

This species, though extremely similar to *Geranus crassus*, is narrower and has the thorax rather differently shaped and the antennæ less widely separate.

The only individual I have seen was sent me by Mr. H. Edwards, as number 1149.

543. **G. similis**, *Sharp ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *G. testaceus*, elytris fulvis, antennis nigricantibus, prothorace medio, prosterno plagis duabus, metasterno lateribus, coxisque posterioribus fuscis ; *antennis* sat elongatis, articulis secundo et tertio conjunctim quarto haud æqualibus ; *prothorace* crebre fortiter punctato, angulis posterioribus sat divergentibus ; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitiis parcius punctatis et pubescentibus.

Long., $11\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species is extremely similar to *Geranus crassus*, but is only half the size, and has the front of the head between the antennæ considerably more reduced.

Taken at Forster's Creek, by Mrs. Kelly. I have seen but a single individual.

544. **G. lineicollis**, *White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *G. fulvus*, thorace medio fusco profundius longitudinaliter impresso, elytris lateribus, antennis, prosterno vittis duabus, metasternoque lateribus nigris, tarsis geniculisque plus minusve infuscatis; *antennis* elongatis, intus evidenter serratis, angulis internis anterioribus productis, articulis secundo et tertio brevibus, conjunctim quarto multo brevioribus; *prothorace* sat elongato, antrorsum evidenter angustato, fortiter fere dense punctato, minus nitido; *elytris* ad humeros latiusculis, apicem versus fortiter angustatis, evidenter striatis, striis fortiter punctatis.

Long., $9\frac{1}{2}$–$10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is readily distinguished from its allies by the very short second and third joints of the antennæ. From the specimens before me I judge that the sexual differences are very slight.

Tairua and Christchurch, and probably widely distributed. Captain Broun informs me that it is "not uncommon at Tairua."

Obs.—*Acroniopus grandis (Redtenbacher, Novara Reise, Coléopt., p. 96)* will prove, I think, to be this species, or a closely allied one.

Note.—On perusing Redtenbacher's description of his *Acroniopus grandis*, I fail to notice anything that would lead me to suppose that it differed from White's *G. lineicollis*, he alludes to the convex, punctulated interstices, but such is exactly the sculpture of *G. lineicollis*, though no mention is made of this in Dr. Sharp's diagnosis.

Protelater.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May, 1877.

Forehead greatly produced between the antennæ, the produced portion with a slightly thickened lateral edge: these edges towards their anterior part divergent, so as to form a portion of an under margin to the large and deep antennal spaces; the *labrum* is small, but quite visible between the divergent processes at the termination of the forehead. The *antennæ* are slender and but little serrate; *chin-piece* of thorax very short, truncate in front, separated by a short wide notch from the front angles of the prosternum. *Thorax* elongate and subcylindric, its process thick and straight; *mesosternal cavity* rather broadest at its hind part, with thin sharp edges which are directed downwards. Middle *coxæ* moderately or only slightly separated. Coxal lamina slightly longer outside than inwardly. *Tarsi* with third and fourth joints with membraneous lobes.

Though the structural characters of the following species are on the whole very similar to those belonging to *Geranus*, yet the laterally

dilated front of the forehead points out the present group as an interesting connecting link between them and the *Eucnemides*.

The peculiar narrow form and elongate cylindric thorax of the species give them a facies by which they may be readily recognized.

These interesting insects have an undescribed ally in Chili, which Mr. Janson informed me was considered by Candèze not to be a member of the *Elateridæ*. But I think there is no doubt that the New Zealand species may be placed in the *Elateridæ*; they offer, however, an important obstacle to the separation of the *Throscidæ* and *Eucnemidæ* from the *Elateridæ* as distinct families. The structure of their head is, in fact, such that by a little modification it might be transformed into the head of a *Eucnemid* or a *Throscid*.

545. **P. elongatus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877.

P. elongatus, angustus, densius pubescens, colore variabilis, rufescens, plus minusve infuscatus, et in elytris vage plagiatus; *antennis* sat elongatis, vix serratis, articulis secundo et tertio sat elongatis conjunctim quarto fere longioribus; *capite* dense subtiliter punctato et pubescente; *prothorace* valde elongato, sub-cylindrico, angulis posterioribus divergentibus, elongatis, testaceis, fere dense punctato, fusco, fere subæneo, dense flavo-pubescente; *elytris* elongatis, minus discrete striatis, sed interstitiis alternis versus apicem magis elevatis; *coxis* intermediis bene separatis.

Long., 7–10½ mm.

This species appears to be extremely variable in size and a good deal in colour and markings.

Christchurch, Akaroa, 19th December, 1874; Tairua. Captain Broun informs me that this species is rather common on the outskirts of the forest at Tairua.

546. **P. huttoni,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877.

P. elongatus, angustus, pubescens, rufescens, supra præsertim in thorace, magis obscurus; *prothorace* elongato, subcylindrico, angulis posterioribus elongatis, valde divergentibus; *coxis* intermediis fere contiguis.

Long., 8 mm.

This species is extremely similar to the preceding one, but it has the middle coxæ nearly contiguous.

The only individual I have seen was found in Otago by Captain Hutton.

547. **P. guttatus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877.

P. sat elongatus, angustus, subcylindricus, fortiter punctatus, tenuiter pubescens, haud nitidus, nigricans vel infuscato-rufus, antennarum basi, pedibus, prothoracisque angulis posterioribus testaceis, elytris plus minusve distincte testaceo signatis; *antennis* sat elongatis, subserratis; *prothorace* dense, fortiter profundeque punctato, angulis posterioribus sat divergentibus; *elytris* fortiter seriatim punctatis, sed vix striatis.

Long., 5½–6 mm.

The female is rather broader than the male, but otherwise scarcely differs.

Sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson. I have also received it from Captain Broun, with the information that it was found on trees at Cabbage Tree Swamp, Auckland.

548. **P. picticornis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *P. sat elongatus*, angustus, fortiter punctatus, tenuiter pubescens, vix nitidus, rufescens, antennarum basi, articulis tribus ultimis pedibusque testaceis, antennis medio, prosterno, thoracisque vittis duabus nigricantibus, elytris oblique fusco-plagiatis, maculis magnis ante apicem testaceis; *thorace* crebre, fortiter, profundeque punctato, sat nitido, angulis posterioribus divergentibus; *elytris* fortiter seriatim punctatis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species approaches closely to the reddish varieties of *P. guttatus*, but has the apical joints of the antennæ yellow, and shows also some slight structural differences; the middle coxæ are a little closer, the metasternum is less advanced between them, and the mesosternal cavity is not quite so parallel-sided and is rather broader in its hind part.

A single specimen was sent me by Captain Broun some time ago; it was found in the Hikuwai forest, Tairua.

549. **P. opacus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., May*, 1877. *P. sat elongatus*, angustus, fortiter dense punctatus, opacus, evidenter pubescens, rufescens, prosterno medio diluto, lateribus infuscatis, antennis nigris, basi, pedibus, prothoracis angulis posterioribus, elytrisque macula ante apicem testaceis; *prothorace* dense fortiter punctato, opaco, elongato, angulis posterioribus divergentibus; *elytris* fortiter profundeque seriato-punctatis, vix striatis, opacis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$–6 mm.

This species, though closely allied to *P. guttatus* and *P. picticornis*, may be distinguished by a glance at the underside of the thorax, which is pale along the middle, with the flanks infuscate; it is considerably duller above, the elytra are palish red at the base, with the apical half darker reddish and a pale yellow spot placed in this darker part; these markings on the elytra vary considerably in their definiteness.

Two individuals have been sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun; and I have seen others in Messrs. Pascoe and Wakefield's collections from the same source.

Elater.

550. **E. lateristrigatus**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 7. *Deep black;* the side of elytra with a long red vitta, highly polished and minutely punctulate; *elytra* with obscure punctured striæ and a few short hairs, the apex of elytra bluntish.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

Note.—The position of this insect must remain doubtful until specimens can be obtained for examination.

FAMILY—DASCYLLIDES.

Mentum corneous. *Ligula* large, membraneous. *Maxillæ* bilobed, unarmed. *Mandibles* short. *Antennæ* inserted immediately in front of the eyes, with eleven joints. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* variable; the cotyloid cavities of the front pair open behind; the posterior transversal, canaliculate posteriorly; trochanters placed diversely, seldom absent; *tarsi* five-jointed, or sub-pentamerous. *Mesosternum* and prosternum variable. Five ventral segments to the *abdomen*, all distinct.

Group—DASCYLLIDÆ.

Ligula and lobes of the maxillæ often laciniated. *Labrum* and epistome distinct. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* variable; the posterior abruptly widened inwardly; the penultimate joint of the *tarsi* very distinct. *Prosternal process* very narrow, often visible beyond the front coxæ. The *mesosternum* concave in the greater number.

Byrrhodes.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, *p.* 43.

The only species yet brought to light to form this group exhibits the following characters:—

Size greater than other New Zealand species; build, robust. *Antennæ* elongate. Head short and broad, the interantennal portion not extended forwards; the *antennal fossæ* very profound, and making the angle of the gena at the base of the maxillæ very prominent; *genal line* very acutely raised; *mentum* elongate, with the rather large bilobed ligula placed conspicuously at its apex; labial *palpi* not furcate, but with the second joint much incrassate. Front *coxæ* elongate, oblique, transverse, excessively exposed; front band of *prosternum* excessively short; *prosternal process* entirely exposed below the coxæ, and forming in front a very prominent angle with the middle piece of the prosternum. Coxal articulation of meso- and metasterna perfect, and middle coxæ well imbedded.

551. **B. gravidus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 42. *B. magnus*, latus, robustus, ovalis, sat convexus, dense subtiliter punctatus, dense conspicueque pubescens, fusco-castaneus; *antennis* elongatis, articulo basali crasso, secundo parvo, tertio elongato, quam quartus duplo breviore, quarto et sequentibus subæqualibus; *prothorace* valde transverso, elytris angustiore, margine anteriore profunde bisinuato, angulis anterioribus productis acutis, lateribus leviter rotundatis, angulis posterioribus obtuse rectis, basi subrotundata vix utrinque sinuata; *elytris* obsolete longitudinaliter costatis.

Long., 10–12 mm.; lat., 6–7 mm.

This large species recalls somewhat by its appearance some of the European *Byrrhi*, *B. scabripennis* for example. The very conspicuous

pubescence on its elytra is rather irregularly arranged, so as to have a somewhat spotted appearance, and is very easily rubbed off.

I have received some very damaged specimens of this remarkable species from Captain Broun, who found them, I believe, at Tairua, Auckland, and I have seen other individuals from the same source in the collections of Messrs. Pascoe and Wakefield.

Cyprobius.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, p. 44.

A single species is also all I can at present assign to this group. It departs but little in its structural characters from *Byrrhodes;* it is, however, of rather small size, and the *antennæ* are only moderately long; the *head* is very short, and the parts of the mouth very little prominent; and the *mentum* is rather shorter than it is broad, differing therefore strikingly from that of *Byrrhodes gravidus.*

Both by structure and appearance this form connects the group of peculiar New Zealand genera possessing a deep antennal fossa, with the group number 7 of this paper *(Cyphon),* in which the fossa is absent.

552. **C. nitidus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 44. *C. ovalis*, haud elongatus, sat convexus, parcius punctatus, nitidus, parcius longiusque pubescens, brunneo-castaneus; *antennis* minus elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quam quartus haud duplo breviore; *prothorace* perbrevi, anterius in medio rotundato utrinque vix sinuato, angulis anterioribus haud productis, basi rotundata; *elytris* parcius punctatis.

Long., 5 mm.; lat., $2\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

This species has quite the form and appearance of the species of *Cyphon.* The pubescence of the elytra is longer and less depressed than in any other New Zealand species here described, but it is rubbed off under very slight friction.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Cyphanus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, *p.* 46.

This group is formed by species which possess the following characters:—

Form rather elongate and narrow, size moderate. *Antennæ* elongate. *Head* short and broad, the interantennal portion not extended forwards; the *antennal fossæ* very profound, and at their termination very distinctly separating the genæ from the extreme basal portion of the maxillæ; *mandibles* large, moderately prominent; *labrum* exposed, separated by a short membraneous space from the front of the head; labial *palpi* strongly furcate—*i.e.*, the second joint is so formed that it appears to be the terminal one, the third joint being inserted on the basal portion of

its inner side. Front band of *prosternum* excessively reduced; *prosternal process* hastate in form, projecting much further backwards than the coxæ, its junction in front with the middle piece of the sternum is on a level with the tips of the coxæ. Coxal articulation between meso- and metasternum good.

N.B.—This is the only group of New Zealand species having the labial palpi furcate.

553. **C. laticeps,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 45. *C. oblongus,* sat latus, crebre punctatus, sat nitidus, subtiliter minus conspicue pubescens, rufo-castaneus; *antennis* elongatis, articulo basali crasso, tertio elongato, quam quartus fere duplo breviore; *prothorace* brevi, elytris tantum paulo angustiore, anterius in medio minus lobato, angulis anterioribus nullo modo prominulis, rotundatis, lateribus explanatis, sat curvatis, basi utrinque subsinuata, angulis posterioribus rotundatis, subtiliter punctato; *prosterni processu* angusto, apice lineari, acuminato.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., vix 3 mm.

The sub-parallel form of this insect, and especially its short broad head, give it a peculiar facies, which suggests a similarity to the European *Anobium molle,* quite as much as to the *Dascillidæ.*

This and the following species were sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

554. **C. punctatus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 45. *C. oblongus,* sat latus, crebre punctatus, sat nitidus, subtiliter minus conspicue pubescens, rufo-castaneus; *antennis* elongatis, articulo basali crasso, tertio elongato, quam quartus fere duplo breviore; *prothorace* brevi, elytris tantum paulo angustiore, anterius in medio minus lobato, angulis anterioribus nullo modo prominulis rotundatis, lateribus explanatis, sat curvatis, basi utrinque subsinuata, angulis posterioribus rotundatis, subtiliter punctato; *elytris* elongatis, crebre fortiterque punctatis; *prosterni processu* lato, a medio ad apicem graduatim acuminato.

Long., $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; lat., vix 4 mm.

This species is excessively like the preceding one, but is twice the size, and shows a decided difference in the prosternal process. As Captain Broun did not distinguish the two, it is possible they may prove to be the sexes of one species.

I have seen but one individual of this species; like the preceding one, it was sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Note.—I believe the two insects to belong to distinct species. I did not examine the under-side of either when setting them out for Dr. Sharp.

555. **C. capax,** *n.s.* Of the usual *form,* moderately shining, red, with indistinct pitchy marks, legs and antennæ testaceous-red, very sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs, which, in my unique example, are confined to the thoracic margins and the sides and apex of the elytra.

Antennæ moderate, the basal joint very stout, second much shorter but thicker than the third, which is little more than half the length of the fourth and much more slender; the second and third joints are pilose, the others nearly destitute of pubescence. *Head* large, slightly impressed between the eyes in front, finely and closely punctate, the sculpture near the eyes rugose or granular. *Thorax* short, nearly as wide as the elytra, with explanated sides and rounded angles, the apex a little sinuated at each side, base bisinuated, sides moderately rounded; its disc is closely and finely punctured, the sides much more coarsely sculptured, and there are two rounded impressions behind the middle. *Scutellum* triangular, finely and closely punctulated. *Elytra* margined, with three indistinct longitudinal costæ, scarcely perceptible unless when viewed from behind, a dark line parallel with the suture on each elytron, and others of the same hue, irregularly formed and not very distinct; their surface is moderately punctured, more finely towards the apex, and appears rugulose.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

The insect is allied to *C. punctatus*, but is larger, smoother, and of a plain red, the darker marks not being very obvious; its legs are of the same form, and are clothed with short yellow hairs.

I found my specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

556. **C. mollis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 45.

C. sub-oblongus, sat latus, haud convexus, subtiliter punctatus et pubescens, ferrugineus, elytris testaceis; *capite* lato, brevi; *antennis* elongatis, articulo basali crasso, tertio elongato, quam quartus haud dimidio breviore; *prothorace* subtilissime punctato, nitido, brevi, lato sed elytris evidenter angustiore, anterius subtruncato, angulis anterioribus rotundatis nullo modo productis, lateribus explanatis, subrectis, angulis posterioribus subrotundatis, basi in medio evidenter lobata; *elytris* dense subtiliter punctatis, fere opacis, longitudinaliter vix conspicue tricostatis.

Long., 8 mm; lat., $3\frac{5}{8}$ mm.

Though rather similar to the preceding species, this is distinguished by numerous characters easily perceived; the eyes are more prominent; the thorax is narrower in proportion to the elytra; and the punctation of the elytra is very much finer.

This species is another of Captain Broun's discoveries at Tairua. A single specimen is all I have received.

557. **C. debilis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 46.

C. sub-oblongus, haud latus, dense subtiliter punctatus et pubescens, subopacus, ferrugineus, elytris dilutioribus; *antennis* elongatis, articulo basali crasso, tertio elongato quam quartus dimidio breviore; *capite* sat angusto, mandibulis sat elongatis, porrectis; *prothorace* dense subtiliter granuloso-punctato, opaco, brevi, sat lato, angulis anterioribus rotundatis nullo modo prominulis, lateribus anguste explanatis, subrectis, angulis posterioribus omnino rotundatis, basi utrinque haud perspicue sinuata; *elytris* dense subtiliter punctatis.

Long., 6 mm.; lat., $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm

This species in appearance is quite as much allied to the following *(Atopida)* as it is to the preceding ones; yet it is with these that its structural characters associate it. The specimens I have seen are in extremely bad condition.

This species has been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

NOTE.—The insect is fragile, difficult to preserve in good order, and is peculiarly susceptible to the attacks of mites. Its elytra, like those of *C. mollis*, have a more or less spotted appearance.

558. **C. granulatus,** *n.s.* In form this species more nearly resembles the *C. punctatus* than *C. mollis;* it is rather dull, castaneous, with testaceous legs and antennæ, and densely clothed with yellowish hairs. *Head* moderate, labrum quite distinct, yet not greatly exposed, the membraneous space somewhat abbreviated, and its whole surface covered with small granules. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, short, the base and apex bisinuated, the sides rounded and not much dilated, its angles obtuse; sculptured in the same way as the head. *Elytra* closely but not coarsely punctured and a little rugose.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

I found one example only near Whangarei Heads.

559. **C. medius,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *C. punctatus;* of a moderately shining chestnut-red, the head and thorax redder than the elytra.

Antennæ elongate, their third joint scarcely half the length of the fourth; the rest normal. *Head* moderately large, its middle portion finely and rugosely punctured, the sides finely granulated; *palpi* rather stout; *labrum* not much exposed; the usual membraneous space not discernible.

Prothorax short, its base and apex bisinuated, the sides widened and rounded, with obtuse angles; the discoidal space is finely and distinctly punctured, the lateral portions more obviously and closely. The *elytra* are a little wider than the thorax, moderately punctured and slightly rugose, and each bears three very indistinct longitudinal elevations.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly 2.

The species is intermediate in structure between the preceding and those belonging to *Atopida*, so far as the head is concerned, but is likely enough to be mistaken for *C. punctatus*. It is at once distinguishable by the abbreviation of the labrum and the absence of the membraneous space at its base.

I found one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Atopida.

White. Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878. *p.* 48.

The following species are united to form this group, characterized by the characters given below. I believe *Atopida castanea*, White, will also be referable to it.

Form narrow and elongate. *Antennæ* rather long. *Head* exserted, rather elongate, the interantennal portion not extended forwards; the antennal fossa profound, and at its termination separating the gena from the base of the maxilla. *Mandibles* large and exserted, their basal portion exposed, and the labrum and the membraneous space separating it from front of head scarcely to be detected (except in *Atopida lawsoni*). Labial *palpi* very small and not furcate. Maxillary palpi short. Front band of *prosternum* short, but not so excessively reduced as in the preceding groups; *prosternal process* elongate-hastate, projecting much behind the front coxæ, its junction in front with the middle piece of prosternum on a level with the tips of the coxæ.

The most striking feature of this group is the great exposition of the mandibles by the reduction of the labrum and membraneous front of the head; in these respects, however, *Atopida lawsoni*, although it has quite the appearance of the other two species, is intermediate between them and *Cyphanus debilis*, so that in so far as that character goes *A. lawsoni* might be considered to connect the two groups; but as the remarkable labial palpi of the *Cyphanus* group strongly differentiate it, *Atopida lawsoni* is at present classed with the other species I have called *Atopida*.

560. **A. lawsoni**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 47. *A. angustula*, sat convexa, fusco-castanea, antennarum basi elytrisque dilutioribus, pedibus testaceis; *capite* exserto, dense granuloso-punctato, opaco; *mandibulis* porrectis; *antennis* elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quarto longitudine æquali; *thorace* valde transverso, elytris angustiore, basin versus angustato, anterius subtruncato, angulis anterioribus acutis, basi elytris applicata, angulis posterioribus subrectis, dense granuloso-punctato, granulis ante basin minus confertis; *elytris* nitidis, fortiter sat crebre punctatis.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Though closely similar to the following species, this is evidently quite distinct; the thorax is broader and the sculpture is less dense, the elytra are more coarsely punctured, and the pubescence of the upper surface is less. Structurally, however, this species is very distinct from the following ones, by the fact that its labrum is much more largely developed and is quite exposed, its lateral portions being elongate, while the middle is very short, so that the general shape of the labrum in front is a broad curve.

The only specimen at my disposal is one sent by Mr. Thomas Lawson, from Auckland; I have named the species after him.

561. **A. brouni**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 47. *A. angustula*, sat convexa, castanea, capite thoraceque rufo-obscuris, pedibus testaceis; *capite* exserto, dense granuloso-punctato, opaco, mandibulis porrectis; *antennis* elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quarto longitudine æquali; *thorace* transverso, elytris multo angustiore, basin versus angustato, anterius sub-truncato, angulis anterioribus acute rectis, basi elytris applicata, angulis posterioribus subrectis, toto dense granu-

loso-punctato, omnino opaco ; *elytris* crebre fortiterque punctatis, breviter sparsim pubescentibus, sat nitidis; segmentis ventralibus parce punctatis.

Long., 6 mm. ; lat., $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

I have named this species in honour of Captain Broun, to whom we are indebted for its discovery, as indeed for most of its allies. I recently received two individuals from Tairua.

562. **A. proba,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 47. *A. angustula*, sat convexa, rufescens, supra opaca, obscura, pedibus testaceis, dense punctata, conspicue pubescens; *capite* exserto, densissime punctato, opaco, mandibulis porrectis ; *antennis* sat elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quam quartus paulo breviore ; *thorace* transverso, elytris multo angustiore, basin versus angustato, anterius truncato, angulis anterioribus depressis nullo modo acutis, basi elytris applicata, angulis posterioribus subrectis, densissime punctato, omnino opaco ; *elytris* dense fortiterque punctatis, evidenter pubescentibus, haud nitidis; segmentis ventralibus dense punctatis.

Long., 5 mm. ; lat., 2 mm.

This species is smaller than the preceding one, and is readily distinguished by the different punctation and pubescence of the elytra, and by the indistinct front angles of the thorax ; in general form it approximates a good deal to the European *Anobium castaneum*, Fab.

I have received the species from Captain Broun. I do not know whether it was found at Tairua or Auckland.

Note.—I found it at Tairua.

563. **A. castanea,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. Deep chestnut-brown, finely punctured with short hairs proceding from the punctures ; antennæ and legs testaceous.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (on Kaudi).

Note.—I have not seen this species, so far as I can judge by the meagre description given by Mr. White.

564. **A. hirta,** *n.s. Sub-depressed*, moderately narrow, head and thorax red, dull, elytra castaneous with the suture blackish, legs testaceous, antennæ (save the basal joints) fuscous ; the head and thorax are clothed with fine long hairs, the elytra are much more coarsely and rather densely pilose. *Antennæ* moderate, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the succeeding ones somewhat dilated towards their extremity, the last obtusely rounded at the apex, and longer than the tenth. *Head* rather large, finely granulated, each granule with a puncture in the middle, as observable in the preceding species, with the labrum considerably exposed. *Thorax* transverse, narrowed behind, base and apex sub-truncate, with moderately prominent angles, and its surface sculptured in the same way as the head. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, very coarsely and rugosely punctured.

Length, nearly 2 lines ; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Heads ; it is allied to *A.*

lawsoni, but may be easily identified by its more prominent labrum, and longer elytral clothing.

565. **A. testacea**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, sub-depressed, slightly glossy, testaceous, the head somewhat reddened, and the last eight joints of the antennæ fuscous.

Head of moderate size, narrower than thorax, rather coarsely but not closely punctured, with the labrum a little exposed. The *antennæ* are rather stout, not elongate, their third joint nearly as long as, but more slender than, the fourth. *Thorax* transverse, narrower than the elytra, its front sinuated at each side, with depressed but acute angles; it is a little narrowed behind and rounded in front, so that the anterior angles seem to be directed inwards, the base is rounded and sinuated towards the hind angles, and its surface bears moderately large but not deep punctures. *Elytra* elongate, moderately coarsely, closely and rugosely punctured, broadly but slightly depressed behind the base, and clothed with fine yellowish hairs; their suture is more or less infuscate.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I have before me four more or less damaged specimens, which I found at Parua; two correspond with the description given above, having the labrum a little exposed; the others differ materially, inasmuch as the labrum is much more developed, so as to be quite prominent, and yet I have no hesitation whatever in assigning all four to this species. Should such a disparity in structural character occur amongst individuals of other species, as I now have but little doubt is actually the case, a rearrangement of the New Zealand species must be made. This is the last species I have described, belonging to this group, and the only one in which I feel "sure" that the unusual development of the labrum does not indicate distinct species.

Veronatus.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, *p.* 49.

The two following species have the structural characters assigned to *Cyphanus*, except as follows:

The *form* is still more elongate; the labial *palpi* are not in the least furcate; and the junction of the *prosternal process* with the middle piece of the prosternum is concealed between the tips of the front coxæ. The two species are rather discordant, and I do not think it is probable that ultimately they will be associated together in a first synthesis. *Veronatus longipalpis* seems to have one of the lobes of the maxillæ prolonged to form an elongate slender process; and the termination of the antennal fossa on the underside of the head does not separate the gena from the extreme base of the maxilla.

566. **V. longicornis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 48. *V. elongatus*, ferrugineus, thorace elytrisque testaceis, illo medio, his sutura fuscis; *capite* minus exserto, sat lato, pone oculos dense subtilissime, anterius parce punctato; *antennis* elongatis tenuibus, articulo

tertio elongato quam quartus dimidio breviore; *prothorace* parce subtiliterque punctato, lato sed elytris evidenter angustiore, anterius utrinque sinuato, angulis anterioribus minus late rotundatis, lateribus haud explanatis, leviter curvatis, basi utrinque sinuata, angulis posterioribus obtusis, haud rotundatis; *elytris* crebre fortiter punctatis.

Long., 7½ mm.; lat., 3 mm.

I have seen only two individuals of this insect. They are in very bad condition; but although they show scarcely any pubescence on the upper surface, I hardly think this is due to abrasion. They are both males; the middle of the hind margin of the penultimate and antepenultimate ventral segments has a fringe of long pubescence, which is continued forwards at each end on to the face of the segment, so as to form a kind of curved mark.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

567. **V. longipalpis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 49. *V. elongatus*, angustulus, dense punctatus, opacus, ferrugineus, prothorace basi in medio nigricante, elytris fusco-ferrugineis; *capite* exserto, sat lato, dense subtiliter punctato, opaco; *antennis* elongatis, tenuibus, articulo tertio elongato quam quartus vix duplo breviore; *prothorace* brevi, elytris paulo angustiore, dense subtiliterque punctato, conspicueque pubescente, anterius utrinque vix emarginato, angulis anterioribus haud productis, rotundatis, lateribus curvatis, basi subrotundata, utrinque vix sinuata, angulis posterioribus obtusis; *elytris* inæqualibus, evidenter tricostatis, maculatim pubescentibus, dense subtiliter punctatis, opacis.

Long., 8 mm.; lat., vix 3 mm.

This species is remarkable on account of the surface of the elytra, which are quite distinctly longitudinally tricostate, and also bear numerous large but very indefinite depressions, while the short, but conspicuous yellow silky pubescence is arranged in such a manner as to cause a spotted appearance.

This species is another discovery of Captain Broun's, at Tairua.

Note.—On a careful comparison of White's description of *Anobium tricostellum*, (*Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8) with specimens of *Veronatus longipalpis*, one might be inclined to suppose that the latter was identical with the former. My surmise, however, will probably prove to be erroneous, as Dr. Sharp, no doubt, examined the typical specimens of the New Zealand Coleoptera in London, which I of course have been unable to do.

568. **V. sharpi**, *n.s.* This species, in its general appearance, so much resembles *V. longipalpis* that it is apt to be mistaken for it; it is, however, a rather narrow insect, with less prominent eyes, the *head* more depressed and bare, the *thorax* has a more obvious impressed line on the middle, and the labrum is so very little exposed that it is intermediate in form between *Atopida* and *Veronatus*.

The colour, clothing, and sculpture of both species scarcely differ.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, 1½.

I have named this fine species in honour of Dr. Sharp. The specimen before me was found at Tairua.

569. **V. frontalis,** *n.s.* The *form* and colouration of this insect are exactly such as are seen in *V. longicornis;* but it is smaller, nearly destitute of pubescence, the *thorax* is even less obviously punctured, and more truncated in front, and the *labrum*, though quite visible, is so little exposed, that little more than its angles are perceptible when looked at from above; the *mandibles*, consequently, seem unusually prominent, are large, strongly curved, and acutely pointed, thus exposing their teeth.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I have only seen one individual, which I found at Tairua.

570. **V. scabiosus,** *n.s.* Rather more *oviform* and convex than the preceding; obscure blackish, the head and front of the thorax reddish, the elytral suture also of the latter colour, and the legs and antennæ testaceous-red; the body is somewhat densely covered with pale yellowish hairs and rather rough.

Antennæ slender, of moderate length, their third joint shorter than the fourth. *Head* densely punctate; labrum quite exposed, but not much produced; eyes not very prominent. *Prothorax* rather broad, narrower than the elytra, bisinuated in front, with almost rectangular angles, the sides sinuously narrowed behind, so that the posterior angles seem rather prominent, the base is a little sinuated towards the sides, its disc is coarsely punctured, and the sides distinctly granulated. *Elytra* rather more oval than is usual, with coarse, dense, rugose sculpture. *Palpi* slender.

Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I found one example at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

571. **V. capito,** *n.s.* Head and thorax reddish with darker marks; elytra testaceous, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous; the head and thorax are shining, and nearly nude, but the elytra bear a rather long, dense, erect, yellowish pubescence.

The *head* is broad, large in proportion to the thorax, and closely but not coarsely punctured, with the carina of the antennal cavity sharply defined and rather elevated. *Thorax* short, the base and apex bisinuated, its sides rounded, with rather obtuse angles; it is convex, almost explanated laterally, and densely but finely punctured. *Elytra* broader than thorax, widest behind, rather finely sculptured, the punctation being much concealed by their clothing.

The *antennæ* are rather short, the joints not much elongated, the third nearly as long as the fourth.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{10}$.

The form of this insect suggests a *Cyphanus;* it is allied to *V. longicornis*. I found my specimen at Parua.

Mesocyphon.

Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, *p.* 52.

Form rather elongate and depressed. *Head* rather elongate, the interantennal portion distinctly prolonged forwards. *Antennal fossa*

indistinct. *Mandibles* slender, greatly crossed in repose, and therefore projecting but little beyond the front of the much-exposed labrum. Maxillary *palpi* elongate, slender, the apical joint slender, and so not appearing acuminate, longer than the preceding joint. Labial palpi not furcate. Front band of *prosternum* short, but not excessively reduced, prosternal process small, hastate, pointed behind, its junction in front with the middle piece of the prosternum on a level with the tips of the coxæ.

It is impossible to unite the four following insects in a first synthesis with Group Seven *(Cyphon)*, unless intermediate forms are discovered; they differ from the *Cyphones* by the maxillary palpi, by the less-reduced front band of the prosternum, and by the acuminate prolongation of the prosternal process. *Mesocyphon divergens* in its appearance departs much from the other three species; but I have not discovered any important points to differentiate it from them. I suspect the species of this group will ultimately prove to be rather numerous.

572. **M. marmoratus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 50. *M. angustulus*, ferrugineus, capite, thorace, pectore antennisque extrorsum plus minusve infuscatis, elytris nigro testaceoque variegatis, pedibus testaceis; antennis sat elongatis; *capite* angustulo, thorace paulo angustiore densissime punctato, omnino opaco, oculis prominulis; *thorace* parvo, elytris multo angustiore, densissime punctato, peropaco, anterius subtruncato, angulis anterioribus deflexis, haud productis, lateribus vix curvatis, posterioribus leviter angustatis, basi rotundata, angulis posterioribus obtusis haud rotundatis; *elytris* crebre indistincte punctatis, sat nitidis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.: lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The colouration of the elytra is so variable that it is generally not quite similar on the two wing-cases of an individual; it is a kind of marbling, somewhat like what exists in the genus *Heterocerus*. I can see no certain sexual characters in the individuals before me.

I received half a dozen individuals from Captain Broun, found at Tairua two or three years ago.

573. **M. setiger**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 50. *M. angustulus*, fusculus, abdomine, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis, prothoracis marginibus elytrorumque summa basi ferrugineis; densissime punctatus, opacus; elytris marmoratis, brevissime pubescentibus, et præterea setis minutissimis munitis; *capite* angustulo, quam thorax paulo angustiore, densissime punctato, omnino opaco, oculis prominulis; *thorace* elytris multo angustiore, antrorsum truncato, angulis anterioribus rotundatis, lateribus rectis, versus basin nullo modo angustatis, angulis posterioribus rotundato-obtusis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

At first sight this might be considered a dark variety of *Mesocyphon marmoratus;* but it is really very distinct; the thorax is rather different in form; the sculpture of the elytra is very fine and dense, so that they are quite dull, their pubescence is excessively short, but mixed with it

are some fine setæ, and their marbled appearance seems to depend on a variegate pubescence as much as on the variegation of the wing-case itself.

Auckland. A single individual sent by Captain Broun amongst some duplicate Coleoptera.

574. **M. wakefieldi,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 51. *M. angustulus*, minus elongatus, colore variabilis, ferrugineus, capite, thorace, pectore antennisque extrorsum plus minusve infuscatis, elytris nigro testaceoque variegatis; antennis fere brevibus; *capite* angustulo, thorace paulo angustiore, dense, indistincte punctato, opaco, oculis prominulis; *thorace* parvo, elytris multo angustiore, dense indistincte punctato, anterius subtruncato, angulis anterioribus valde deflexis, lateribus vix curvatis, posterius haud angustatis, basi rotundata, angulis posterioribus obtusis minus distinctis; *elytris* dense indistincte punctatis, vix nitidis, minus parallelis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Though very similar to *Mesocyphon marmoratus*, this is undoubtedly distinct; besides being much smaller, it shows numerous little differences in form and sculpture.

I have named this species after Mr. C. M. Wakefield, who has found it at Christchurch and on the West Coast of the South Island.

575. **M. divergens,** *Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 51. *M. sub-ovalis*, vix angustus, depressus, dense punctatus, opacus, colore variabilis, ferrugineus, thorace disco plus minusve infuscato, elytris posterius irregulariter nigro signatis; *antennis* elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quam quartus paulo breviore; *capite* angusto, quam thorax duplo angustiore, dense subtilissimeque punctato, opaco, oculis convexis; *thorace* subtiliter punctato, elytris angustiore, basi quam apex latiore, anterius utrinque subsinuato, angulis anterioribus rotundato-obtusis, basi utrinque sinuata, angulis posterioribus subrectis; *elytris* amplis, dense indistincte punctatis, opacis; tibiarum calcari apicali conspicuo.

Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. lat., $2\frac{3}{8}$ mm.

Though rather closely allied to the three preceding species in its structure, the present one is much larger, and departs much from them in form. It has the antennæ and legs more elongate; and the tibiæ are armed at the extremity with a rather long spur; the variegation of the elytra is less conspicuous, and seems generally reduced to some small irregular black marks on the hinder half; the colour, however, is variable, the upper surface being sometimes much infuscate.

This species has been found by Mr. Wakefield on the West Coast and in the Otira Pass.

Cyphon.

Payk.

Note.—This is a synonym of *Elodes*, Latr., *vide Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* iv., *p.* 271.

Dr. Sharp states:—The following species seem to me not to differ structurally from the European and North American *Cyphon;* they exhibit the following characters:—

Small and short (or at any rate but little elongate) species. *Head* short and broad, the interantennal portion but little produced forwards. *Antennæ* never very long. *Antennal fossa* absent. *Mandibles* but little visible, being nearly entirely covered by the labrum. Maxillary *palpi* rather short, the apical joint short, shorter than the third joint, and acuminate. Labial palpi not furcate. Front band of *prosternum* excessively reduced. *Prosternal process* very small, projecting but little behind the front coxæ, its termination blunt, not slender; it is placed at right angles with the middle piece of the prosternum; and the junction between the two is quite as prominent as the tips of the coxæ.

I am unable, as above remarked, to find any characters to distinguish these insects from the European *Cyphon*, as defined by C. J. Thomson and Mulsant.

The New Zealand species which present the above characters are very difficult to distinguish from one another; and I have drawn up the following table to facilitate the discrimination of the species I have here described. It is well to add that this table should not be trusted to by itself; for if so, it might mislead any one having before him a species I have not seen. It is also necessary to explain what I mean by the term "subocular line." If a European species of *Cyphon (C. variabilis*, auct., *e.g.)* be examined, it will be noticed that there is on each side of the head an acutely raised line extending from the base of the maxilla to the hinder and outer part of the head, and separating the dull or sculptured side of the head, in which the eye is placed, from the smooth and shining under surface of the head. If, then, the New Zealand *Cyphon* be looked at, this genal line will be found in a similar position; but interposed between it and the eye will be observed another raised line, which is quite wanting in the European insect. This line is what I have referred to as the subocular line; the space enclosed between it and the genal line is smooth and shining.

TABLE.

C. huttoni. *C. parviceps.*	Head narrow, no subocular line; granulation of head and thorax conspicuous; elytra deeply impressed a little distance behind the scutellum.
C. pumilio. *C. arduus.*	Head small, not elongate, not granulate, no subocular line; elytra not distinctly impressed.
C. oscillans. *C. æqualis.*	Head rather broad, not elongate, subocular line indistinct; thorax not granulate; elytra not impressed; form rather broad.
C. graniger. *C. pictulus.*	Head rather narrow, subocular line absent; thorax either very finely or quite distinctly granulate; elytra indistinctly impressed near base; form rather narrow.
C. zealandicus. *C. suffusus.* *C. laticeps.* *C. genalis.*	Subocular line distinct.

576. **C. huttoni,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 52. *C. sat angustus* et convexus, fere elongatus, fere opacus, ferrugineus, pedibus testaceis, elytrorum lateribus in medio infuscatis; *capite* angustulo et haud brevi, partibus oris porrectis, densissime fortiter granulato, peropaco, conspicue pubescente; *thorace* densius granulato, et pubescente, elytris multo angustiore, lateribus subrectis, vix posterius latioribus, angulis anterioribus rectis, posterioribus obtusis, haud rotundatis; *elytris* circa scutellum granulatis et opacis, apice subtiliter punctatis et nitidis, post scutellum profunde oblique impressis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This is a very distinct species from the following ones, and approximates closely to *Mesocyphon marmoratus* and its allies. The only individual I have seen has lost half of its antennæ; joint three is slender and moderately long, quite half as long as the rather slender and elongate fourth joint; the fifth and sixth joints are each a good deal shorter than the fourth.

This species was sent from Otago by Professor Hutton.

577. **C. parviceps,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 52. *C. parvulus,* sat latus, haud elongatus, dense minus subtiliter punctatus et pubescens, ferrugineus, sat nitidus; *capite* parvo, haud elongato, crebrius granulato; *antennis* brevibus, articulo tertio gracili haud brevi, sed quam quartus conspicue breviore, articulis 6°–10ᵐ subæqualibus, haud vel vix longioribus quam latioribus; *thorace* crebrius granulato, basi utrinque vix sinuata, angulis posterioribus rectis; *elytris* crebrius sat fortiter punctatis, pone scutellum impressis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

The coarse punctation and the entire absence of the subocular line readily distinguish this little species.

Several specimens have been sent from Auckland by Captain Broun.

578. **C. pumilio,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 53. *C. parvulus,* angustulus, elytris elongatis, subtiliter minus crebre punctatus, sat nitidus; *capite* parvo, haud elongato, subtilius punctulato, sat nitido; *antennis* haud elongatis, articulis duobus basalibus sat crassis, tertio gracili sat brevi multo minore quam quartus; *thorace* parvo, obsolete punctulato, sat nitido, basi utrinque vix sinuata; *elytris* crebre minus subtiliter punctatis, sat nitidis, pone scutellum haud impressis.

Long., 2 mm.; lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This is another species that is very readily distinguished from any of the other New Zealand ones before me, by the absence of the subocular line and the fine punctation of the head and thorax, and the unimpressed elytra. I have not alluded in the above diagnosis to its colour, as the two individuals before me are very discrepant in this respect. It is the most minute of all the species described in this paper.

Two individuals from Auckland are all I have seen of this species.

579. **C. arduus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 53. *C. parvulus,* neque angustulus nec elongatus, subtiliter sat crebre punc-

tatus, conspicue pubescens, sat nitidus; capite parvo, dense subtiliter punctato, fere opaco; *antennis* haud elongatis, articulo tertio gracili, quam quartus multo minore; *prothorace* subtiliter inconspicue punctato, basi quam elytrorum basis haud angustiore, utrinque versus angulos posteriores sinuata; *elytris* amplis, haud elongatis, crebre sat subtiliter punctatis, haud perspicue impressis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

This species is quite intermediate between *C. pumilio* and *C. oscillans;* its larger head and thorax and shorter and broader elytra distinguish it from the former; it has the head and thorax smaller than in the following species, and the punctation closer, amd the colour is darker.

I have seen only one specimen, which was sent from Auckland by Captain Broun.

580. **C. oscillans,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 54. *C.* neque angustulus, nec elongatus, minus crebre, distincte punctatus, conspicue pubescens, nitidus, testaceus, corpore supra plerumque plus minusve fusco-picto; *capite* mediocri, obsolete punctato, subnitido; *antennis* minus gracilibus, haud elongatis, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus fere plus duplo breviore; *prothorace* subtiliter inconspicue punctato, haud parvo, basi elytrorum humerûm latitudine, utrinque subsinuata; *elytris* minus crebre punctatis, nitidis, haud perspicue impressis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., vix $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is but little dissimilar in form and appearance to the European *C. padi*, but it is a good deal smaller. The dark marks on the upper surface are excessively variable; they exist either on head, thorax, or elytra, but are sometimes absent from one or all of these parts.

A few specimens have been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, and were stated to be found on *Cyathea dealbata.*

581. **C. æqualis,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1878, *p.* 54. *C. major*, sat latus, distincte parcius pubescens, nitidus, testaceus; *capite* lato, sat evidenter sed haud dense granulato; *antennis* elongatis, minus gracilibus, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus triplo minore, articulis 4^{o}–11_{m} singulis longitudine quam latitudo duplo vel triplo majore; *prothorace* majore, obsolete punctato, basi elytrorum humerûm latitudine, utrinque leviter sinuata; *elytris* crebre fortiter punctatis, nullo modo basin versus impressis.

Long., $3\frac{7}{8}$ mm.; lat., vix 2 mm.

This species will be readily enough distinguished by the comparatively large size, pale colour, unimpressed elytra, obsolete subocular line, and great disparity between the third and fourth antennal joints. The species is similar in its colour and general appearance to the European *C. variabilis*, but it is broader, and has the antennæ longer and thicker.

Mr. Wakefield has found this species near Christchurch.

582. **C. amplum,** *n.s.* *Broad*, convex, moderately shining; head pitchy, body testaceous-brown, antennæ and legs testaceous. *Antennæ* with the third joint not much more than half the length of the fourth. *Head* broad, with two more or less distinct interocular depressions, indistinctly punctate, and pubescent. *Thorax* short, about as wide behind as the base of the elytra, obtusely lobed in front, the base bisinuated, sides nearly straight; its surface is finely and remotely punctured. *Elytra* slightly depressed along the suture near the scutellum, not at all depressed transversely, closely and moderately punctured.

The *pubescence* consists of fine yellowish hairs, which, however, seem to have been rubbed off the more elevated parts of the body, leaving the elytral disc almost bare.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of Wellington, for my specimen, which is, unfortunately, mutilated.

583. **C. viridipenne,** *n.s.* *Broadly oval*, convex, shining; the thorax, shoulders of elytra, legs, and antennæ fulvous; clothed with short greyish hairs.

Antennæ moderate, their basal joint stout, third about half the length of the fourth. *Head* infuscate, broad, finely yet quite perceptibly punctured. *Prothorax* very transverse, nearly as wide at its strongly sinuated base as the shoulders of the elytra, bisinuated in front, the sides nearly straight, but narrowed anteriorly, very finely and distantly punctured, with an almost nude disc. *Elytra* moderately and regularly convex, not at all depressed, rather coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, less so behind; they are quite green, with the suture purplish. *Scutellum* punctulated, testaceous.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{10}$ line.

I found one example of this pretty, easily recognized species, at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

584. **C. graniger,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 54. *C. angustulus*, sat elongatus, evidenter pubescens. Sat nitidus, testaceus, elytrorum sutura plus minusve infuscata; *capite* haud lato, crebrius granulato, opaco; *antennis* elongatis, minus gracilibus, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus triplo minore, articulis 4^{o}–11^{m} singulis longitudine quam latitudo duplo majore; *prothorace* majore, crebrius conspicue granulato fere opaco, basi rotundata, utrinque vix sinuata; *elytris* crebrius minus fortiter punctatis, haud impressis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

This is another species which, "primo visu," greatly resembles the European *C. variabilis;* it is readily distinguished from *C. æqualis* by its smaller size and narrower form and the distinct granulation of the thorax.

This is another of Mr. Wakefield's captures at Christchurch.

585. **C. pictulus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 55. *C. angustulus*, sat elongatus, densius pubescens, fusco-ferrugineus, antennis, pedibus, thorace elytrisque testaceis, his nigro variegatis;

capite angustulo, crebrius granulato, fere opaco; *antennis* haud elongatis, articulo tertio quam quartus duplo breviore; *prothorace* haud lato, subtiliter inconspicue granulato, basi elytrorum humerûm fere latitudine; *elytris* crebrius fortiterque punctatis, densius pubescentibus, versus basin subimpressis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

The subocular line is only very slightly developed in this species. It is remarkable by the conspicuous pubescence of the elytra; and I believe that this pubescence is variegated; for it appears to me to be of a dark colour on some of the black spots, while elsewhere it is paler. To which of the species here described it is most allied is not very clear; and it would perhaps be quite as naturally placed between *C. huttoni* and *C. parviceps* as it is in the position I have adopted for it.

Professor Hutton has sent me a single individual of this species from Otago.

586. **C. zealandicus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 55. *C. neque elongatus*, nec latus, densius pubescens, minus nitidus, ferrugineus, elytris plus minusve nigro variegatis; *capite* mediocri, crebrius subtiliter granulato, opaco; *antennis* haud elongatis, articulo tertio parvo, tenui, quam quartus duplo breviore, articulis 6°–10^{m} singulis longitudine quam latitudo paulo majore; *thorace* majore, densius pubescente, obsolete punctulato; *elytris* crebre minus fortiter punctatis, basin versus subimpressis.

Long., vix $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Though this species in appearance resembles *C. pictulus* more than it does any other species, yet it is readily distinguished from it and the preceding ones by the distinct subocular line. From all the other species with this character it departs widely by its greatly inferior size.

Four individuals have been sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

587. **C. suffusus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 55. *C. brevis*, latiusculus, haud convexus, subtilius pubescens, sat nitidus, ferrugineus, plus minusve nigro suffusus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *capite* mediocri, confertim subtiliter granulato; *antennis* haud elongatis, articulo tertio quam quartus duplo breviore; *thorace* elytris angustiore, subtilissime punctulato, basi utrinque vix sinuata; *elytris* sat crebre subtilius punctatis, versus basin sat distincte impressis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The elytra generally appear nearly black, with some ill-defined yellowish spaces behind the middle unsuffused with the black colour: and then the pubescence with which they are covered is easily perceived to be variegated, consisting of a very fine dark and therefore indistinct pubescence, among which patches of a paler colour are distributed. The subocular line is by no means acutely elevated.

Five individuals have been sent from Auckland by Captain Broun.

588. **C. laticeps**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 56. *C. latiusculus*, minus convexus, haud brevis, laxe pubescens, sat nitidus, ferrugineus, pectore corporeque superne plus minusve nigro-

suffusis, elytris plus minusve variegatis, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *capite* lato, confertim granulato; *antennis* sat elongatis, articulo tertio quam quartus duplo breviore; *thorace* majore, ad latera subtiliter granulato; *elytris* sat crebre fere fortiter punctatis, versus scutellum sat distincte impressis.

Long., 4 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

This species differs from *C. genalis* by its much more elongate form, and by the more distinct sculpture of the thorax and elytra. The colouration of the elytra is very variable; they may be said to be of an obscurely ferruginous colour, with ill-defined darker spots or patches. The subocular line is acutely elevated; but the space between it and the genal line is not so broad as in *C. genalis*.

This seems to be a species widely distributed in New Zealand. I have two specimens from Auckland, one from Tairua, and two others have been sent me by Professor Hutton as found in the province of Otago.

589. **C. genalis,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 56. *C. latiusculus* et convexiusculus, densius laxe pubescens, ferrugineus plus minusve infuscatus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; *capite* lato, brevi, densius pubescente, subtilius punctulato; *antennis* haud elongatis, articulo tertio parvo, quam quartus duplo breviore; *thorace* majore, lato, densius pubescente, vix punctulato; *elytris* crebre subobsolete punctatis, vix perspicue impressis.

Long., 3 mm.; lat., 1½ mm.

This is a short broad species, distinguished by the comparatively broad space between the subocular and genal lines; it is variable in colour, the elytra having an infuscate patch on the sides, which sometimes is largely extended, so as to suffuse most of their surface. The short pubescence is removed by extremely slight friction, so that it is rare to see an individual in perfect condition.

Sent in numbers from Tairua and from Auckland by Captain Broun.

Cyphotelus.

Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1878, *p.* 58.

This group is quite isolated by the following characters:—

Parts of the *mouth* porrect; *labrum* transverse and exposed, separated from the front of the head by a distinct transverse membraneous space; *mandibles* large; labial *palpi* slender, not furcate, the second joint not dilated. *Antennæ* elongate, basal joint but little thickened, the space at their point of insertion not forming a fossa. Front *coxæ* sub-perpendicular, their apices projecting beyond the prosternal process; band of prosternum in front of the coxæ quite distinct, and less reduced than in any other New Zealand species, although much smaller than it is in the European *Chrysomela cervina*, Linn. (*Dascillus cervinus*, Munich Cat.); *prosternal process* not forming an abrupt angle with the slender middle prosternal piece, its termination slender but distinctly prolonged behind the coxæ. *Mesosternum* without any triangular space in front in the

middle to receive the prosternal process; the articulation of *metasternum* with mesosternum between middle coxæ incomplete.

The following species is abruptly differentiated from the other New Zealand species by the want of the cavity on the mesosternum, and by the less-reduced front band of the prosternum. The species makes a greater approximation to the Palæarctic *Dascillus* than do any of the other New Zealand species, and may be treated at present as occupying a position intermediate between it and *Mesocyphon*.

590. **C. angustifrons,** *Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1878, *p.* 58. *C. elongatus*, angustulus, parcius pubescens, sat nitidus, colore variabilis; *capite* angustulo, exserto, oculis prominulis, crebrius fortiter punctato; *antennis* elongatis, articulo tertio elongato, quam secundus longiore; *prothorace* transversim subquadrato, elytris duplo angustiore, anterius in medio truncato, lateribus crenulatis, anterius rotundatis, dorso inæquali, crebrius fortiter punctato, nitido, parcius pubescente; *elytris* elongatis, crebre, æqualiter, fortiter profundeque punctatis, nitidis, parcissime pubescentibus, humeris liberis, prominulis.

Long., fere 6 mm.; lat., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This singular insect does not at first sight suggest that it has an affinity with the other insects here described; for it is in appearance much more like the *Luperi* of the Phytophagous series of *Coleoptera*.

It seems to be very variable in colour, one of the two individuals before me being nearly black all over, including the antennæ and legs, while the other is of a yellowish colour, with portions of the surface (notably the head, elytra, and ventral segments) more or less infuscate.

Two individuals have been found by Mr. Wakefield on the west coast of the South Island.

FAMILY—MALACODERMES.

Mentum often but little distinct. *Ligula* coriaceous or membraneous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated; the inner lobe sometimes deficient. Labial *palpi* with three, the maxillary with four joints. *Mandibles* short. *Eyes* nearly always entire. *Antennæ* with eleven, rarely with ten or twelve joints, of very variable form. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* conico-cylindrical; the trochanters of the former always distinct, of the latter sometimes invisible; the posterior transversal, prolonged inwardly into a conical projection, not covered by the femora in repose; tibiæ nearly always destitute of terminal spurs; tarsi pentamerous, the anterior tetramerous in some of the males, all without lamellæ underneath. The *abdomen* with six or seven segments all free. The integuments generally thin and flexible.

Group—TELEPHORIDÆ.

Antennæ inserted on the forehead, more or less distant. *Labrum* indistinct. *Head* uncovered; *epistome* confounded with the forehead. *Legs* slender, not compressed; intermediate *coxæ* contiguous; trochan-

tins placed at the inner side of the femora; the fourth tarsal joint bilobed among nearly all. The *abdomen* composed of seven segments.

Aclytia.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, slender, sub-parallel, sub-depressed. *Mentum* longer than broad, narrowed towards its base, impressed at the middle of the apex. Labial *palpi* short, their terminal joint stout, subovate; the maxillary elongate, with a small subquadrate penultimate joint, the last so shaped as to be intermediate between ovate and securiform. *Mandibles* long, strongly arched, acute at apex, finely serrate on their inner edge. *Head* nearly free, considerably narrowed behind, a good deal narrowed and produced in front of the antennæ. *Eyes* large, prominent, rounded, and finely facetted. *Antennæ* elongate, but not so long as the body, filiform, inserted on the forehead in front of the inner margin of the eyes; their basal joint almost pyriform, and about as long as the third; second shortest; joints four to ten about equal, each a little dilated towards the apex; eleventh elongate-oval, of nearly the same length as its predecessor. *Prothorax* transversal, widely rounded or subtruncate in front, a little sinuous at the base, more or less rounded laterally, margined, with a slightly convex disc. Scutellum oblong. *Elytra* elongate, a little narrowed towards the front, rounded behind, with distinct lateral rims. *Legs* elongate, tibiæ straight, spinose at apex; *tarsi* shorter than tibiæ, the anterior a little dilated, the two basal joints about equal, obconical; third shorter than second, of similar form; the fourth formed of two elongate lobes, between which the elongate fifth joint is inserted; claws thickened. Front *coxæ* approximate, large, the intermediate and hind part not much separated. *Mesosternum* with a large frontal cavity for the reception of the anterior coxæ in repose. *Metasternum* moderate, slightly convex. *Abdomen* with six visible segments, covered by the elytra.

The type is *A. fulvithorax*.

591. **A. fulvithorax**, *n.s.* Thorax yellow, the rest of the body and the antennæ black, the legs variable in colour, sometimes quite black, sometimes fuscous variegated with testaceous, mandibles and claws reddish.

Head widest in line with the eyes, finely sculptured and pilose, ciliated in front; antennæ and palpi pubescent. *Prothorax* much broader than long, subtruncate in front, with obtuse angles, the base a little emarginate in front of the scutellum and sinuated at side towards the distinct hind angles, the sides are gradually curvedly narrowed in front, with a sinuation near the posterior angle, its margin entire, much thickened at the sides; it is slightly raised in the middle, very finely punctured, and, notwithstanding its pubescence, rather shining. *Scutellum* almost triangular. *Elytra* of about the same width as the thorax, elongate, sub-parallel, a little convex transversely, with rounded shoulders, the lateral margins are a little explanate, becoming indistinct

towards the shoulders; they are closely sculptured, so as to appear rough and as if studded with small, transverse, granular elevations, and clothed with fine hairs. *Legs* pubescent. *Under-side* blackish, pubescent. Metasternum longitudinally impressed on the middle.

The male has longer antennæ than the female, and is smaller.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$–1 line.

A common species in all the Auckland districts I have visited.

592. **A. nigricans**, *n.s.* *Black*, pubescent, antennæ blackish, with the apex of each joint pallid, legs fuscous.

This species closely resembles the preceding one in form and sculpture, but the *thorax* is rather shorter, the side rims are thicker, and this thickened part usually extends almost to the hind angle, so that there is only a mere notch between it and the angle, which is less easily seen than in the typical species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Tairua.

Both Dr. Sharp and I were under the impression that this was merely a concolorous variety of *A. fulvithorax*. I, however, am now of a different opinion, owing to observations on the insects in their natural state, rather than any evident difference in form or sculpture.

593. **A. subnuda**, *n.s.* *Blackish*, shining, the legs and basal joint of the antennæ yellowish, the latter infuscate-black and rather robust.

This species may be readily identified by the differences in colouration, its shining upper surface nearly destitute of pubescence, the more regularly thickened thoracic margins, much less prominent eyes, more rugose-punctate elytral sculpture, and more robust form.

In one of my two specimens the elytra are quite nude, the second seems so, but when carefully examined, it may be seen that they bear very fine hairs. Under-side blackish, rather dull, finely pubescent; metasternum punctulated and grooved down the middle.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, 1 line.

Found by Professor Hutton at Queenstown, Otago.

594. **A. tenuiculus**, *n.s.* *Pubescent*, rather shining, slender, black, legs and antennæ fuscous.

Head with a short muzzle, slightly uneven, and finely sculptured. *Prothorax* transversal, its apex almost straight in the middle, oblique towards the sides, which, therefore, are rather short and straight, the margins are raised, those at the sides rather broad but reflexed only near the front, and there for a short distance only, the posterior angles not distinct from the side rims; its surface has only a few fine indistinct punctures. The *elytra* are somewhat depressed along the suture, and are finely and rather indefinitely sculptured, one example having the elytra more rugosely impressed than the other; they are clothed with greyish hairs.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found a few specimens at Tairua and Whangarei Heads. The male has more robust antennæ than the female. A variety of this species is larger, and has the front of the thorax almost truncate.

595. **A. striata,** *n.s.* *Pubescent*, testaceous, head reddish, elytra dull, legs paler than the latter, the last nine joints of the antennæ fuscous.

Head with indefinite sculpture. *Prothorax* transverse, its apex truncate, the base nearly so, the marginal rims indistinctly angulated laterally near the middle, with two sinuations behind, the one just in front of the acute hind angle the smaller, the sides are narrowed towards the front; it is somewhat convex, but depressed along the base. The *elytra* have fine rather indistinct lateral margins, are pubescent, and bear rather coarsely punctured striæ. The *antennæ* are stout, joints three to ten obconical and about equal, the eleventh oval, larger than tenth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{6}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Described from one example which I found near Whangarei Heads.

Group—MELYRIDÆ.

Antennæ inserted at the sides of the muzzle, in front of the eyes, generally dentate. *Labrum* distinct. *Head* uncovered; *epistome* separated from the forehead by a suture, often coriaceous or membraneous. Intermediate *coxæ* contiguous; trochantins placed at the inner side of the femora; *tarsi* filiform; their fourth joint nearly always entire. The *abdomen* with six segments.

Dasytes.

Payk. Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 400.

Mentum transverse; *ligula* prominent, entire or emarginated in front. *Mandibles* rather large, frequently bidentate apically, their inner edge simple, or finely toothed. *Labrum* rather prominent and rounded in front. *Head* short, more or less narrowed posteriorly, with a short triangular muzzle; epistome transverse, leathery. *Antennæ* variable, longer than head and thorax, basal joint stout, second short, joints four to ten subserrate, the eleventh ovate. *Eyes* moderately prominent. *Thorax* variable, sometimes quadrate or oblong, the sides rounded or angular, base and apex truncate. *Elytra* elongate, wider than thorax, slightly convex transversely, seldom cylindrical. *Legs* long and slender; the *tarsi* about as long as the tibiæ, their basal joint longest, the next three decrease in size, fifth moderately elongate; *claws* with a membraneous lamina, sometimes wanting. *Body* more or less pilose.

The above characters will lead to the recognition of the New Zealand members of the genus, so far as they are known to me.

596. **D. subcyaneus,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, rather narrow, of a moderately shining dark-blue colour, antennæ and tarsi fuscous; body finely

pilose. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints stout, three to ten subserrate, eleventh ovate. The *head* is not so wide as the thorax, and is distinctly but not closely punctured; it has a short muzzle, and is narrowed behind. The *prothorax* is about as long as it is broad, the sides nearly straight, widest behind the middle, a little narrowed anteriorly and more abruptly behind, so that the posterior angles are obtuse; it has a slight transverse depression in front, and its surface is punctate and nearly nude. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded. *Elytra* elongate, rather narrow in front, slightly convex transversely, the shoulders somewhat elevated longitudinally, and slightly depressed near the scutellar region; they are rugosely punctate, and sparingly clothed with short fuscous hairs. *Legs* elongate and slender, the tarsi as long as the tibiæ.

Length, 1½ line.

This is the common Auckland form, which is usually found on *Leptospermum*.

597. **D. wakefieldi,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June,* 1877. *Elongatus*, angustulus, aureo-æneus, parce breviterque aureo-pubescens, sub-nitidus, antennis pedibusque nigris; *prothorace* in medio ampliato; *elytris* distincte sat crebre punctatis.

Long., 6 mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ black, moderately long and stout, scarcely serrate inwardly, third and fourth joints sub-equal. *Head* narrower than the thorax, its anterior part not elongate. *Thorax* a good deal narrower than the elytra, a good deal constricted in front, and with the hind angles very rounded; it is not quite so long as broad, and its punctation is very indistinct. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate. *Elytra* elongate, rather finely and not closely, but still quite distinctly, punctured. *Legs* elongate, black, the hind tarsi quite as long as the tibiæ, the claws furnished with a large membrane.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

598. **D. cinereohirtus,** *n.s. Body* elongate and narrow; head and thorax dark-blue, elytra obscure blue and somewhat infuscate, legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous; finely pilose, the ash-coloured pubescence chiefly confined to the elytra. The *head* is somewhat flattened, almost depressed between and in front of the eyes, and punctulated. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, not wider than the head, a little dilated laterally near the middle, constricted near the front and rounded behind; its surface is a little uneven; the disc, owing to a transverse depression in front and its depressed base seems rather convex; it is punctate and almost destitute of pubescence. *Scutellum* quadrate, slightly rounded. *Elytra* rather convex transversely, elongate, widest behind, broader than thorax; they are finely and rugosely punctured, and clothed with short ash-coloured pubescence. *Legs* long, tarsi as long as tibiæ.

Length, 1½–2 lines.

I found this species at Tairua.

599. **D. obscuricollis,** *n.s.* *Body* moderately narrow and elongate; head nearly black; legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous, the three apical joints of the latter fuscous; thorax and elytra of a moderately shining reddish-brown colour, the former obscure fuscous on the disc. The *head*, except an almost smooth dorsal line, is rather coarsely rugose. The *prothorax* is rather longer than broad, laterally dilated near the middle, with a sinuation between that point and the front, and with obtusely rounded posterior angles; the disc is a little elevated, and the whole surface is punctured. *Scutellum* sub-quadrate, distinct. *Elytra* moderately convex transversely, wider than thorax, almost parallel-sided; they are rugosely punctured, and clothed with pale-yellow pubescence.

Length, 1½ line.

My two specimens, which are in bad condition, were found by Captain F. W. Hutton in Otago.

600. **D. laticeps,** *n.s.* This species is of a bluish-black colour except the three basal joints of the antennæ, which are fuscous. *Head* large, nearly as large as the prothorax; the eyes being rather prominent cause that portion of the head to be quite as wide as the broadest part of the thorax; it is indistinctly and rugosely sculptured, with two impressions between the eyes. The *prothorax* is about as long as broad, with almost regularly rounded sides and punctate surface. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded. *Elytra* elongate, narrowed in front, wider than thorax, with distinct lateral margins; their surface is more or less covered with short transverse elevations, so that the sculpture is rugose rather than punctate. *Legs* normal. *Antennæ* rather short and stout, with a short rounded not at all ovate terminal joint.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

Note.—In all the preceding species, excepting perhaps *D. wakefieldi* which I have not seen, the antennæ are gradually thickened towards the extremity, the third joint being more slender than the two basal ones.

FAMILY—CLERIDES.

Mentum quadrate or trapezeiform among nearly all. *Ligula* membraneous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated. Labial *palpi* often longer than the maxillary; their terminal joint usually securiform. *Epistome* distinct, coriaceous, or sub-membraneous in front. *Eyes* generally emarginate. *Antennæ* with eleven joints, rarely with less; flabellate, dentate, or terminating in a club. Anterior *coxæ* conico-cylindrical, moderately prominent; the intermediate shorter, sub-globose, somewhat distant; the trochantins in general distinct; the posterior coxæ transversal, embedded, covered by the femora; *tarsi* pentamerous or tetramerous, provided with lamellæ below, their last joint bilobed. The *abdomen* composed of six or five free segments.

Paupris.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877.

Wings quite wanting; *elytra* less developed than usual. Labial *palpi* with terminal joint very large, while that of the maxillary palpi is small and not at all dilated.

Eyes coarsely granulated, very nearly entire, with only a very small emargination in front; *antennæ* inserted not quite close to the eyes, with short apical joints. Hind *coxæ* rather widely separated; second joint of *tarsus* inserted very near the apex of tibia.

The insect seems to be very distinct from any allied form, and may be placed near *Opilus*.

601. **P. aptera**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877. *Angustula*, testacea, maculis parvis fuscis, parcius pubescens; *elytris* obsolete punctatis, apicibus singulatim rotundatis.

Long., 6 mm.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Antennæ short and stout, pale yellow, second joint shorter than third, three to eight not differing much from one another, nine to eleven about twice as broad as the preceding joints, nine and ten each broader than long, the tenth rather strongly transverse, eleventh about as long as broad. *Head* with the eyes rather broader than the thorax, yellow but infuscate, and with a brassy tinge; its sculpture obsolete. *Thorax* elongate and narrow, sub-cylindric, but a little dilated in the middle; it is yellow, but has some elongate dark marks which are variable in extent; it is almost without sculpture. *Elytra* small, being but narrow, and when the hind-body is in the natural condition, not covering it; their shoulders absent, their colour yellow, with small dark marks. *Legs* long and rather stout, yellow, the femora near their apex and the tibiæ near their base with a more or less distinct dark mark. Beneath pale yellow.

Sent from Auckland by Messrs. Broun and Lawson.

Parmius.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May. 1877.

Eyes entire, very prominent, finely granulated, the *antennæ* with short club, the terminal joint of the labial *palpi* very large, that of the maxillary small. *Tarsi* moderately long and broad, very distinctly five-jointed, the second joint inserted very near the apex of the tibia; hind *coxæ* rather widely distant. The two species differ from *Paupris aptera* by their finely granulated eyes, by the presence of wings, and the more normal form of the elytra.

602. **P. longipes**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May*. 1877. *Per-angustus*, fusco-æneus, violaceo-tinctus, nitidus, parcius setosus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, femoribus posterioribus medio infuscatis.

Long., vix 4 mm. ; lat., 1¼ mm.

Antennæ short and rather slender, but with a rather broad short club, the tenth joint being strongly transverse, and the eleventh rather stouter than the tenth, and hardly so long as broad. *Head* about as broad as the elytra, with a large triangular impression behind the labrum. *Thorax* sub-cylindric, but a little dilated in the middle, about as long as broad ; it, as well as the head, is without punctures. *Elytra* very narrow, but with the shoulders well marked ; they are marked by broad obsolete grooves, without punctures. *Legs* very long.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

603. **P. debilis,** *Sharp: Ent. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877. *Angustulus*, nitidus, parcissime pubescens, testaceus, elytris sutura late, prothorace capiteque vage, fusco-signatis ; *elytris* suturam versus indiscrete punctatis ; *abdomine* et pectoris lateribus fuscis.

Long., 5 mm. ; lat., 1½.

Antennæ short and rather slender, third joint a little longer than fourth, nine to eleven slender but broader than the preceding joints, nine and ten each about as long as broad, eleventh rather longer than tenth, a little longer than broad. *Head*, including the very prominent eyes, rather broader than the thorax, of a yellowish or tawny colour, obsoletely punctured. *Thorax* about as long as broad, considerably narrower than the elytra, constricted in front and behind, with some indistinct dark marks along the middle, its sculpture indistinct, consisting of indistinct depressions. *Elytra* narrow and parallel, with the shoulders well marked and rectangular; they are shining and of a yellow colour, with a broad irregular dark mark extending down the suture ; they bear a very few fine upright hairs, and have indistinct large punctures near the suture. *Legs* entirely yellow.

A single individual. which was found, I believe, at Christchurch, has been given me by Mr. Wakefield.

Note.—I have a specimen from Captain Hutton, which he had found in Otago ; it has pale-green margins to the elytra, the streak intervening between the green and dorsal fuscous mark is pale-testaceous, and they bear shallow, somewhat rugose, impressions; the sculpture of the thorax also is rather rugulose; but I can scarcely consider it more than a variety.

Balcus.

Sharp: Ent. Mon. Mag., May, 1877.

Antennæ with a three-jointed very loosely articulated club; the labial *palpi* with the terminal joint very large ; that of the maxillary also dilated and securiform. *Eyes* large and prominent, finely granulated, slightly emarginate in front. Posterior *coxæ* only slightly separated. *Tarsi* rather large, apparently only four-jointed, the basal joint being atrophied above and below, the second, third, and fourth joints with large bilobed membranes, the claws simple. In *form* the insect is rather like *Thanasimus formicarius*, and may be placed near that species,

but it has the apical joint of the maxillary palpi large, and the basal joint of the tarsi more atrophied.

604. **B. niger,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May,* 1877. *Sat robustus,* nitidus, niger, leviter æneo-micans, obsolete parce punctatus, pilis erectis sparsim vestitus; antennis articulis basalibus posterius testaceis.

Long., 8–10 mm.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ moderately slender and long, third joint slender, longer than the fourth, and much longer than the thick short second joint, ninth joint a good deal broader than the preceding ones, longer than broad, tenth as broad as ninth, but rather shorter, eleventh sub-oval, acuminate, longer than ninth, longer than broad; their colour is black, but the two or three basal joints are more or less distinctly yellow behind. *Head* broad and short, its punctation about the vertex rather closer and more distinct than that of the rest of the upper surface. *Thorax* as long as broad, much constricted in front and behind, so as to be a good deal dilated in the middle, it is very sparingly punctured. *Elytra* elongate, shining black with a faint metallic tinge, sparingly and finely punctured, and with whitish scanty hairs; *under-surface* and legs entirely black.

Christchurch, found by Mr. Wakefield.

Note.—I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., for an example of this species; as I know that Mr. Wakefield collected at Wellington, it seems just possible that Dr. Sharp may have made an error as to habitat.

605 **B. signatus,** *n.s. Body* of a shining purplish-black colour; antennæ pitchy-red, their basal joints paler; legs red with the apical half of the femora piceous; each elytron with two testaceous marks. *Head* punctate, except a smooth space on the vertex, and with two foveæ between the eyes. *Thorax* about as long as broad, wider in front than behind, where it is considerably narrowed, dilated laterally at the middle, and constricted in front; there is an obvious dorsal depression, which is obliquely prolonged towards the sides; the middle is almost smooth, the rest of the surface more or less punctate. *Elytra* elongate, rather narrower in front than behind; the humeral and scutellar regions obtusely elevated; their surface is indistinctly sculptured, especially behind; they are somewhat rugulose on the anterior portion and along the suture, and bear several rows of fine punctures; on each elytron there is an oblique sub-triangular elongate testaceous mark near the base, which is situated in a depression, and an irregularly-formed transverse one of the same colour near the middle. The *under-surface* is punctate and pilose. The body is clothed with whitish hairs, those on the elytra being shorter than the others. The structure of the antennæ is similar to that of *B. niger*, except that the third, fourth, and fifth joints are about equal.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Described from one example which was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, of Auckland, in the Nelson district.

Eumede.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1876.

Caput antice brevissimum. *Oculi* magni, leviter emarginati, tenuiter granulati. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, 11-articulatæ, articulis tribus ultimis clavam formantibus. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo ovoideo, labiales securiformi. *Prothorax* capite angustior, basi modice latus. *Elytra* oblonga. *Pedes* graciles; *tarsi* articulo primo brevissimo.

The only exponent of this genus has somewhat the habit of *Lemidia*, from which it differs, *inter alia*, in its emarginate eye; while *Aulicus*, to which it slightly approaches, has all the palpi securiform.

606. **E. æraria**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January*, 1876. *E. fusco-ænea*, nitida, antennis, palpis, pedibusque, femoribus exceptis, testaceis, pilis volitantibus aliisque albis sub-adpressis vestita; *antennis* prothorace vix longioribus articulis duobus basalibus validis secundo dimidio breviore; *prothorace* paulo longiore quam latiore, lateribus rotundatis; *elytris* postice paulo gradatim latioribus.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Christchurch.

Phymatophæa.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January, 1876.

Caput antice modice productum. *Oculi* reniformes, transversi. *Antennæ* articulo basali elongato, valido, tertio ad octavum gradatim brevioribus; clava magna, laxe triarticulata, articulis duobus basalibus triangularibus, ultimo rotundato. *Palpi* articulo ultimo triangulari. *Prothorax* utrinque tuberculato-productus. *Elytra* supra inæqualia, basi prothoracis duplo latiora. *Pedes* modice elongati; femora fusiformia, anteriora crassiora; *tarsi* articulo basali obtecto; unguiculi basi dente instructe.

There is nothing in the sterna or abdomen different from *Scrobiger*, Spin., near which this genus may be placed. Its distinctive peculiarity is the large loosely three-jointed club; but there is much to remind us of the West African genus *Erymanthus*.

Note.—Dr. Sharp in the *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, June, 1877, p. 8, adds:—"It has the fourth joint of the tarsi obsolete, their basal joint is short above, but rather elongate beneath, the thickening of the unguiculus should scarcely be called a tooth. The terminal joints of both labial and maxillary palpi are dilated, but not very strongly. The eyes are prominent and finely granulated, and more or less emarginate in front.

607. **P. electa**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January*, 1876. *P. modice elongata*, fusca, subnitida, plagis succineis ornata, pilis concoloribus adspersa; *capite* inter oculos nudo, bituberculato; *prothorace* antice tuberculis duobus succineis instructo; *elytris* inæqualiter rude impresso-punctatis, humeris tuberculisque succineis sex, *scil.* duobus sub-basalibus, duobus ante medium, duobus sub apice positis, pone

medium fascia obliqua elevata notatis ; *pedibus* fusco variegatis ; corpore infra nitide fusco.

Long., 4–4½ lin.

Auckland (Captain Broun).

Note.—The habitat is a mistake, I did not send any from the town ; I found it but sparingly at Stoke's Point and Tairua. The head is not always tubercular, and seldom has more than one tubercle.

608. **P. violacea.**—*Opilus violaceus, Klug.; Abh. Berl.*, 1840, 391. *Notoxus violaceus, Fabr.; Ent. Syst.*, 1. 210, 2.

The *antennæ* are fuscous, the basal joints paler. The *body* is of a shining violet colour. The *thorax* is convex and uneven, rather longer than it is broad, its sides dilated behind the middle, the front rather narrow and constricted, and contracted at the base. The *elytra* are oblong, not much wider than the thorax, slightly wider behind than at the base, shoulders distinct, apices obtusely rounded ; each bears an obtuse elevation near the scutellum, a raised yellow spot in front of the middle, and an interrupted yellow patch not reaching the suture near the middle ; immediately behind the posterior spot there is a rather large marginal depression ; the posterior half is smooth, the anterior has several rows of punctures. The margins of the body and the legs are sparsely pilose.

Length, 3 lines.

I found this species at Tairua, and it is from specimens in my possession that the above description has been drawn up. I have not seen the diagnoses by Klug. and Fabr. ; that given by White *(Voy. Er. Ter. Ins., p. 8)* is meagre, and, moreover, does not specify the size.

609. **P. hilaris,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., May*, 1877. *Læte* violacea, nitida, fere impunctata, elytris bulla elevata maculaque laterali flavis ; antennis tarsisque nigricantibus, trochanteribus et femorum basibus flavis.

Long., 7 mm. ; lat., 2⅓ mm.

Antennæ testaceous, with the basal joint obscurely testaceous behind. *Thorax* a little longer than broad. the sides distinctly prominent a little behind the middle and thence narrowed to the base, the constricted anterior part elongate. *Elytra* rather long and narrow, with a double elevation behind the scutellum ; behind these scutellar elevations on each is an elevated bright yellow spot, and again just behind this is a large yellow elevated patch reaching the lateral margin but not the suture ; their surface is almost impunctate.

I am indebted to Mr. Wakefield for this elegant and easily distinguished species ; it was found by him, I believe, at Christchurch.

610. **P. pantomelas,** *Boisd. ; Voy. Astr. t.* 6., *f.* 14. *Colour* blackish, antennæ fuscous. *Head* and thorax punctured, the former closely, the latter rugosely ; the *thorax* is longer than broad, dilated behind the middle, and with two small obtuse tubercles on the disc in front. The *elytra* are oblong, widest posteriorly, and each bears an irregularly-curved testaceous mark near the suture on the middle, and

an interrupted transverse patch of the same colour which does not reach the suture and is placed behind the other; the anterior half is coarsely, the posterior obsoletely, punctured. The *body* is sparingly clothed, the hairs on the elytra are white, the rest fuscous and longer.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I have a mutilated specimen from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of Wellington, from which the above description has been taken, as White's is totally inadequate.

611. **P. longula,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June,* 1877. *Elongata,* angustula, nigricans, plus minusve testaceo-signata; *capite* thoraceque dense punctatis; *elytris* fortiter punctatis, punctis longe ante apicem desinentibus.

Long., 6–$6\frac{1}{2}$; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

This species is closely allied to *Eleale opiloides,* Pascoe, which is a most variable species; but *Phymatophœa longula* is much more elongate, and has the coarse basal punctation of the elytra becoming obsolete just behind the middle, whereas in *E. opiloides* the coarse punctation continues till just before the extremity of the elytra, and then leaves a small apical, almost abruptly defined, smooth part. The two specimens of *P. longula* before me differ greatly in colour and somewhat in punctation, but I have no doubt belong to one variable species.

Christchurch; discovered by Mr. Wakefield.

Note.—This species does not seem to differ materially from *P. pantomelas,* except that the latter is pilose.

612. **P. opiloides,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January,* 1876. *E. elongata,* æneo-fusca, fulvo-varia, vage breviter pilosa; *antennis* modice elongatis, clava laxe articulata; *capite* prothoraceque confertim punctatis, hoc capite angustiore, basi angusto, in medio fulvo; *scutello* cordiformi; *elytris* fortiter punctatis, apicem versus paulo gradatim latioribus, fasciis duabus apiceque fulvis notatis; *pedibus* fulvis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield), Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Not unlike a small individual of *Opilus mollis.* The genus is somewhat doubtful.

613. **P. fulvipalpi,** *n.s. Antennæ* fuscous, the two basal joints testaceous, the two basal joints of the club inwardly rounded, rather elongate, and not produced to an angle as in *P. electa. Palpi* clear yellow. *Head* punctate. *Thorax* sub-cylindrical, narrowed in front of the middle, behind which the sides are protuberant, and again contracted at the base, the disc is uneven, transversely convex, almost tubercular near the front, the base margined; the sides are a little compressed towards the disc and coarsely punctured, the dorsal space shining and impunctate.

The *elytra* are oblong, with prominent shoulders, and become dilated posteriorly; their surface is nearly flat, a little depressed transversely near the middle, and on each this depressed part is of a piceous colour,

with a conspicuous yellow spot in its centre; the scutellar region is a little elevated behind, which is an indistinct curved depression; the space behind the posterior femora is smooth, the rest of the surface rather coarsely punctured in lines. The *legs* are of moderate length; the *thighs* but little inflated, and of a fuscous colour; the *tibiæ* are piceous, except at the base, where they are whitish. The general ground *colour* is brownish red; and the *body* is sparingly clothed with fine hairs.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines..

I found two examples of this distinct species at Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—PTINIDES.

Mentum corneous. *Ligula* membraneous or coriaceous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated. *Head* covered by the prothorax, often retracted within it, invisible from above. *Antennæ* with eleven or nine joints of variable form. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* cylindrical or sub-oval, somewhat prominent, contiguous or subcontiguous, without distinct trochantins; the posterior transversal, not at all or very slightly dilated at their inner extremity; trochantins placed within the axis of the femora; terminal spurs of the tibiæ scarcely distinct or absent; *tarsi* pentamerous, their two basal joints almost equal. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, the first not longer than the others.

Group—PTINIDÆ.

Antennæ with eleven joints, inserted on the forehead, filiform. The *pronotum* continuous with the prothoracic parapleura.

Ptinus.

Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 513.

Mentum transversal, slightly hollowed, its front angles more or less acute; *ligula* feebly hollowed and ciliated in front; first joint of the maxillary *palpi* a little elongated and arched, the last long, fusiform, and acute at the end; that of the labial of the same form; *mandibles* robust, triangular, arched and simple at the end, furnished with a small inner tooth in front of the middle; *labrum* transverse, rounded and ciliated in front.

Head free during repose; *epistome* triangular; *eyes* moderate, rounded, rather prominent. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead, approximate, filiform; basal joint stout, the second and third shorter than the following, these latter cylindrical among the males, shorter and stouter among the females. *Prothorax* transversal or not, narrowed behind, very often furnished with tubercles or tufts of hair. *Scutellum* triangular, curvilinear, or rectilinear. *Elytra* variable according to the species. *Legs* long and slender, especially in the male. *Anterior coxæ* sub-contiguous, the intermediate more distant. *Tibiæ* more slender at the base than elsewhere, particularly in the male; first joint of the *tarsi* elongate, joints

two to four gradually decrease, the latter sometimes hollowed, fifth long and slender, claws moderate. *Body* generally pubescent.

614. **P. speciosus,** *n.s.* This species somewhat resembles the European *P. fur* in general outline; the body is convex, of a dark red colour, and clothed with bright yellowish red and white hairs.

The *antennæ* are red, stout, and finely pubescent. The *head* is coarsely sculptured, with prominent eyes. *Prothorax* punctate, convex, longer than broad, narrowed and rounded anteriorly, constricted and depressed behind; it is partially covered with bright orange coloured hairs, which are disposed in dense longitudinal rows, and there are some patches of white pubescence, one in front and one near each side. *Scutellum* large, covered with white pubescence. The *elytra* are oblong, considerably broader than the thorax, with obtuse shoulders and apices; each bears seven or eight punctured striæ, some being rendered quite indistinct by their clothing; the sides in front are densely, behind rather sparsely pubescent, the disc is nude, and therefore conspicuous; each elytron is variegated with a curved line near the shoulder, and a transverse one behind, formed of white hairs, the rest of their pubescence being similar in colour to that of the thorax.

The structure of the *legs* differs but little from that of *P. fur*.

Length, 1 line.

I obtained ten individuals near Auckland, and sent most of them to Britain to be described. I found one at Tairua, and two near Whangarei Harbour. It is the only species of this group I have found in New Zealand, though White described three species which, I am inclined to think, belong to *Cyphon*. The European *P. fur* has been introduced. I found one in the body of an *Elater* sent me by Mr. Meinertzhagen of Napier.

615. **P. suturalis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. Pitchy-brown; closely punctured, with shortish hairs; the suture with a pinkish hue; legs pale yellow.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand (on flowers of *Leptospermum*).

616. **P. murinus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. Very deep brown, with many irregular patches of longish hairs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

617. **P. pilosus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. *Elytra* nearly parallel; light ash colour, with short yellowish hairs; *thorax* behind as wide as the elytra.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Port Nicholson.

Note.—These three meagre descriptions will, I fear, be of little service to those who cannot refer to the typical specimens in the British Museum.

Group—ANOBIIDÆ.

Antennæ with eleven, ten, or nine joints, inserted at the front margin of the eyes; dentate flabellate, or terminated by a club. *Pronotum* distinct from the prothoracic parapleura among nearly all.

Anobium.

Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 519.

Mentum transversal, more or less trapezeiform. *Ligula* dilated and bilobed in front. Last joint of labial *palpi* a little enlarged and strongly truncated at the end; that of the maxillary fusiform. *Mandibles* large, rounded externally in front and bidentate at their extremity. *Labrum* transversal, entire, and ciliated in front. *Head* short, deflexed, frequently invisible from above and immersed in the thorax as far as the eyes; these are rounded and prominent. *Antennæ* of variable length, with eleven joints; the first thick, arcuated, conical; second more slender than first, short, obconical; joints three to eight very short, serrate, obconical or transversal; the ninth and tenth forming a very loosely articulated club, at least rather longer than the stalk; often very much longer, especially among the males; terminal joint longer than the others.

Prothorax convex, generally transversal, margined laterally, the apex widely projecting and rounded, bisinuate at its base, with its posterior angles rounded. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate, more or less cylindrical. *Legs* moderate, usually rather robust; *tarsi* five-jointed, first to fourth joints gradually decrease, the fifth thick, claws small.

Body more or less cylindrical and pubescent, rarely smooth.

618. **A. amplicolle,** *n.s. Cylindrical,* convex, elytra rather more than twice the length of the thorax; reddish-brown, the depressed portions of the thorax darkest; *legs* and antennæ infuscate-red, the latter lighter in colour; *palpi* yellow.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, basal joint moderately stout, very much bent, about as long as the tenth; second small, smaller than first, but larger than the contiguous ones; joints three to eight obconical, very small and slender, the third longest, these six joints collectively distinctly shorter than the ninth and tenth; ninth large, not much wider at the base than the eighth, gradually dilated and obliquely rounded inwardly at the apex; tenth two-thirds of the length of the ninth, very slender at the base, of nearly the same form (elongate-triangular); eleventh joint as long as the ninth, elongate oval. They are finely pubescent with grey hairs, and are longer than the thorax. *Head* pilose. *Prothorax* transversely convex, a good deal narrowed anteriorly, widest in front of the base, and, behind its widest part, abruptly and obliquely narrowed; the side, extending from the front angle to the hind part of the lateral dilatation, is about a third of the length of the thorax above; the frontal portion (above) is entire, with an indistinct dorsal line, the central portion in front of the base is a good deal elevated, and this elevation

is well limited by a considerable basal depression, which, however, is divided into two by the prolongation of the central ridge; it is finely margined, moderately closely punctured, and clothed with yellowish hairs. *Elytra* elongate, transversely convex, parallel, wider than thorax, with the upper part near the apex obliquely compressed, so that the apical margin seems explanated; the disc is rather flat, there is a scutellar depression, and each bears a scutellar and ten punctured striæ, the second to the sixth are abbreviated or insulated by the junction of the first and seventh at the apex, the interstices are but little elevated, and their whole surface is covered with short yellowish hairs.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found one specimen only at Tairua; its description will aid in the identification of the other New Zealand species.

619. **A. ruficorne,** *n.s.* This species is very similar to *A. amplicolle*, being of nearly the same size and colour, but the *prothorax* is smaller, more rounded behind, and, though depressed at the base, the depression is less obvious, and the *antennæ* differ from those of that species; these are nearly twice the length of the thorax, dark red in colour; their tenth joint is a little smaller than the ninth, and the eleventh is of nearly equal thickness throughout, so that it is not of the acuminate elongate-oval form of the typical species, it is longer than the ninth, and of the same length as the slender stalk (joints three to six).

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Three mutilated examples found near Whangarei.

620. **A. notata,** *n.s.* *Sub-cylindrical*, transversely convex; pitchy-brown, with a large humeral and sub-apical spot on each elytron testaceous; legs red, tarsi yellowish, antennæ infuscate red.

Antennæ scarcely so long as the elytra, eleven-jointed; basal joint stout, a little longer than second to fourth taken together; second small, yet obviously larger than the third; third and fourth very small; fifth rather large, dilated inwardly so as to be triangular; sixth small and slender, nearly as long as the third and fourth; seventh large, longer than fifth, elongate-triangular; eighth small, similar to sixth in size and shape; ninth slightly longer but narrower than seventh, less triangular than it; joints ten and eleven elongate, each a little longer than the ninth.

Prothorax not much longer than broad, transversely convex, base sub-truncate, apex but slightly projecting, its sides slightly but widely incurved, so that the front and hind angles seem to be prominent; it has an indistinctly depressed dorsal line, is so sculptured as to appear rugose, and, near the sides, its surface is clothed with yellow hairs. The *elytra* are more than twice the length of the thorax, transversely convex, almost parallel, and bear punctured striæ; these, owing to the short scutellar striæ, are somewhat bent, and the interstices are so clothed and sculptured that they appear to be a little rough. *Legs* moderately long, the anterior *tarsi* shortest, with the basal joint rather elongate, quite as long as the next two in the hind pair. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* sub-securiform. *Eyes* moderate.

Length, 1¼ line.

Obs.—I found three specimens near Whangarei Heads; the one I imagine to be the female has shorter antennæ, with the larger joints less angulated than those of the males. This and the two following species may necessitate the formation of a new genus, differentiated from *Anobium* by the peculiar structure of the antennæ.

621. **A. granulata,** *n.s.* The description of *A. notata* is applicable to this species, so far as form and most structural details are concerned, but the *antennæ* of *A. granulata* are more robust, only the fifth joint is much dilated, the large seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh joints are at least twice as long as they are broad, and the sixth and eighth joints are a little larger than the corresponding ones in *A. notata*.

The *body* is of an infuscate-red colour, clothed with short yellowish hairs, and the legs and antennæ are of a clearer red than the body. The *thorax* is a little longer than broad, convex, slightly constricted in front of the middle, without any perceptible dorsal line, and so sculptured as to appear covered with minute granules. The *elytra* bear punctured striæ and many minute granules.

Length, 1½ line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads.

622. **A. sericea,** *n.s.* Allied to the preceding species but smaller, of a rich reddish-brown colour, with yellowish pubescence, giving the insect a somewhat silky appearance; the legs and antennæ are reddish; the latter moderately slender, similar in structure to those of *A. notata*, but with the joints relatively smaller.

Prothorax a little longer than broad, transversely convex, slightly contracted in front of the middle, its sculpture difficult to define, but consisting apparently of closely placed rugose punctures; its surface is rather densely clothed, and the yellow hairs predominate on the middle and near the sides.

The *elytra* are more than twice the length of the thorax, and broader than it, a little depressed at each side near the middle, and bearing feeble but distinctly punctured striæ; they are somewhat variegated, the yellowish pubescence forming irregular linear spaces along the suture, but congregated near the shoulders and behind the middle so as to form large spots. *Legs* rather short.

Length, 1–1¼ line.

Whangarei Heads; where I found two examples. What I suppose to be the female is the larger of the two, with shorter and more robust antennæ.

623. **A. tricostellum,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 8. *Antennæ* very long, with the last eight joints filiform; brownish, testaceous, covered above with a waved short golden silky pubescence; each of the *elytra* with three slightly raised longitudinal costæ; *thorax* narrowest on the sides, somewhat rounded behind and slightly hollowed down the middle.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand, (Mus. Saunders).

Note.—I have not seen any insect at all resembling that described above; the size is very large, and the structure of the antennæ shows that it does not belong to *Anobium*.

Ochina.

Ziegl.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 521.

Antennæ long and slender, with eleven joints, the first thick, arcuated, conical; second less thick and shorter; third elongate, subcylindrical; joints four to ten equally long and serrate; eleventh longer than any of them, subcylindrical. *Tarsi* slender, their first joint rather longer than the following ones taken together.

Body oblong-oval, finely pubescent.

624. **O. vulgatum**, *n.s.* *Body* oviform, moderately convex, clothed with long erect fuscous hairs; it is of a shining pitchy-black colour, the legs and six basal joints of the antennæ infuscate, the latter paler.

Antennæ elongate, slender, longer than head and thorax, eleven-jointed, pubescent, gradually incrassated; the first joint irregularly formed, its apical portion clavate; second stout, as large as the apical portion of the first; third elongate and slender, not quite as long as the fourth and fifth conjointly; these about equal to one another, longer than broad, obconical; joints six to ten obconical, each about as long as broad; eleventh ovate, not so long as the ninth and tenth united.

Eyes large and prominent. *Thorax* broader than long, subconical, with its base strongly bisinuated; its surface is finely and distantly punctured, and clothed with long erect fuscous hairs. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* subovate, widest behind the middle, wider than thorax, and nearly three times longer than it, with somewhat elevated shoulders; their surface is finely punctured, but the punctation is distinct only on their anterior and sutural portions, and, like the thorax, they are clothed with long erect hairs.

Legs long and slender; *tarsi* five-jointed, the basal joint longest, the fourth shortest.

Length, 1 line.

This is by far the most common species (N.Z.) of the group, and though called an *Ochina*, does not, strictly speaking, belong to that genus, nor indeed to any of the described genera known to me. It is, however, most nearly allied to *Ochina*.

I found the species wherever I have collected.

Dorcatoma.

Herbst.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 524.

Mentum transversal, trapezeiform; *ligula* slender, ciliated and bilobed; last joint of the labial *palpi* rather strongly triangular, that of the maxillary a little dilated and truncated at the extremity; *mandibles*

large, not dilated inwardly, bidentate at their extremity ; *labrum* short, entire, and ciliated.

Head moderate, suborbicular, the forehead truncated or slightly hollowed in front. *Eyes* rather large, somewhat prominent and finely granulated. *Antennæ* with ten or nine joints ; the first joint very thick, triangular ; second rather short, obconical or subglobular ; the next four or five joints very short and serrate ; the three last forming a large loosely articulated club, very much longer than the stalk, its two first joints strongly triangular, the last oblong-oval.

Prothorax convex, transversal, narrowed in front, its base bisinuated; it is bent downwards. Scutellum curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* convex, oval, or oblong-oval, a little compressed laterally, not striate. *Legs* moderate, somewhat robust ; *tarsi* very short, the first four joints serrated, gradually decreasing, the fifth loosely jointed, claws small.

Body clothed with fine pubescence, often downy.

625. **D. oblonga,** *n.s.* *Body* oblong, transversely convex, of an infuscate red colour, and clothed with yellowish hairs, the legs reddish ; basal joint of antennæ fuscous, joints two to seven yellowish, eight to ten piceous.

Antennæ a little longer than the thorax, ten-jointed, the basal joint stout, compressed, and about as long as joints three to seven conjointly; second small, but longer than the immediately following joints ; joints three to seven very small ; eighth sub-triangular, its point of articulation near the external edge, and dilated inwardly ; ninth of nearly the same form and size as its predecessor, but rather longer and narrower, and more slender at the base ; tenth oval, a little longer than ninth.

Head large ; eyes large, moderately finely facetted. *Prothorax* transverse, its base strongly bisinuated, very little projecting anteriorly, a little uneven, minutely punctate, with many slightly elevated irregularly formed lines, which are covered with yellowish pubescence. *Elytra* oblong, slightly transversely depressed near the middle, sides and apex nearly vertical, of the same width as the thoracic hind angles, and clothed and sculptured very similarly to the thorax.

The four front *legs* are rather long and stout, but the posterior are short and more slender ; *tarsi* with a stout basal joint, elongate, and about as long as the following three ; these small and subcordate ; the terminal joint stout, not so long as the first.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

The superficial appearance of this insect is apt to mislead, as it appears to be clothed with stout yellow hairs, which in reality, as may be seen on a careful examination, consist of indistinct elevations covered with excessively minute setæ or hairs.

I found one example only near Whangarei Harbour.

626. **D. illustris,** *n.s.* *Body* oblong-convex, moderately shining piceous, clothed with fine yellow hairs, femora reddish, tibiæ fuscous, antennæ infuscate, tarsi yellowish.

Head large ; eyes very large and prominent, not widely separated above, and moderately facetted. *Prothorax* very transverse, strongly

bisinuated at the base, the sides quite straight though a little narrowed anteriorly; its surface is finely and rather closely punctured, and the pubescence is more sparing on the middle than elsewhere. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* oblong, their shoulders a little elevated, and a little compressed at each side near the middle; they are finely and closely punctured, with their pubescence chiefly confined to the sides and hind portion. *Legs* moderate.

The *antennæ* are remarkable; they are apparently ten-jointed, but joints three to seven are so minute and closely articulated that it is difficult, if not impossible, to describe them accurately without considerable magnifying power; their basal joint is large, deeply excavated behind, and about as long as joints three to seven collectively; second joint a good deal larger than those which follow; eighth joint as long as the stalk, produced inwardly at the base in the form of a flexuose tooth, longer than the joint itself; ninth similarly formed, but with the tooth directed forwards, the eighth being bent backwards; tenth joint longer and much stouter than the ninth, somewhat lunate. The elytra scarcely cover the abdomen, leaving the pygidium exposed.

Length, 1⅓ line; breadth, quite ½.

Described from one example found at Tairua; a second, from the same locality, I sent to Dr. Sharp, but he has not described it. It will probably form the type of a new genus.

Euderia.

Nov. Gen.

Body very elongate, narrow, transversely convex and squamose.

Head moderate, eyes large, prominent, rounded, but a little truncated behind and finely facetted. *Thorax* much longer than broad, considerably constricted behind, projecting anteriorly, base truncate, surface tubercular. *Scutellum* elongate. *Elytra* cylindrical, broader than thorax, incurved laterally so that the middle is narrowest.

Legs rather elongate; *tibiæ* sub-linear; *tarsi* as long as the tibiæ, five-jointed; the basal joint longest, fourth smallest, fifth elongate, with slender claws. Last joint of the *palpi* ovate. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, the first sub-pyriform, elongate, second moniliform, joints three to seven small, eighth to tenth forming a loosely articulated club as in *Dorcatoma*. ♀.

In the *male* the first joint is sub-pyriform, and as long as the stalk; the second moniliform, much stouter than those which follow; third to seventh minute and closely articulated, so as to be quite indistinguishable when viewed with a good lens; the last three very long, filiform, of equal length, and proceeding from a common base, so as to appear as one trifurcate joint or club, these are furnished with very long delicate hairs.

627. **E. squamosa,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, antennæ reddish. *Thorax* elongate, its sides almost vertical, widest in front of the middle, considerably constricted near the base; the apex is elevated in the form of a compressed tubercle, there is another tubercle on the middle, and the

whole surface is so densely covered with depressed scales that the sculpture is concealed.

Elytra sub-cylindrical, with prominent shoulders, widely incurved and somewhat compressed laterally near the middle, transversely convex, with rounded apices; their surface is rather uneven, somewhat elevated just in front of the abruptly declivous apical portion, and bearing on each three tubercular elevations which are situated nearer to the suture than the margin; their surface is densely covered with rounded and depressed whitish scales, intermingled with elongate yellowish ones, the former predominating. The *legs* are elongate, and clothed like the body.

Metasternum elongate; two anterior pairs of *coxæ* sub-contiguous, the posterior moderately remote.

Length, $2\frac{1}{5}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Of this remarkable insect I found two specimens, the female at Tairua, the male near Whangarei Heads. The genus, I think, should be placed at the end of the *Anobiidæ*.

FAMILY—BOSTRICHIDES.

Ligula without paraglossæ, membraneous or coriaceous. *Mentum* corneous. *Maxillæ* ciliated, lamelliform, bilobed. The *head* frequently covered by the prothorax so as to be invisible from above. *Antennæ* with eleven or nine joints, of which the last three are clavate; inserted at the front margin of the eyes. *Pronotum* and parapleura of the prothorax confounded. Anterior *coxæ* thick, globose or oval, a little prominent; the intermediate globose; the posterior transversal, often covered outwardly by the metathoracic parapleuræ; apical spurs of the *tibiæ* much developed, particularly those of the anterior; *tarsi* pentamerous, their basal joint very small, their second and fifth very large. *Abdomen* with five segments, the first larger than the others.

Apate.

Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Colĕop., Tom. iv., *p.* 537.

Organs of the *mouth* more or less villose. *Mentum* transversely triangular. *Ligula* widened and sinuated in front. *Head* sub-cylindrical, elongated, the epistome usually provided with a central tooth. *Eyes* distant from the prothorax, rounded and prominent. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, the two basal joints longer than the following five, joints three to seven transversal, serrate, gradually widening; club shorter than the stalk, its joints transversal, strongly serrate. *Prothorax* transversal, convex, more or less tuberculate or rough in front, often with a curved spine on each side in front, its angles rounded. *Scutellum* triangular, truncated at the end. *Elytra* elongate, cylindrical, truncated and dentate at their extremity in the greater number of species.

Tibiæ sometimes unarmed, sometimes denticulated on the external edge; the spur of the anterior stout and curved; *tarsi* normal.

628. **A. minuta**, *Fabricius; Syst. El.* II., 383, 25. *A. nigra*, elytris integris piceis, thorace antice minuta, scabro.

New Zealand (Mus. D. Banks).

629. **A. inurbanus**, *n.s. Cylindrical*, transversely convex, piceous, shining, antennæ and legs testaceous.

Head rather large, punctate, and clothed with yellow hairs. *Thorax* longer than broad, the sides and apex rounded, base truncate with obtusely rounded angles; the disc is elevated in the centre in the form of an obtuse transversal tubercle, from thence it is gradually depressed anteriorly, so that when viewed from the side the front part seems to be rounded to the apex; this frontal portion is rugosely granulated, whilst the hinder part, though shining and very indistinctly sculptured, bears a few minute granules. *Scutellum* large, apex rounded, base broad and coarsely punctured. The *elytra* are cylindrical, not quite contiguous to the thorax, with straight, almost vertical sides somewhat bent inwardly below, and rounded apex; their sculpture consists of oblong punctures arranged in rows, and becoming almost striate behind; the interstices are only slightly raised. The prothorax is ciliated, and the elytra sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs, which, on the latter, appear as if they proceeded from the punctures only; on a closer examination, however, it will become evident that many of them occur on the intervals between the rows of punctures.

The *femora* are dilated; the *tibiæ*, which are straight inwardly, are externally curved and dilated towards the extremity so as to appear triangular; *tarsi* slender.

Length, 1½ line.

I found my unique specimen of this species at Tairua.

FAMILY—CISSIDES.

Mentum horny. *Ligula* variable, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform and ciliated. *Head* often very short and retractile. *Antennæ* with eleven or eight joints, inserted at the front of the eyes, terminated by a club of three, very rarely of two joints. *Pronotum* separated from the prothoracic parapleuræ by an acute carina. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* globose and embedded; the former sometimes sub-cylindrical and slightly prominent; the posterior transversal; *tibiæ* without terminal spurs; *tarsi* composed of four, very rarely of five joints, the basal very small, hardly distinct, the last elongate. *Abdomen* with five segments, the first larger than those which follow.

Cis.

Latreille; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. iv., *p.* 551.

Mentum transversal, slightly narrowed and sinuated in front. Ligula elongate, a little rounded in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* oblong-oval; that of the maxillary oval and acuminated. *Mandibles* bifid at apex. *Labrum* sub-quadrangular, a little narrowed at base. *Head* more

or less convex, rounded anteriorly, the edges of forehead carinated. *Antennæ* ten-jointed, moderate; the basal joint thick, sub-ovate, second much shorter, third slender, longer than second, joints four to seven shorter, and decreasing in length; eighth to tenth forming a club, its first and second joints sub-globular, the third short, oval, and often terminated by a small sponge-like appendage. *Prothorax* convex, margined laterally, and sometimes at its base. *Scutellum* triangular or rounded. *Elytra* convex, of variable length. *Legs* moderate; *femora* wide and compressed; *tibiæ* slender, their external apex often pointed; *tarsi* with four joints, the three first small, equal.

630. **C. undulatus,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, transversely convex; fuscous, variegated with testaceous; the palpi, basal joints of antennæ and legs reddish. *Antennæ* not so long as head and thorax; basal joint stout, joints two to eight slender; ninth to eleventh forming a distinct loosely articulated club, the ninth and tenth considerably larger than their predecessors, transverse; the eleventh rounded. Last joint of *palpi* ovate, robust. The *head* is rather closely and somewhat rugosely punctured, the sides in front of the eyes carinated, but only slightly elevated. Eyes moderately prominent, coarsely facetted. *Thorax* about as long as broad, obtusely produced in front, the base sinuated beyond the middle, with distinct lateral rims and transversely convex; the sides are nearly straight, yet a little rounded and narrowed anteriorly; its surface is finely rugosely and closely punctured; the sides, a basal spot, and a large triangular space in front, are testaceous, the disc fuscous; and the clothing consists of fine short cinereous hairs; there is an indistinct dorsal line, which is a little elevated near the base. *Elytra* oblong, finely margined, the base slightly emarginated, the sides a little rounded, and widest behind the middle; their sculpture is very similar to that of the thorax, with very short cinereous hairs proceeding from the punctures; the ground colour is fuscous, with an elongate humeral spot, a medial, strongly flexuous fascia, and an apical spot sending forth a lunule towards the suture, and the suture between the latter and fascia, testaceous; these markings give the elytra an undulated appearance.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found this species in several localities; but I have not seen any specimens of this or the nine following species from other sources.

631. **C. assimilis,** *n.s.* Very similar to the preceding, yet quite distinct, being much smaller and narrower; the colouration and markings of the thorax and elytra are the same as in *C. undulatus*, but the head is piceous, finely ridged, and the clothing of the body is more obvious, consisting of whitish scale-like hairs, which, however, are absent on the head. The form of the *prothorax* is different, its widest part being in front of the middle; and the *elytra* are almost parallel, so that the outline of the insect is quite dissimilar to *C. undulatus*, the latter having the elytra elongate-oblong-ovate, and not at all parallel-sided.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I have one example, which I found at Tairua some three years ago. I sent specimens of several species to Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire, long ago; but as he has not described them I have undertaken the task, so that the progress of the work may not be retarded.

632. **C. rufulus,** *n.s.* This species is smaller and more convex than the preceding, of a rather shining brownish-red colour, with the legs testaceous. *Head* finely punctured; the lateral ridges of the forehead prominent and incurved so that the anterior edges are almost united in front. *Thorax* convex, a good deal produced obtusely over the head, with rounded sides narrowed in front, and depressed along the base; its surface is finely punctured, and sparingly clothed with scarcely perceptible ash-coloured pubescence. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, narrowed in front, with an indistinct depression across them near the base; they are punctured and clothed in a similar manner to the thorax, but their pubescence, though short, is more obvious.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from a single specimen which I found at Auckland.

633. **C. lineicollis,** *n.s.* Head and thorax reddish-brown, elytra fusco-testaceous variegated with irregular piceous spots, particularly on the posterior portion, legs and antennæ reddish, with the club of the latter black. *Head* closely and apparently rugosely punctured; the lateral ridges incurved, and extending more than half-way across nearly in line with the eyes, and most elevated, but not greatly, near the middle of the head. *Thorax* rather large and moderately convex, produced anteriorly towards the eyes, widest behind, with rounded sides; it has a tolerably distinct smooth dorsal line, is apparently covered with very minute granular elevations, and is sparsely clothed with fine pale yellowish scales. *Elytra* oblong, parallel-sided, not quite so wide as thorax, with very finely margined somewhat compressed sides; their whole surface is closely and rugosely punctured, with short greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures. *Legs* rather short.

Differs from *C. undulatus* in its broader squamulose thorax, more elevated ridges of the head, markings, &c.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

My unique example was found near Whangarei Harbour.

634. **C. flavitarsis,** *n.s.* Of very much the same general outline and colour as and nearly allied to *C. lineicollis*, but differing from it in the form of the *thorax*, which is but little narrowed in front, with the sides behind nearly straight, its widest part being near the middle; its surface is finely and rugosely sculptured, and clothed with fine yellowish scales. The carina on the side of the *head* is not much elevated, and follows the outline of the side, in which respect it differs entirely from *C. lineicollis*, its most elevated part being distant from the eye and rather in front of the antenna; the surface is rugosely punctured, of an infuscate-red colour, and partially covered with fine pallid scales. The *elytra* are oblong, parallel-sided, a little narrower than the thorax, of a

testaceous colour; and on each elytron there are an oblique fascia near the apex, two interrupted ones near the middle, and a transverse spot nearer the front, piceous; they are closely sculptured, with short pallid scale-like hairs proceeding from the punctures. The *legs* are reddish, the *tarsi* yellow, and the *antennæ* testaceous, with an infuscate club.

Length, 1⅓ line.

I discovered one individual only, near Whangarei Harbour.

635. **C asperrimus,** *n.s.* *Sub-cylindrical*, piceous, rather dull, legs red, tarsi and antennæ yellowish, the club of the latter fuscous. *Head* nude, finely and somewhat rugosely sculptured, with the lateral ridges sharply defined and following the form of the head. *Thorax* rather large and convex, obtusely produced anteriorly, with slightly rounded margined sides, very little narrowed in front and behind; it is finely and rugosely sculptured, with a small fovea near the scutellum; the front part is brownish, and it is sparingly clothed with fine pallid hair-like scales. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, parallel-sided, rather abruptly declivous behind, and scarcely narrower than the thorax; their surface is rather rough, being rugosely sculptured, with indications of roughened longitudinal lines; their apical portion is reddish-brown, with a sutural spot of the same pitchy colour as the rest of the surface.

Length, ¾ line.

I found my specimen of this species at Whangarei Heads.

636. **C. cornuticeps,** *n.s.* *Body* moderately shining black, quite nude, the head and apex of thorax pitchy-red, legs red, tarsi and antennæ yellowish, the antennal club fuscous. The *head*, instead of the usual carinated edges, has two costæ placed almost in line with the eyes, between which they extend till they become almost contiguous, they are greatly elevated and obtusely pointed, an obvious gap exists on the middle, so that the head seems to bear two horn-like compressed processes, which, when viewed from above, conceal the greater portion of the forehead. Thorax convex, sub-conical, sides rounded, but very imperceptibly narrowed behind, the base almost truncate and finely margined; its surface is densely finely and rugosely punctured, so as to be less polished than the *elytra;* these are oblong, of the same width as the thorax at the base, but a little wider behind; they are a little depressed near the scutellum, and again about mid-way between it and the middle; their surface is finely but not at all rugosely punctured, the punctation being almost arranged in rows. The species somewhat resembles *C. rufulus.*

Length, nearly 1 line.

Described from one individual, which I found near Whangarei Harbour.

637. **C. illustris,** *n.s.* This is a very distinct elliptical form; red in colour, with the sides of the prothorax and two contiguous spots almost forming an abbreviated fascia near the middle of each elytron, piceous; the legs and basal joint of the antennæ are red, and rather shining, the tarsi and antennæ reddish-yellow.

The *head* is finely and rugosely sculptured; the carina of the forehead is well defined, most conspicuous near the eye, becoming finer and angulated anteriorly till it unites with its fellow, thus giving the forehead a somewhat triangular appearance; there are a few fine reddish-yellow scales on its surface. The *prothorax* is very large, nearly as large as the elytra, convex, a good deal dilated laterally and narrowed behind; its surface is finely punctured, seemingly, but the sculpture is much concealed by its clothing of bright reddish-yellow scales. The *elytra* are comparatively short, convex, obovate, emarginate at base, and a good deal narrowed at the apex; they are finely punctate, and, like the thorax, clothed with bright reddish-yellow scales. The *legs* are short and stout.

The large posteriorly narrowed thorax in conjunction with the obovate elytra, give this very fine brightly-coloured insect quite an elliptical outline.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found three specimens in the forest at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

638. **C. perpinguis,** *n.s.* *Body* nude, short, broad, and convex; the thorax and elytra of nearly equal size, both a little narrowed towards their bases, so that the general outline is somewhat elliptical; the body is shining black, with reddish legs and head, the latter darkest, the tarsi, palpi, and two basal joints of the antennæ are pale yellowish-red, and the rest of the antennal joints are fuscous.

The *head* has the costæ strongly produced in the form of two compressed horn-like protuberances somewhat similar to those observable on the head of *C. cornuticeps*, but their inner edge is nearly vertical, so that they are not very wide at the base, thus leaving a considerable interval, which however is slightly elevated.

The *prothorax* is very convex, with rounded sides, finely margined, truncate base, and obtusely produced apex; it is not very closely and rather delicately punctured, and there is a rounded depression on each side of the middle near the base. The *elytra* are obovate, somewhat pointed at the apex, not much longer than and scarcely so wide as the thorax; they are very convex and abruptly declivous posteriorly, so that their apical portion is nearly vertical, the base is quite truncate, the scutellar region is a little depressed, and they are rather distantly punctured, the punctures larger than those on the thorax, and they are more polished than it. The *legs* are stout, and the external apex of the tibiæ is acutely produced. It is allied to *C. illustris.*

Length, 1 line; breadth, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found one example near Whangarei Harbour.

639. **C. anthracinus,** *n.s.* The *facies* of this species so closely resembles that of *C. perpinguis*, that the two seem at first sight almost identical; the *thorax*, however, is smaller and more polished, the carinated edges of the *forehead*, though elevated, simply define its form, being prolonged anteriorly; there is an evident incision at the base of the *elytra;* and the external apex of the front tibiæ is not so strongly

pointed. The colours and sculpture of both species are very much alike, but the rounded thoracic depressions of *C. perpinguis* are absent.

Length, $\frac{1}{6}$ line.

I found several specimens in the Parua forest, near Whangarei Harbour.

FAMILY—TENEBRIONIDES.

Mentum borne by a peduncle of the under-chin, more or less prominent. *Ligula* sometimes hidden by the mentum, sometimes exposed, furnished with paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed ; the inner smaller, often terminated by a corneous hook. *Mandibles* short, robust, arched externally, hollowed inwardly, and provided with a stout molar tooth at their base. *Eyes* generally large, transversal, emarginate or sinuate in front. *Antennæ* with eleven, rarely with only ten joints, inserted laterally in front of the eyes, under the side of the head. The *coxæ* never contiguous: the anterior globose, occasionally slightly transverse, their cotyloid cavities closed behind ; the intermediate often provided with trochantins ; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* heteromerous ; the two front pairs with five, the hind pair with four joints ; their claws simple. *Abdomen* composed of five distinct segments, the penultimate shorter than the others.

Group—OPATRIDÆ.

Ligula prominent, seldom hardly visible ; its paraglossæ inserted laterally at its base. *Maxillæ* uncovered, their internal lobe with a corneous hook. The apical joint of the labial *palpi* never triangular, that of the maxillary of variable form. *Head* immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes, these latter visible above ; *epistome* short, nearly always rounded and narrowly incised in front, lodging the labrum in the hollow, and covering the mandibles. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, gradually incrassated, their terminal joints perfoliate, or forming a small club. *Prothorax* margined laterally, hollowed in front. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* feebly embracing the abdomen. Anterior coxæ a little transversal among the greater number, the posterior of variable form. Anterior *tibiæ* very often dilated and dentate outwardly ; the spurs rarely developed ; *tarsi* prickly or ciliated in nearly all. Projecting *intercoxal process* of variable width, usually parallel. *Metasternum* often elongated ; its *episterna* more or less narrow and parallel, *epimera* distinct. *Mesosternum* rather broad. Mesothoracic epimera posterior and oblique. Body often winged.

Syrphetodes.

Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September, 1875.

Caput depressum ; *clypeus* apice truncatus ; *labrum* productum ; *palpi* maxillares elongati, labiales brevissimi ; *mentum* transversum ; *oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* tenues, articulis tribus ultimis clavam formantibus. *Prothorax* transversus, basi angustatus, apice profunde emargi-

natus. *Elytra* convexa, subcordata; *epipleuræ* latæ, integræ. *Pedes* tenuati; tibiæ cylindricæ, apice breviter bispinosæ. *Coxæ* posticæ subapproximatæ.

The head is slightly concave between the antennæ; the latter are nearly free at the base, owing to the small size of the antennary orbits; for the same reason the eyes preserve their rounded outline. The clypeus is rather narrowed anteriorly, and shows no trace of any line of separation from the front. The tarsi are filiform, and the claw-joint is nearly as long as the rest together, especially of the anterior pair.

640. **S. marginatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875. *S. ovalis*, fuscescens, squamis silaceis sat dense tectus; *antennis* articulo tertio quam secundo duplo longiore; clava tomentosa; *prothorace* inæquato, apice bifido, angulis anticis acute productis, lateribus explanatis; *scutello* valde transverso, fusco; *elytris* prothorace latioribus, punctis parvis in seriebus irregularibus impressis, dorso tuberculis plurimis instructis, marginibus explanatis, transversim sulcato-punctatis; *pedibus* albido variatim maculatis.

Long., 5 lin.

The exact habitat is unknown; my specimens I owe to the kindness of Major Parry.

641. **S. crenatus,** *n.s.* *Body* uneven, fuscous, clothed with small scale-like setæ. *Antennæ* scarcely as long as the head and thorax, setose, club not well-defined, pubescent, the third joint quite twice the length of the second. *Head* scarcely depressed, with moderately elevated antennal orbits; eyes transverse, somewhat truncated in front and behind; its surface densely squamose. *Thorax* transverse, with explanated sides; apex emarginated, with an obtuse lobe at each side of the central excision, and deeply sinuated towards the acute prominent porrected front angles (they are not bent inwards as in *S. marginatus*); it is widest at the middle, where the sides are obtusely angulated, sinuously narrowed in front and behind, with an uneven suface, the anterior portion being depressed, so that the hinder part seems to be rather abruptly elevated; it is clothed, like the rest of the body, with testaceous scales. *Scutellum* large, very transverse. The *elytra* are much broader than the thorax, convex, with explanated margins, rather gradually declivous, and a good deal narrowed behind; each elytron bears a row of three tubercles, the smallest near the base, the largest, laterally compressed, close to the posterior declivity, and other smaller ones near them; their anterior portion is irregularly and coarsely punctured, the posterior more finely and regularly; the lateral explanated spaces are divided by transverse elevations into several large cavities (eight or ten at each side), and the margins, as are those of the prothorax, are finely crenated. *Legs* squamose. *Underside* rugulosely sculptured and squamose.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

My specimen is from Capt. Hutton, who found it at Martyn's Bay, on the west coast of Otago. The species differs from *S. marginatus* in the form of the thoracic angles, elytral sculpture, &c.

642. **S. tuberculicostatum,** *White (Opatrum); Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 11. *Piceous*, covered with minute obscure-testaceous scales. *Head* sub-quadrate, coarsely punctured and squamose. *Prothorax* with indistinct sculpture, which is rendered quite obsolete by its covering of scales and sponge-like matter. The *elytra* bear six more or less distinct longitudinal costæ, all of which, except the two sutural, have five or six rounded tubercles, and many minute granular elevations.

As the species does not belong to *Opatrum*, I have placed it with Mr. Pascoe's *Syrphètodes*, to which it is nearly allied. Mr. F. Bates having stated that he left this species to be dealt with by M. Miedel, of Liége, who may probably have given it a new generic name, I shall merely add such a description of its form and chief structural characters as will enable it to be identified.

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, inserted in front of but quite distinct from the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, their basal joint stout, partially concealed by the antennal orbits; second short; third elongate, rather longer than fourth and fifth conjointly; joints four to six sub-cylindric, each a little longer than the immediately preceding one; joints seven to ten are submoniliform, and each a little larger than its predecessor; eleventh large, rounded. *Palpi* (maxillary) with a large subtriangular terminal joint. *Eyes* transverse, somewhat encroached upon by the antennary orbits, which are large, dilated, and curvedly prolonged anteriorly. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, armed at apex with two minute spines; the anterior *tarsi* moderately slender, the fifth joint about as long as the three basal ones together, the penultimate small, sub-bilobed; the posterior are four-jointed, and sub-filiform. *Coxæ* nearly equidistant, the front pair separated by a raised prosternal lamina. *Epipleuræ* very broad, coarsely sculptured, each near the base nearly as wide as the mesosternum, but narrowed posteriorly.

The *prothorax* is transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, its sides explanated and reflexed, slightly rounded behind, and curvedly narrowed anteriorly; the apex is deeply emarginated, so that the front angles become prominent and acute; the disc is transversely convex, and, owing to the reflexed margins, the space between is very concave. The *elytra* are sub-oblong, the sides being nearly parallel to beyond the middle and from thence rounded to the apex.

Length, 6 lines.

The above description corresponds with a specimen which had been sent to me by Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

643. **S. decoratus,** *n.s.* Piceous, opaque, clothed with fine ferruginous scales; these latter are very dense along the elytral suture near the apex, but leave quite nude a large concave conspicuous space on each side of the posterior declivity; antennæ red, setose, their three terminal joints covered with very fine yellow pubescence; labrum, palpi, and tarsi red; legs squamose.

Prothorax transverse, tri-sinuate in front, the anterior angles prolonged to the eyes; its sides are obtusely dilated in the middle, scarcely curvedly narrowed anteriorly and somewhat sinuously behind, with rectangular posterior angles resting on the base of the elytra; its

base almost truncate and adapted to that of the elytra ; the disc is a little convex, apparently impunctate and destitute of distinct elevations. *Scutellum* strongly transversal.

The *elytra* are considerably broader than the thorax, and their form to beyond the hind thighs is sub-quadrate, from thence they are abruptly declivous and narrowed, so that the apical portion becomes triangular ; their shoulders are oblique, the sides uneven ; their surface bears many large punctiform impressions, which on the bare apical spots become fine and regular, there are a few irregular rounded elevations on the disc, but near the deflexed apical portion the elevations are arranged in transverse rows.

Under-side squamose; the intermediate and posterior *coxæ* about equi-distant, but more approximated than the anterior.

In one example the squamosity is dully coloured, the other two, here and there, are variegated with yellow scales.

Length, 4 lines ; breadth, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

I found three specimens at Parua, near Whangarei.

Paraphylax.

Nov. Gen.

Mentum sub-quadrate, narrowed towards its base, sinuated in front. *Labrum* transversal, prominent, a little rounded in front, and separated from the forehead by a membraneous space.

Head nearly plane, immersed up to the eyes, epistome truncate ; eyes vertical, prominent, coarsely facetted, rounded behind, emarginated in front. Maxillary *palpi* long, robust, the labial short ; the former with a small penultimate joint, the apical stout, sub-ovate, not at all securiform. *Antennæ* as long as head and thorax, eleven-jointed, setose, inserted at the sides of the head in cavities just in front of the eyes ; they are robust, their basal joint is stout, its exposed part a little longer than the short second joint ; the third is decidedly shorter than the fourth and fifth united, but longer than any of the others ; fourth similar in form to the third, joints five to eight are about equal, longer than broad, each smaller than the fourth, joints nine to eleven form a not very distinct rather laxly articulated club, the last being obtusely rounded, the preceding two obconical. *Prothorax* transversal, sub-contiguous to the elytra, uneven, transversely convex, narrowed in front and behind, emarginate at each side of the apex, sub-truncate at the base. *Scutellum* depressed, concealed. *Elytra* deeply emarginate at the base, with oblique shoulders, so that the bases of the thorax and elytra are of about equal width, they are sub-quadrate, with the sides abruptly bent inwards, so that their epipleuræ are very narrow, but entire, they are suddenly deflexed and narrowed behind, the apex lobate.

Legs moderate, *femora* a little dilated, anterior *tibiæ* arcuated, all obliquely narrowed towards and bispinose at the apex ; *tarsi* narrow, the basal joint of the front pair nearly as long as the second and third, fifth elongate and nearly as long as the preceding four ; hispid, with simple claws.

Prosternal process plane, broad, truncated behind, where it is prolonged laterally as far as the outer edge of the coxæ; *metasternum* short; *abdomen* with five ventral segments, the first obtusely produced so that the hind coxæ are as widely separate as the middle pair, but not so far apart as the anterior.

644. **P. squamiger,** *n.s.* This insect, in its natural state, is so covered with matter, fine elongate scales and setæ, that its true form and sculpture can hardly be seen; when denuded, it seems rather shining, of a dark reddish-chestnut colour, with the tarsi, palpi, and antennæ dark red, the colour of the basal joints of the latter is, however, a good deal obscured by their covering; the body bears fine obscure yellow scales and coarse erect setæ, the legs are ciliated, and the antennæ are clothed with similar setæ.

The head and thorax are impunctate, the elytra bear rows of distinct but not coarse punctures.

The *head* is of nearly uniform level, apparently free from depressions of any kind; the *prothorax* is broader than long, with irregularly rounded sides, the disc is considerably elevated, so that the sides appear somewhat explanate, the surface uneven, with a transverse depression behind the middle extending from each side margin to the disc; when undenuded, as before stated, the sculpture is invisible, the apex is emarginated at each side behind the eyes, and the central and most elevated part seems porrected; the *scutellum* inconspicuous; the *elytra*, when the insect is just captured, appear closely applied to the thorax, and seem somewhat tubercular towards the sides and apex, but when deprived of their covering it is found that such is not really the case, the deep basal emargination is not adapted to the base of the thorax, and the surface though a little uneven is without tubercles; the shoulders are obliquely narrowed to the width of the thorax, the middle portion is wider and quadrate in form, and they are abruptly deflexed and narrowed behind, so that the apex forms a distinct lobe; the suture is considerably depressed towards the scutellum. The *under surface* is of the same colour as the upper, with dense squamosity.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{2}{3}$.

I found several specimens in a decayed fungus in the forest at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

645. **P. varius,** *n.s.* This species, in its general form, so closely resembles the preceding one that it will be unnecessary to recapitulate what has been written concerning it; the *antennæ* have rather shorter joints, the third, particularly, is relatively smaller, so that it is not much, though distinctly enough, larger than the contiguous ones, they are setose, but the three terminal joints are rather nude, their colour is dark red. The last joint of the maxillary *palpi* is proportionally stouter; the *prothorax* is more contracted posteriorly, and its disc more abruptly elevated and porrected in front, thus giving the sides a more dilated aspect; the scutellar region is similarly depressed, and the elytral sculpture consists of rows of punctures, the head and thorax being smooth as in *P. squamiger.*

The ground-colour is deep castaneous, but it is densely covered with fuscous matter, erect setæ, and fine pale yellow scales, these give the insect a variegated aspect, the pallid squamosity predominates on the sides of the thorax and the scutellum, but is evenly distributed over the elytra, especially behind the base; the *legs* are variegated with the castaneous ground-colour, infuscate patches, and greyish setæ.

Length, 2–2⅓ lines; breadth, 1¼–1⅓.

I found two examples adhering to the under-side of a log on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour.

646. **P. volutithorax,** *n.s.* *Body* oblong, elliptical, convex, shining when denuded of its covering, piceous, the tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ obscure red. *Antennæ* pubescent, inserted in front of the eyes, free, so that the whole of the basal joint is exposed, the third joint nearly as long as but more slender than the first, eighth smaller than the seventh, tenth large, transverse, eleventh large, rounded.

Head with large punctiform impressions in front, its vertex covered with small tubercular elevations. *Prothorax* with a transverse depression on the middle and rather distantly and finely punctured; its sides are rounded, so that an evident gap is left between them and the shoulders of the elytra; the disc is convex, slopes laterally, and the sides being greatly elevated and reflexed leave large channels. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* sub-quadrate, convex, abruptly deflexed and narrowed posteriorly, so that the apex is somewhat trigonal, the sides also are deflexed; they are most elevated behind, and therefore seem depressed towards the base, their shoulders are prominent but not acute, and a little reflexed, so that they form a compressed tubercle; they have interrupted rows of large punctures, and on each an oblique row of tubercular elevations near the middle, with others behind; they are sparingly clothed with yellowish scales. The *tibiæ* bear externally a row of coarse setæ.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1⅓.

I found one specimen adhering to the under side of a log on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour; it was then covered with sappy matter which concealed its sculpture.

It exhibits the following structural characters :—

Eyes sub-lunate, transverse; last joint of the maxillary *palpi* short, ovate, obtuse at apex; *antennæ* eleven-jointed, club tri-articulate, but with the ninth joint rather small, though larger than the eighth, they are as long as the head and thorax; *thorax* transverse, apex sub-truncate, base excised at each side, the sides rounded and rolled up, so that they are a little more elevated than the disc; *tibiæ* compressed, bi-spinose at apex; *tarsi* short, narrow, the apical joint of the two front pairs as long as the four basal ones, of which the first is rather the longest, the posterior four-jointed, the basal joint not quite as long as the last.

I hope to find another specimen that I may make a more thorough examination of the head with the view of making a new generic name for the insect.

Group—TRACHYSCELIDÆ.

Under-mentum slightly hollowed, provided with a short peduncle. *Ligula* prominent; its paraglossæ inserted at its base near the sides. *Maxillæ* uncovered, their inner lobe furnished with a corneous hook. Last joint of all the *palpi* never securiform. *Head* of variable form, more or less immersed in the prothorax. *Antennæ* generally very short, eleven-jointed, partly perfoliate and moniliform. *Prothorax* more or less emarginated anteriorly, margined laterally. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* slightly embracing the abdomen; epipleural folds straight and entire. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical; the posterior strongly transversal, almost contiguous to the elytra. *Tibiæ* rough, the anterior widened, dentate or sinuate externally; the spurs of all distinct and rather long; *tarsi* rough. Projecting *intercoxal process* of the abdomen triangular. Metathoracic *episterna* narrow, parallel; epimera distinct. Mesothoracic *epimera* external and posterior. Body apterous or winged.

Chærodes.

White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 12.

Head small, wider than long; *antennæ* twelve-jointed, first joint thickest, oblong, second joint very small, almost concealed, third joint rounded, fourth to ninth joints close together, somewhat cup-shaped, gradually larger, three terminal joints wide cup-shaped, nearly equal in size; *thorax* transverse, very convex across, sides rounded, somewhat angulated at the side behind; *scutellum* very small; *elytra* ovato-quadrate, sharp-pointed at the end, much arched; *legs* strong; anterior *tibiæ* somewhat flattened, deeply sinuated on the outside and ending in a longish blunt lobe; front *tarsi* with five hairy joints, the terminal widest; tarsi of middle legs with five somewhat elongated joints, the basal the largest; hind tarsi with four somewhat cylindrical joints, the basal largest and thickest; tibiæ of middle and hind legs with two blunt spines at the end.

647. **C. trachyscelides**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 12. Pale-yellowish, thickly punctured; two large obscure spots on *thorax;* the greater part of disc of *elytra* with small obscure spots, in some specimens confluent; *tibiæ* of middle and hind legs at the end thickly covered with short somewhat rufous bristles.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Wellington.

Note.—The *head* is so sculptured as to be rugose, not punctate; the *thorax* is rugosely punctured, and its punctation more or less confluent; the sculpture of the *elytra* consists of rather small punctures, but not smaller than those of the thorax, with strongly wrinkled very irregular elevations. The *prosternal process* is narrow and arched; the middle *coxæ* are almost contiguous, the interval being quite linear; whilst the posterior are more widely separated by the flattened process of the basal abdominal segment. *Labrum* prominent, emarginated in front. *Epistome* somewhat depressed but distinct, short and transverse.

Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* securiform, but not greatly dilated.

The species is four lines long by two and a third broad.

648. **C. lætus,** *n.s.* This species is very similar to the preceding, but is much smaller, more shining, and differently sculptured. The *colour* is pale-testaceous, the elytra are variegated with dark fuscous irregular spots, and there are two suffused pale-brown spots on the thorax. The *head* has a transverse impression behind, is rather remotely and not at all rugosely punctured, with the epistome somewhat reflexed in front. The *thorax* is rather finely and distantly punctured. *Scutellum* large, and, except along the base, quite smooth. The *elytra* are irregularly punctured and seldom rugose, and are ciliated with long slender hairs. The *legs* resemble those of the other species, being pilose, coarsely sculptured and inflated.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

I found this species at Tairua.

649. **C. concolor,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., August,* 1878, *p.* 81. *Rotundato-ovalis*, convexus, fere unicolor, pallide testaceus, subnitidus; pedibus posterioribus minus incrassatis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Though excessively similar to *C. trachyscelides*, White, I think this is a distinct species; in *C. trachyscelides*, unicolorous unspotted forms are rare, whereas in *C. concolor* I have not seen a spotted individual, though I have received two or three dozen specimens; *C. concolor* is only about half the size of White's species, and has the legs much thinner, and there seems to be scarcely any difference in the intermediate tarsi of the two sexes, whereas in *C. trachyscelides*, ♂, the middle tarsi are much dilated.

Sent by Professor Hutton, in numbers, from Otago.

Phycosecis.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September, 1875.

Caput transversum, deflectum. *Antennæ* longiusculæ, 11-articulatæ, articulo basali ampliato, secundo subelongato, tertio breviore, duobus ultimis conjunctim globosis, intermediis transversis. *Oculi* prominuli, liberi. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo ovato. *Prothorax* antice productus, lateribus ciliatus, basi rotundatus. *Elytra* modice convexa, subrotundata. *Tibiæ* anticæ subtrigonatæ, apice inermes, omnes extus denticulato-ciliatæ; *tarsi* lineares, antici liberi, articulo ultimo majusculo.

In the rounded base of the prothorax, in contact only with the elytra in its middle portion, this genus agrees with *Hyocis;* but the globose two-jointed club of the antennæ, the last joint being very small, differentiates it from all the other genera of its sub-family. The genus contains four species, two only inhabiting New Zealand; the other two are from Australia. One of the species, and probably all, like many others of the *Phaleriinæ*, is found on the sea-shore under Algæ.

650. **P. discoidea,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875. *P. breviter* ovata, nigra, elytris vel totis pallide ochraceis vel nigris, sæpissime in medio plus minusve nigris, squamulis minutis albis rare adspersa; fronte longitudinaliter sulcata; *antennis* fuscis; *prothorace* sparse punctato, antice leviter granulato; *elytris* sat rude seriatim punctatis, singulis in medio seriebus irregulariter dispositis; *corpore* infra fusco, sparse punctulato; *pedibus* sub-setulosis, femoribus tarsisque dilute fuscis, tibiis ochraceis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

A variable species in regard to the colouration of the elytra.

Note.—The habitat must be understood to be the sea-coast near the river; I found it on the opposite coast, but not always amongst Algæ.

651. **P. atomaria,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875. *P. breviter* ovata, nigra, squamulis albis sparse irrorata, antennis pedibusque piceis; *fronte* minus sulcata; *prothorace* pone medium latiore, punctis sparsis singulis squama repletis; *elytris* sub-rotundatis, haud seriatim punctatis, punctis singulis squamulam albam elongatam erectam gerentibus; *corpore* infra pedibusque sparse albo-setosulis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

The silvery white small erect scales dotting the elytra will, *inter alia*, readily distinguish this species from the preceding.

Great Barrier Island; Kaikarua (Capt. Hutton).

Actizeta.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September, 1875.

Caput transversum, antice rotundatum. *Antennæ* validiusculæ, 11-articulatæ, articulis duobus basalibus ampliatis, æqualibus, tertio minore, cæteris ad octavum valde transversis, gradatim incrassatis, tribus ultimis clavam oblongam formantibus. *Oculi* liberi. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo breviter subcylindrico. *Prothorax* transversus, convexus, lateribus haud ciliatus, basi rotundatus, antice late emarginatus. *Elytra* breviter obovata, prothorace vix latiora. *Tibiæ* anticæ dilatatæ, extus profunde emarginatæ, lobo elongato terminatæ, angulo interiore spinis duabus instructo; *tarsi* lineares, antici liberi, intermedii et postici elongati.

There are two species of this genus; one, *A. ammobioides*, the type, is like *Ammobius rufus*, and is about the same size, apparently scaleless; but I suspect when perfectly fresh it is otherwise; the second species, *A. albata*, is a pretty little insect clothed with close-set white scales having a somewhat varnished gloss, but generally marked with a few dark more or less indistinct spots. All the tibiæ are armed at the interior angle of the apex with two long spines.

652. **A. ammobioides,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875. *A. ovalis*, castaneo-fusca, subtilissime crebre punctulata; antennis ferrugineis, clava articulis bene determinatis; *prothorace* trans-

verso, basi in medio canaliculato et bifoveata ; *elytris* striato-punctatis, striis secundo tertioque subflexuosis, interstitiis parum convexis ; *corpore* infra sparse punctato ; *pedibus* colore dilutiore ; tibiis setulosis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Great Barrier Island (Capt. Hutton).

653. **A. albata,** *Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September*, 1875. *A. ovata*, nigra, squamis albis, aliquando maculatim nigrescentibus, dense tecta ; antennis brevioribus ; clava articulis arcte contiguis ; *capite* prothoraceque rarissime punctatis, hoc fortiter transverso, basi in medio impressa ; *elytris* striatis, striis subflexuosis, interstitiis rarissime uniseriatim punctulatis ; *corpore* infra pedibusque ferrugineis, squamis albis adspersis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

In most specimens there is a dark round blotch on the middle of each elytron, and vestiges of two or three smaller spots on the prothorax.

Note.—Both species, I have no doubt, are denizens of the sea-beach ; I found two of *A. albata* at Tairua, and one at Marsden Point, Auckland, amongst shell-sand, where it is extremely difficult to detect them.

Group—DIAPERIDÆ.

Labial *palpi* strongly separated at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* variable. *Mandibles* bifid at their extremity. *Labrum* generally prominent. *Head* short, immersed in the prothorax as far as the hind margin of the eyes ; *epistome* separated from the forehead by a furrow, very short, rounded or truncated anteriorly. *Eyes* transversal, more or less thick. *Antennæ* of variable form, perfoliated. *Prothorax* as wide as the elytra at the base, narrowed and emarginated in front. *Scutellum* rather large. *Elytra* feebly embracing the body. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical and transversal; tibial spurs obsolete ; *tarsi* finely villose underneath. Projecting *intercoxal process* short, acutely triangular. *Metasternum* elongate, its episterna parallel, or gradually narrowed behind, its epimera distinct. *Mesosternum* very often furcate, its branches divergent, and partly receiving the prosternal process. Mesothoracic *epimera* rather wide. *Body* winged.

Menimus.

Sharp ; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept., 1876.

Antennæ breves, crassæ, clavatæ, 10-articulatæ.

Oculi parvi, vel minuti.

Tarsi subtus longius setosi, posteriores articulo basali haud elongato.

Last joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform. *Eyes* small or very minute. *Thorax* strongly margined at the sides, and with the hind angles very acutely adapted to the lateral margin of the elytra. *Prosternum* with a

process projecting backwards and meeting the front of the metasternum, there being no process of the mesosternum to receive it. Middle and hind coxæ slightly separated. *Epipleuræ* of elytra rather broad and accurately fitted to the sides of the breast and hind-body. *Tibiæ* rather slender, unarmed, the apical spurs minute. *Tarsi* moderately long and slender, furnished beneath with rather long but scanty hairs, the basal joint of the hind tarsi stout or moderately long.

This genus seems to me to find a fitting place in the *Diaperides* of Lacordaire, near *Diaperis* and *Scaphidema*, from both of which the characters above mentioned readily distinguish it. I sent some specimens to Mr. F. Bates, who returned them as quite unknown, and expressed a doubt as to whether they belonged to the *Heteromera*; I think, however, that when he has had an opportunity of examining the characters, he will probably be of my opinion.

Note.—The following arrangement of the species has been adopted in order to facilitate their recognition, though it might have been preferable to have used either *M. oblongus* or *M. crassus* as the typical form, instead of that employed by Dr. Sharp.

654. **M. batesi**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept.*, 1876. *Ovalis*, sat convexus, sat nitidus, nudus, piceus, antennis pedibusque rufis; vage punctatus; *oculis* mediocribus; *tarsorum* posticorum articulo basali sequentibus duobus æquali.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ one mm. in length, reddish, stout, much thickened to the extremity, basal joint much concealed by the side of the head and projecting but little beyond it, second and third joints short, fourth, fifth, and sixth short, not so long as broad, seventh broader than sixth, eight to tenth forming a loosely articulated club, the eighth and ninth transverse, the tenth scarcely so broad as they are, rounded, and about as long as broad. *Head* distinctly and moderately sparingly punctured, not much shining. *Thorax* rather strongly transverse, the sides considerably narrowed towards the front, but scarcely curved, the surface rather shining and finely and sparingly punctured. *Scutellum* short and broad, finely punctured. *Elytra* pitchy, with the extremity paler, rather finely and not closely punctured, the punctation irregular, but sometimes forming the rudiments of striæ.

I have three specimens of this species, which were sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson, and I also received the species from Captain Broun, and returned it to him as unknown to me. I have named this species in honour of Mr. F. Bates, to whom I am indebted for some information on New Zealand *Heteromera*.

655. **M. puncticeps**, *n.s.* This species is nearly allied to *M. batesi*, but of a more oblong-oval form, rather more parallel sided, with a less transverse thorax, rather larger and more prominent eyes. *Antennæ* nearly nude, of a shining reddish colour, the three terminal joints large, the seventh but little larger than the sixth, only about half as broad as eighth. *Head* nearly as wide as the apex of the thorax, muzzle slightly

elongated, the forehead with a few large but shallow punctures, the punctation of the posterior portion coarse and rather close, but much less distinct behind the eyes. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, nearly nude; the sides a little rounded, with slightly reflexed lateral margins; the base not truly truncate, nearly so in the middle, with a wide but not deep sinuation towards each side; the surface is distinctly and rather closely punctured, more so than in the typical species, but not so coarsely as the head, the punctation becoming obsolete on the dorsal line. *Scutellum* broadly triangular and punctulated. *Elytra* obovate, convex, a little wider in the middle than the thorax, and gradually rounded posteriorly; their surface is as coarsely punctured as the head, the punctation somewhat confluent, so as to present an almost rugose aspect, and there are a few fine short hairs disposed chiefly near the margins.

The *body* is not very shining, duller than the preceding one, of an infuscate-red colour, lighter on the margins, the head fuscous, and the legs yellowish-red. Apex of *tibiæ* distinctly spinose; *tarsi* with an elongate apically-incrassated terminal joint and rather strong claws.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, scarcely 1 line.

Described from one example found at Parua forest, Whangarei Harbour.

656. **M. oblongus**, *n.s.* Somewhat similar to the preceding two; more oblong and less convex than the first, not so much narrowed posteriorly, with smaller eyes than the second, very much the same as those of *M. batesi*, and with the antennæ more nearly resembling those of the typical form.

Head very finely and not very closely punctured; the forehead with a few larger distant punctures and duller than the vertex, owing to its dense but very minute punctation; the antennal orbits are a little prolonged towards the shining piceous vertex, so that there are two smooth slightly elevated oblique lines in front of the eyes. The *thorax* is transverse, as much elevated as the elytra, not much narrowed anteriorly, with slightly rounded sides; its surface is apparently smooth, yet it exhibits on a close examination a fine not very dense punctation, finer and closer than in *M. batesi*, the base nearly truncate.

Scutellum rather broad, punctulated, with indistinct sutures. *Elytra* obovate, convex, with a somewhat flattened disc; the sides are parallel to the middle, which is not obviously wider than the base; they are very feebly striated, the striæ are punctured, but not coarsely, and the intervening spaces also are punctured, the punctation of the third interstice more distant than that of the others. Hind *tibiæ* straight, the others somewhat arcuated; *tarsi* stout, claws moderate.

The *body* is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, the side margins and antennæ pale reddish. The antennæ and legs are more or less finely pubescent, and there are a few fine hairs on the elytra.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$.

I found this species near Whangarei Harbour.

657. **M. cæcus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Sept.*, 1876. *Oblongo-ovalis*, sat convexus, nitidus, nudus; *elytris* tantum obsolete punctatis;

oculis minutis ; *prosterni processu* apice depressiusculo, minus producto.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

At first sight this would be thought a pale form of *M. crassus*, but examination shows it to be very different. The *head* is distinctly punctured, but the *thorax* is shining and impunctate, and the sculpture of the *elytra* consists only of some rows of very obsolete punctures. The form of the prosternal process and the abortive eyes will readily lead to the recognition of this species.

Four specimens were recently sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun.

Note.—In my four remaining specimens, the thorax is darkest in colour, and is very finely and remotely punctured, and the elytral punctation is distinct.

658. **M. crinalis,** *n.s.* This form is intermediate between *M. batesi* and *M. crassus*, being shorter and relatively broader than the former, more oblong and less convex than the latter, and may be at once distinguished from either by the differences of sculpture and clothing. *Head* coarsely but not very closely punctured ; eyes moderate. *Thorax* rather large, transverse, convex, narrowed and a little rounded from behind the middle, at which point it is widest, and from thence sinuated towards the hind angles ; its surface bears a moderately coarse but not close or deep punctation, which is more remote and nearly obsolete on the dorsal space, so that it seems quite smooth. *Scutellum* punctate. *Elytra* obovate, moderately convex, not much more elevated than the thorax, but wider than it, the lateral margins projecting beyond the posterior angles of the thorax (a character not observable in the other species known to me) ; they are scarcely striated, the moderately coarse punctures are arranged in lines, and the interstices bear a more or less distinct punctation.

The *body* is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, and the legs and antennæ are reddish.

The body is clothed with fine pallid hairs.

Length, 2 lines ; breadth, nearly 1 line.

I found two examples at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

659. **M. crassus,** *Sharp ; Entom. Mon. Mag., Sept.*, 1876. *Breviter ovalis*, sat nitidus, nudus, nigro-piceus, elytrorum apice, antennis, pedibusque dilutioribus ; vage punctatus, *elytris* parcius sub-punctato-striatis.

Long. corp., 3 mm.

Closely allied to *M. batesi*, but much smaller, and with the elytra shorter and more convex, and their punctation more sparing, and more distinctly arranged in lines ; the general characters are, however, very similar to those of that species.

This species was also sent by Mr. Lawson from Auckland.

660. **M. dubius,** *n.s.* This species is quite of the same form as *M. crassus*, so far as I can judge by its description, but may be at once identified by its larger size and the different punctation of the elytra.

The *body* is convex, rather broad and comparatively short; the head and thorax are shining piceous, sometimes olivaceous, the elytra are piceous but reddish, the side margins and apex of elytra paler, the antennæ are reddish and the legs testaceous, sometimes pellucid. *Head* very finely punctured. *Thorax* convex, transverse, the sides nearly straight, but a little rounded and narrowed anteriorly, its hind angles just about the same width as the humeral angles; its surface is so very finely punctured that it seems quite smooth and shining. *Elytra* rather short, obovate, rather convex, widest in front of the middle and considerably narrowed posteriorly; their whole surface is more or less finely and irregularly punctured, without the least disposition to assume the form of lines, being even less distinctly arranged in rows than in *M. batesi*.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

M. batesi, according to my scale, is rather more than two lines in length by one in breadth.

I found several individuals of this species in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

661. **M. obscurus**, *n.s.* Allied to the two preceding species. *Sub-ovate*, convex, rather short and broad, sparingly pubescent, the pallid hairs chiefly disposed on the head and thorax, of a rather dull fuscous colour, antennæ reddish, and legs testaceous-brown.

Head distinctly and rather closely punctured; eyes comparatively prominent. *Thorax* rather large but transverse, the sides somewhat rounded and narrowed anteriorly but nearly straight behind; the surface is finely and remotely punctured. *Scutellum* transversely-triangular and punctulate. The *elytra* are broader than the thorax, their sides nearly straight as far as the middle, from thence rounded and almost acuminate at apex; their sculpture is ill-defined, they are almost impunctate, with a few obsolete longitudinal lines; but my specimens are covered with some sappy matter, which I found extremely difficult to remove, so their sculpture *may* be more distinct, though I do not think so.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines by $\frac{4}{5}$.

I found three examples near Whangarei Heads.

662. **M. thoracicus**, *n.s.* This distinct species will be easily recognized by its small size, and elliptical-oblong form. *Head* large and punctulated. *Thorax* large, transverse, its sides considerably rounded, base and apex of about equal width, in its widest part quite as broad as the elytra, leaving an obvious gap between the sides and shoulders of the elytra; its surface at first sight might be pronounced impunctate, but on a careful inspection minute punctures may be perceived; it is larger in proportion to the elytra than in any of the described species. The *elytra* are obovate-elongate, the sides consequently are but little rounded, though rather narrow at the apex; their sculpture consists of shallow punctures, which can scarcely be said to assume any regular form, yet there are some fuscous discoidal lines which might be mistaken for the rudiments of striæ.

The three terminal joints of the *antennæ* are large, nearly as long as the other seven conjointly, the seventh articulation is not very perceptibly larger than the sixth, so that joints one to seven increase very gradually in bulk. The *eyes* are quite obsolete.

The insect is of a moderately shining pale reddish-chestnut colour.

Length, 1¼ line.

I found my unique specimen near Whangarei Heads.

Group—ULOMIDÆ.

Internal lobe of the *maxillæ* sometimes unarmed, occasionally furnished with a corneous hook. Labial *palpi* rather strongly separated at their base. Last joint of the palpi of variable form. *Mandibles* bifid at their extremity. *Labrum* generally completely exposed. *Head* nearly always very short, with a neck, immersed in the prothorax; its *epistome* widely truncated at a little distance from the antennal insertion. *Eyes* variable. *Antennæ* generally partly perfoliated, thickening gradually or terminating in a club of three or four joints. *Prothorax* of variable form, slightly wider than the elytra at the base. *Scutellum* very seldom indistinct. *Elytra* feebly embracing the body. *Legs* short; front *coxæ* transversal among nearly all; the trochantins of the intermediate rarely visible; spurs of the tibiæ short but distinct; *tarsi* slightly villose underneath, their terminal joint larger than the preceding taken together. Projecting *intercoxal process* triangular or lanceolate, never very wide. *Metasternum* elongate; its episterna narrow, parallel, or gradually narrowed behind; epimera distinct. Body winged.

Uloma.

(Megerle) L. Redtenb.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 332.

Mentum variable; *ligula* emarginate; labial *palpi* with a more or less triangular, seldom oval, terminal joint; that of the maxillary securiform; *labrum* short, entire, with rounded angles. *Head* broadly ovate, joined to thorax by a neck; epistome truncated or sinuate in front; eyes narrow, transversal, not dilated above. *Antennæ* short, not so long as head and thorax, robust, gradually incrassated; the fourth joint rather shorter than its predecessors, joints five to ten more or less transversal, eleventh rounded. *Prothorax* transverse, sub-quadrate, the sides rounded, moderately convex, base bisinuated, apex emarginate. *Elytra* oblong, parallel, rarely ovate, rather wider than thorax, the base arcuated, furrowed; their epipleuræ attenuate posteriorly. Legs short; *femora* robust, compressed; the anterior and sometimes the intermediate *tibiæ* somewhat triangular, arcuated, and strongly toothed externally; *tarsi* moderately pilose underneath, the basal joint of the four posterior more or less elongated. Abdominal *intercoxal process* triangular, rather narrow; process of *mesosternum* sloping, sub-triangular, with elevated edges; *prosternal* process arched. *Body* smooth.

The male may be distinguished from the female by a rounded depression near the front of the thorax.

NOTE.—The genus *Prioscelida*, White *(Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 11)*, judging from his descriptions, generic and specific, appears to me to be but another name for *Uloma*. I have carefully examined what I believe to be his *Prioscelida tenebrionoides*, but have failed to detect any characters that would justify the retention of his genus.

663. **U. (Prioscelida) tenebrionoides,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 11. *Body* moderately shining piceous, with the underside paler, and the legs, antennæ, and palpi reddish. The *antennæ* have a stout basal joint, the second is about as large as the fourth, third moderately elongate, joints four to six about equal, the latter a little larger than the fifth; seven to ten transverse, considerably larger than their predecessors; eleventh transverse but rounded, and the last seven with yellow pubescence, and loosely articulated. *Head* short and broad, rounded, with the epistome slightly emarginated in front, and, in the males, with two or more rounded elevations; there is a transverse impression behind the eyes; the surface, except near the eyes, is quite impunctate, but in the females the head is punctulated throughout. The *prothorax* is subconical, moderately convex, rounded anteriorly, with the lateral rims somewhat thickened near the base; its surface is punctulated, and there are some more or less distinct depressions along the base; in the males it is broader, and has a rounded depression in front. *Scutellum* finely punctulated. *Elytra* oblong, transversely convex, their shoulders prominent, sides margined, nearly parallel, yet a little widened posteriorly; each bears a scutellar, and eight not very strongly punctured striæ, the marginal is abbreviated, the second to seventh are united posteriorly in pairs, and the interstices are nearly plane.

The anterior *tibiæ* are comparatively slender at the base, and from thence curved and dilated, and armed externally with a row of short teeth, variable in number and development even in the same sex; the intermediate bear a double row of smaller teeth, and the posterior are simple. The basal and apical joints of the hind *tarsi* are elongate and about equal, the second and third are short and nearly alike. The breast is more or less punctured, and the abdomen somewhat rugulose longitudinally.

Length, 6; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The above description of insects in my collection, obtained in several different localities, corresponds with White's *Prioscelida tenebrionoides*, and the *Uloma nitens* of Redtenbacher. I have discarded White's generic name, but retained the specific one, and this, I hope, will end the confusion that has hitherto existed.

Apthora.

Bates.

Body oblong, transversely convex; *head* rounded, immersed up to the eyes; *labrum* transverse, slightly rounded in front; last joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform; *eyes* transverse, moderately facetted. *Antennæ* robust, inserted in large cavities at the sides in front of the

eyes, shorter than head and thorax, compactly articulated, with a three-jointed club, the exposed part of the basal joint as long as the second, joints three to eight decrease in length, but become more transverse, ninth and tenth transversal, eleventh obtusely rounded. *Prothorax* transversal, widely margined laterally, gradually rounded towards the front, apex emarginate, base slightly and obtusely lobed in the middle, and sinuated towards the sub-acute hind angles. *Scutellum* transverse, narrowed in front. *Elytra* oblong, rather widely margined near the shoulders and apex. *Legs* robust, rather short; *tibiæ* compressed, and dilated towards the apex, where they are armed with two stout spurs; *tarsi* stout, cylindrical, first joint of the front pairs stout, joints two to four not much longer than fifth, the posterior four-jointed, first and last joints nearly equal in length.

I have not seen the original description, the above will lead to the recognition of the species.

664. **A. rufipes,** *Bates.* *Shining*, nude, pitchy-red, sometimes blackish, the side margins, legs, and antennæ red, the latter pubescent. *Head* finely punctured, the suture of the epistome nearly straight; *prothorax* finely punctured, a little depressed along its base, front angles blunt; it is closely applied to the elytra, and narrowed anteriorly; *elytra* sub-parallel, slightly wider than thorax, each with a scutellar and eight fine punctured striæ, the interstices nearly plane and punctulated, the sculpture, however, becomes indistinct towards the apex. *Tibiæ* punctate, produced outwardly at the apex, the intermediate spinose on the outer edge.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Note.—The species, I believe, was described by Mr. F. Bates, F.L.S., and discovered by Mr. C. M. Wakefield. I found two or three specimens at Tairua, and sent some to Dr. Sharp as representing a new genus of this group, and he informed me that the specimens belonged to this species. The superficial description given is taken from a specimen in my collection.

Group—HELEIDÆ.

Labial *palpi* strongly separated at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* furnished, or not, with a horny hook. Last joint of the maxillary palpi strongly securiform. *Mandibles* bifid at the extremity. *Head* short, sunk in the thorax as far as the eyes; *epistome* quadrate, seldom narrowed anteriorly, separated from the forehead by an arcuated furrow. *Antennæ* rather slender, their three basal joints elongate, the following obconical, the three, four, or five last moniliform, perfoliated, forming an indistinct club. *Prothorax* emarginate in front, foliaceous laterally (as well as the elytra) in the greater number. *Scutellum* large, curvilinearly triangular. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical, transversal; *tibiæ* of the same pair nearly always terminated by a single calcar, the others by two short, and, in general, rather robust spurs; *tarsi* ciliated or pubescent below. *Intercoxal process* variable. *Metasternum* of variable length;

its episterna narrow and parallel; epimera distinct. Mesothoracic epimera rather broad.

Cilibe.

Latr.; De Brême, Mon. d. Cossyph., part i., *p.* 37; *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom.* v., *p.* 349.

Head immersed in prothorax up to the eyes; the latter sometimes free; gradually narrowed, strongly emarginated in front. *Epistome* not distinct from the forehead. *Eyes* straight, narrowed in the middle, very little prolonged on the forehead. *Antennæ* generally longer than the thorax, their three last joints sub-globular, perfoliated, forming an indistinct club. *Prothorax* transversal, regularly rounded, narrowed in front and behind, its apex semicircularly excised, its base contiguous to the elytra and feebly bisinuated.

Elytra oblong, narrowed posteriorly; their *epipleuræ* rather straight. *Legs* long; *tibiæ* with two unequal spurs. *Prosternal process* prominent, the mesosternal concave in front, with an intercoxal process, triangular, from the abdomen. *Body* oblong, moderately convex.

665. **C. opacula,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Somewhat *broadly oval*, but little convex; brownish-black, the elytra usually with a tinge of dark chocolate- (or purplish) brown; subopaque. *Head* and prothorax finely and very closely punctured, the interstices (except on the epistoma and disc of prothorax) a little elevated and reticulate; *epistoma* broadly truncated in front, the angles rounded, the suture strongly marked at each side: *prothorax* deeply arcuately (sometimes slightly sinuously) emarginate in front; front angles prominent, subacute, slightly convergent; base more or less strongly bisinuate-emarginate; the hind angles more or less produced, acute, directed behind or sometimes a little outwardly, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra; sides gradually narrowing in a slight curve from base to apex, sometimes (♀?) subparallel from the base to a little beyond the middle, thence rapidly curvedly narrowed to the apex: usually they are very slightly sinuous in front of the hind angles; disc very moderately convex, lateral margins rather broadly expanded, a little reflexed or concave, and unequally thickened at the edges; base and apex more or less distinctly margined or thickened at each side, sometimes throughout at the apex; a more or less distinct, transverse, angulate impression at each side of the middle, close to the basal margin; scutellum transversely curvilinearly triangular, closely punctured: *elytra* more or less sinuate-truncate (and a little wider than base of prothorax) at the base; a space, more or less open, between the base of the elytra and base of prothorax; sides very slightly rounded, more or less gradually narrowed from the middle to the apex; expanded lateral margins wide, reflexed or concave, transversely and somewhat reticulately rugose-punctate, and studded with small granules; disc closely, finely, and rather uniformly punctured, the interstices (especially at the sides) a little elevated and reticulate and studded with indistinct minute granules; a series of narrow longitudinal costæ more or less indicated, and an irregular row of rugged foveæ, just within the

expanded margin, not extending to the apex: underside brownish-black, shining, finely punctured; flanks of prothorax more or less strongly (especially basally) longitudinally rugose, the underside of the expanded lateral margins being transversely rugose: *legs* dark brown, shining; *femora* finely and not closely punctured; *tibiæ* closely submuricately punctured, the anterior obliquely truncated at the outer side at apex; hind tibiæ quite straight; *tarsi* and *antennæ* reddish-brown; joint eight of the latter subpyriform, nine and ten a little transverse, subturbinate, eleven large, broadly rounded at apex.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$–9 lines; width of elytra, $4\frac{1}{3}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand.

There is a very great amount of individual variation in the species of this genus in the form of the prothorax (especially) and elytra, and in the amount and intensity of the punctation, &c., of their surface.

In one of the three examples of the present species before me (possibly a female, as similar differences exist in individuals of the other species whereof a series has been obtained), the form is more expanded or more broadly oval, the head and prothorax are broader in proportion to their length, the sides of the latter, instead of gradually narrowing in a slight curve from base to apex, are sub-parallel to a little beyond the middle, thence rapidly curvedly narrowed to the apex; besides the two ordinary foveæ at each side of the middle, at the basal margin, there is also a broad transverse line or depression, feebly arched, sub-parallel and near to the basal margin; the elytra are broader and less narrowed behind, and the base is squarely truncated; and the punctation on the prothorax and elytra (especially on their discs) is more open.

Altogether the largest, most expanded and opaque, and least convex form in the genus.

666. **C. nitidula**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Very near the preceding, and of the same *form*, but smaller; the colour black; the entire upper surface much smoother, and shining; the punctation finer and more open, the interstices less distinctly elevated and reticulate; the elytra do not present the shagreened appearance seen in the preceding; they are more, and very distinctly convex behind the middle, and consequently more abruptly declivous behind; on the underside the punctation and the rugosities on the flanks of the prothorax and on the abdomen are similar but stronger; the hind tibiæ are feebly but perceptibly sinuous; antennæ, &c., as in *C. opacula*.

In the single example of this species before me, the *head* is distinctly impressed on the crown; the *prothorax* is gradually and slightly curvedly narrowed from base to apex; the apex is strongly arcuately (and feebly sinuously) emarginate, the front angles prominent, subacute, and directed forwards; the base is strongly bisinuate, the hind angles prominent, acute, and slightly outwardly directed; the lateral margins are expanded (but less broadly so than in the preceding) and slightly reflexed or concave, the edges irregularly thickened, and the base and apex margined at each side only. There is a large distinct outwardly curved impression at each side the disc, extending from near the middle to the basal margin; the *scutellum* is transversely curvilinearly triangular

and closely punctured; the *elytra* are distinctly convex behind the middle, and are consequently more abruptly declivous behind than in *C. opacula;* the base is feebly sinuately truncated, and between it and the base of the prothorax (and the hind angles of the latter, which repose on the shoulders) there is a decided open space, as in *C. opacula;* the lateral margins are expanded (but less broadly so than in the preceding species) and concave, and there is the row of rugged foveæ just within this margin, as in *C. opacula;* the discs of the elytra also present traces of numerous narrow longitudinal costæ; the *underside* and legs are of a deep brownish-black, shining; the *antennæ*, tarsi, and palpi are reddish brown.

Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; elytra, width $3\frac{5}{6}$ lines.

New Zealand.

667. **C. otagensis,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Very close to *C. opacula*, and difficult intelligibly to define in what it differs from that species; it is, however, distinctly narrower or oblong-oval, usually smaller, paler, more convex, the base of the prothorax more closely applied to the base of the elytra, distinctly more shining, the punctation, &c., on the elytra coarser, more confluent and confused, somewhat ruggedly so at the sides; the sides of the prothorax more rounded, more incurved at the base, the median basal lobe more prominent; the base, consequently, has not that appearance of being bisinuate-emarginate as is the case in *C. opacula.*

Head closely punctured, the punctures coarsest and somewhat confluent on the front, between the eyes, where there are also usually two more or less marked foveate depressions; *prothorax* more or less strongly transverse; sides more or less regularly rounded, more narrowed in front than behind, always distinctly and more or less sinuously incurved before the hind angles; apex deeply arcuate-emarginate, the angles prominent, sub-acute, and usually directed forwards; base bisinuate, the angles more or less prominent and acute, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra, and directed backwards; disc moderately convex, very closely (save on the centre) punctured, the interstices a little elevated, and more or less reticulate, at the sides; a transverse depression sub-parallel and near to the base, and an angulate fovea at each side, close to the basal margin (as in ♀? of *C. opacula);* sides moderately expanded, the edges unequally (not uniformly) thickened; *scutellum* as in *C. opacula; elytra* oblong-oval, base sinuate-truncated; disc moderately convex, closely and more or less confluently punctured; the interstices (especially at the sides) elevated, minutely granulose, reticulately confluent, sometimes assuming the form of irregular nodules, at others of small umbilicated tubercles; the ordinary series of narrow costæ and the row of foveæ within the side-margins more or less apparent; sides rather strongly expanded, concave, transversely reticulately rugose-punctate and granulous; underside, legs, antennæ, &c., as in *C. opacula.*

Length, $7\frac{1}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{4}$ lines; width of elytra, $3\frac{3}{5}$–4 lines.

Otago, New Zealand. Four examples.

Var.? *grandis.*

Larger (length, 9 lines; width of elytra, 4⅓ lines); the elytra less convex, distinctly more gradually declivous behind; the punctation, &c. (on the elytra especially), coarser, the punctures larger, the interstices still more elevated and more uniformly reticulate; the apical emargination of the prothorax distinctly sinuous; the tibiæ (especially the anterior) distinctly less closely punctured and the entire upper surface of a browner colour.

New Zealand. One example.

668. **C. elongata,** *Brême, and C. phosphugoides, White; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Examples of *C. elongata* obtained from the collections of Reiche and Doué (presumably authentic exponents of the species) do not differ from *C. phosphugoides* except in the form of the prothorax, which in the former has the sides more obliquely narrowed anteriorly, and the elytra, which are more acuminate behind. Experience has shown us that these differences possess no true specific value in this genus; *C. phosphugoides* must consequently be sunk under *C. elongata.*

This species is much smaller than any of those preceding; the *form* is more or less elongate-oval; prothorax shining black; the expanded lateral margins paler; the elytra are of a more or less deep-purplish or chocolate-brown. *Head* convex between the eyes, trapezoidal in front, with the borders usually dark-ferruginous, more or less strongly, closely, and sometimes rugosely punctured; *epistoma* convex, more or less distinctly arcuate-emarginate in front, the sutural impression more or less distinct; the form and punctation of the *prothorax* is variable; it is always of a shining black, convex, a depression on the middle near the base, another smaller at each side at the basal margin; usually very finely and not closely punctured on the disc, the punctures more crowded at the sides and finely rugulose, more or less distinctly granulous on the intervals; lateral margins moderately expanded and concave, the edges finely and uniformly thickened; apex deeply emarginate, front angles more or less acute, and usually a little convergent, sometimes directed forwards; base closely applied to the base of the elytra, bisinuate, hind angles prominent, reposing on the shoulders of the elytra, acute, usually a little outwardly directed; ordinarily the sides are a little sinuously contracted posteriorly, but sometimes they are subparallel (in this latter case the base is as wide as the base of the elytra); anteriorly they are always more strongly contracted, sometimes very gradually (obliquely) from behind the middle, at others more abruptly (curvedly) from the middle or even before the middle; *scutellum* transversely triangular, punctured; *elytra* oval, more or less acuminate behind, convex, subopaque, of a dark purplish-brown; frequently the base (narrowly), the suture, the expanded margins, and the scutellum are of a reddish tinge; base sinuous, and generally a little wider than base of prothorax; expanded lateral margins narrow, concave, not distinctly reaching the apex; disc with numerous more or less distinct longitudinal costæ, irregularly punctured, finely rugose (most strongly at the sides), and studded with very distinct, shining, black granules;

under-side shining black, finely punctured; *flanks* of prothorax longitudinally wrinkled, the lateral margins transversely wrinkled; abdomen finely longitudinally rugose; epipleural fold and legs dark reddish-brown, sometimes ferruginous; *antennæ*, palpi, and labrum (sometimes) ferruginous.

Length, 6–6½ lines; width of elytra across the middle, 2⅔–3¼ lines.

New Zealand. Six examples.

It is doubtless in error that De Brême has reported this species as from "New Guinea."

Var. *granulipennis*.

A little smaller (5½ lines); head and prothorax (at the sides) less closely punctured, the punctation nowhere rugosely confluent; prothorax gradually curvedly narrowed from the hind to the front angles, median basal lobe less prominent, the base consequently appears bisinuately emarginate; the interstices (between the punctures) not perceptibly granulose; scutellum a little shorter, less distinctly pointed behind; elytra scarcely sinuous at the base, the punctation less varied, the punctures distinctly larger and rounder.

New Zealand. One example.

669. **C. pascoei**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Near to *C. elongata;* more broadly oval. *Head* closely punctured, somewhat reticulately so between the eyes, the interstices being also finely punctulate; epistomial suture well marked throughout; *prothorax* moderately convex, black, subopaque; sides subangulately rounded, more strongly (and somewhat obliquely) narrowed in front than behind, distinctly and very feebly sinuously narrowed from behind the middle to the hind angles, which are directed backwards; base bisinuate, closely applied to the base of the elytra; apex deeply subangularly emarginate, front angles produced, acute, directed forwards; disc not closely punctured, the interstices not granulose, but sparsely finely punctulate, basal impressions as in *C. elongata;* lateral expanded margins wide, a little concave, and (together with the sides of the disc) rather strongly reticulately rugose-punctate, the edges unequally (not uniformly) thickened; scutellum strongly transversely triangular, punctured; *elytra* convex, very dark purplish-brown, the suture and narrowly at the base inclined to reddish; base subtruncate; disc finely irregularly punctured, the costæ but little evident except at the base, and, together with the suture, smoother than the intervals; indistinctly, except at the apex, minutely granulose; intervals between the costæ irregularly impressed with much larger punctures, and feebly reticulately rugose, most distinctly so at the sides; lateral expanded margins wide, distinctly extending to the apex, concave, faintly punctured; *under-side* shining black; *legs* and antennæ dark reddish-brown.

Length, 6¼ lines; width of elytra across the middle, 3¼ lines.

Pitt's Island (the Chathams). A single example.

Easily separable from *C. elongata* by the relatively broader form, the subangulately rounded sides of prothorax, the peculiar punctation of the head, &c., the much broader expanded lateral margins, which in the elytra are distinctly broadly continuous to the apex.

670. **C. humeralis**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. *Oblong* or oblong-oval; black; elytra sometimes with a slight purplish-brown tinge, slightly shining, moderately convex. *Head* moderately punctured, the punctures not crowded, the interstices sometimes sparsely minutely punctulate; *prothorax* distinctly less transverse than in any preceding species, sides more or less strongly and obliquely narrowed from behind the middle, slightly sinuously narrowed behind; hind angles acute, slightly outwardly directed; disc finely punctured, the punctures more crowded at the sides, the interstices not perceptibly granulose, sparsely minutely punctulate; a transverse slightly bowed impressed line at each side the middle near the basal margin, and sometimes a rounded fovea at each side the median line near the middle of the thorax; lateral margins moderately expanded, a little concave, rugosely punctured, finely and somewhat uniformly thickened at the edges; apex deeply emarginate, front angles prominent, acute, directed forwards; *elytra* slightly emarginate at the middle of the base, obliquely and slightly arcuately truncated at each side; humeral angle very prominent, slightly rounded, reflexed, and deeply concave within the angle; disc finely rugulose, studded with small granules, rather closely and finely but irregularly punctured, the punctures largest and most crowded (and frequently, especially at the base, more or less run together, forming indistinct irregular foveæ) between the costæ; these very indistinct; expanded lateral margins rather broad at the base, gradually narrowing behind and scarcely extending to the apex, concave in their basal portion; underside shining, pitchy-black; legs and epipleural fold with a reddish tinge; flanks of prothorax and sterna more or less strongly reticulately rugose and granulose; *antennæ*, palpi and labrum (sometimes) ferruginous; anterior border of *epistoma* rufescent.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$–6 lines; width of elytra across the middle, $2\frac{2}{3}$–3 lines.

New Zealand. Four examples.

In the ♀? the form is slightly more expanded, the prothorax slightly more transverse, the sides less strongly narrowed anteriorly, and the punctation of the elytra a little more open.

The three species last described are very near to each other; but I think there is ample justification, at present at least, in holding them distinct. The species last described is of a more oblong form (especially in the ♂?) than the others; the prothorax has not the same glossy blackness as in *elongata;* and the elytra are less opaquely roughened, more closely punctured, and much less distinctly granulose; the humeral angle is much more prominent, the lateral expanded margins broader and strongly concave within the humeral angle. From *pascoei* it may be known by its narrower and more oblong form, finer and closer punctation, and more narrowly expanded lateral margins.

671. **C. thoracica**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. In this species the prothorax is still more decidedly elongated (but is yet wider than long) than in the preceding. *Form* elongate-oval; entirely of a dark brownish-black, subopaque. *Head* and prothorax (save on the middle of the disc) closely punctured, the punctures rounded, a little more crowded at the sides of the latter, the interstices distinctly punc-

tulate; sides of *prothorax* gradually and but slightly curvedly narrowed from near the hind angles to the apex, distinctly incurved at the hind angles, which are more produced than in *humeralis*, and slightly convergent or directed inwardly; apex deeply emarginate, front angles subacute, slightly convergent; expanded lateral margins moderately wide, scarcely concave, the edges finely and almost uniformly thickened; a rather slight sublunate impression at each side of the middle, close to the basal margin, and another, still less distinct, rounded fovea above and in front of them; *scutellum* transversely triangular, punctured; base of *elytra* as in *C. humeralis*, the humeral angle still more produced (but not strongly concave within the angle), sides with a very distinct sinus behind the humeral angle; disc slightly roughened or rugulose, indistinctly (except at apex) granulose, moderately punctured, obscurely foveate-punctured between the costæ (when viewed obliquely); costæ very feeble; expanded lateral margins wide (and concave) at the base, gradually narrowed behind; underside, &c., as in *C. humeralis*.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines; width of elytra across the middle, $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

The punctation on the head and on the sides of the prothorax is more crowded, and the interstices more closely and distinctly punctulate than in *C. humeralis;* the sides of the thorax are distinctly incurved at the hind angles; the punctation on the elytra is less defined; and the form is elongate-oval.

672. **C. brevipennis**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Smaller, and of a more briefly oval form, than any other species in the genus. *Black*, usually most nitid on the prothorax, the elytra frequently of an obscure purplish-brown hue; sometimes the entire upper surface is of a decided reddish-brown colour. *Head* and prothorax finely and closely punctured, the punctation very dense (and frequently finely reticulately rugose) on the former and on the sides of the latter; the interstices more or less distinctly minutely punctulate: *prothorax* transverse, apex deeply emarginate; front angles prominent, more or less acute, usually directed forwards, sometimes slightly convergent; sides anteriorly very gradually narrowed from the middle (sometimes from behind the middle), posteriorly subparallel, or slightly incurved (in one example they are distinctly excurved at the hind angles which are consequently somewhat outwardly directed), hind angles more or less produced, acute, directed backwards; lateral margins moderately expanded, more or less concave; three more or less distinct impressions at the base, and sometimes two indistinct foveate impressions on the middle, at each side of the median line: *elytra* short, moderately convex, base feebly sinuous; humeral angle not distinctly prominent, as in *C. humeralis* and *thoracica;* sides subparallel or slightly rounded, not sinuous behind the humeral angle; expanded lateral margins rather broad at the base, narrowed behind, more or less distinctly extending to the apex, strongly concave at the base (especially within the humeral angle) as in *C. humeralis;* punctation, &c., almost as in *C. thoracica*, but (especially at the sides and apex) the surface is slightly more roughened,

more distinctly granulose, and the punctation a little finer and closer: underside, &c., as in *C. humeralis*.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width of elytra, $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand. Five examples.

673. **C. granulosa**, *De Brême; Bates in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Easily recognizable by its usually squalid aspect, and coarsely sculptured and closely granulose surface. The humeral angle is more or less strongly prominent; the expanded lateral margins of the *elytra* broad and concave; and there is at the sides a more or less distinct sinus behind the humeral angle; the costæ on the elytra are moe conspicuous (especially at the base) than in any of those preceding. In some examples we can perceive on the elytra a very minute pubescence.

Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{3}{4}$ lines; width of elytra, $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

New Zealand. Six examples.

674. **C. rugosa**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. Near *C. granulosa*, but distinctly narrower; the expanded lateral margins of the elytra very narrow, not concave, except slightly at the base; the surface of the elytra distinctly punctured, reticulately rugose, not granulose, or granulose-punctate, and with three distinctly prominent costæ on each; humeral angles not prominent, the sides not sinuous behind them; and the anterior tibiæ have the outer apical angle strongly dentiform.

From the following (*C. tibialis*, the only other species having the outer apical angle of the anterior tibiæ dentiform) it may be known by its different form, somewhat squalid, opaque surface, the elytra distinctly rugose, costate, and pubescent; the prothorax more deeply emarginate at apex, the front angles more prominent, the hind angles not acutely produced, &c.

Brown, slightly squalid; head (except the epistoma) and prothorax coarsely punctured, the interstices narrow, appearing a little elevated, and a good deal broken up on the front of the head and the base of the prothorax, allowing the punctures to run confusedly together. *Head* trapezoidal in front; sides of epistoma almost completely continuous with the antennary orbits, the angles slightly rounded: *prothorax* arcuate-emarginate in front, the angles a little produced, subacute, directed forwards; sides regularly but moderately rounded, more narrowed anteriorly than behind, a little sinuous in front of the hind angles, these latter not acutely produced, slightly divergent; the three impressions by the base as ordinary, the two outer strongly marked, and another rounded depression on the middle, at each side of the median line: *elytra* rather strongly narrowed behind, humeral angles not prominent; sides slightly rounded from the humeral angles, not at all sinuous behind them; the surface somewhat coarsely punctured, very distinctly reticulate-rugose, and very thinly clothed with a short, minute, rigid, pale golden pubescence, on each elytron three very distinct costæ, with a much fainter one between them; these send out irregular, lateral, elevated branches, which cause the reticulate-rugose appearance before mentioned, the interstices being somewhat squalid; the punctation, costæ, &c.,

obsolete at the apex; lateral expanded margins very narrow, and concave only at the base: underside brown, closely and somewhat coarsely punctured, much more distinctly pubescent (especially on the abdomen) than on the upper-side; flanks of prothorax sparsely, pronotum closely and coarsely, rugose-tuberculate; *legs* rather long, reddish-brown; hind tibiæ a little sinuous, front *tibiæ* with the outer apical angle strongly dentiform; *tarsi* elongate; *antennæ* and palpi ferruginous.

Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$ lines; width of elytra, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

675. **C. tibialis,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. *Oblong* or (rarely) oblong-oval, convex, entirely dark-brown, slightly shining, anterior border of the *head* more or less rufescent; *epistoma* broadly emarginate in front, the sides distinct from the antennary orbits, the angles broadly rounded; head and prothorax rather coarsely and closely punctured, the interstices on the middle of the former, and on the sides of the latter, appearing a little elevated and somewhat reticulate; *prothorax* strongly transverse, rather broadly and feebly, and usually a little sinuously, emarginate at apex; front angles not at all prominent, convergent; sides more or less rounded (ordinarily they are well rounded), more or less strongly incurved anteriorly from the middle, less strongly and a little sinuously posteriorly; hind angles acutely produced, divergent; lateral margins not distinctly expanded, the edges very finely and almost uniformly thickened; the three impressions by the basal border always obscure, sometimes obsolete; *elytra* oblong or oblong-oval, the punctation finer than on the prothorax and with a disposition to run together between the costæ; costæ more or less distinct; the intervals, or interstices, more or less distinctly reticulate-rugose at the base, sides, and apex; lateral margins narrowly expanded, usually not distinctly extending to the apex, strongly reflexed at the base, rather coarsely transversely rugose-punctate; flanks (save the lateral margins) of prothorax and sides of abdomen longitudinally wrinkled; flanks of meso- and metasterna coarsely punctured; *abdomen* finely punctured; *under-side* shining black; epipleural fold and legs reddish-brown or piceous; *antennæ* elongate, and, together with the palpi, ferruginous; outer apical angle of the anterior *tibiæ* strongly dentiform.

Length, $6–7\frac{1}{2}$ lines; width of elytra, $2\frac{4}{5}–3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand. Seven examples.

The apical emargination of the prothorax is distinctly more feeble in this species than in any of the others, and the front angles least prominent; it is also the most convex, and ordinarily the most oblong form.

676. **C. impressifrons,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec.*, 1873. *Oblong-* or *elongate-oval;* ordinarily black, the elytra sometimes dark-brown, the entire insect sometimes reddish-brown; most nitid on the prothorax; rather convex; *head* rather long, rather finely and closely punctured; a distinct, transverse, slightly bowed impression across the front between the eyes; *epistoma* broadly truncated in front, the suture rather strongly marked and angulate at the sides; *prothorax* very finely

and, on the middle, remotely punctured ; a strong angulate impression at each side close to the basal margin, and sometimes an obscure transverse impression between them ; apex moderately emarginate ; anterior angles subacute, directed forwards ; sides more or less regularly rounded, more contracted anteriorly than posteriorly, occasionally a little sinuous before the front angles ; hind angles more or less (sometimes almost imperceptibly) outwardly produced, acute ; lateral margins very slightly expanded, a little concave, the edges moderately and almost uniformly thickened ; *elytra* oblong-oval, feebly sinuous at the base ; shoulders more or less distinctly rounded ; punctation, &c., almost as in *C. tibialis*, but the interstices, especially at the sides, are more distinctly rugulose ; expanded lateral margins narrow, almost obsolete (or strongly narrowed) at the base, scarcely perceptibly continued to the apex, a little concave, the edges sometimes slightly reflexed at the base ; markings on the under-side similar (but much feebler) to those in *C. tibialis ;* legs, antennæ, and epipleural fold reddish-piceous ; anterior *tibiæ* acute (but not at all dentiform) at the outer apical angle.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$–8 lines ; width of elytra, $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

New Zealand. Five examples.

The oblong- or elongate-oval form, the transverse impression between the eyes, the almost smooth prothorax in contrast with the somewhat coarsely sculptured elytra, the scarcely expanded sides of the prothorax, and the lateral expanded margins of the elytra obsolete at the base, will serve to distinguish this species.

677. **C. buchanani,** *n.s.* Rather broadly oval, slightly convex. *Head* rather broad, its apex emarginated, in front closely, behind rugosely, punctate, the punctation shallow, the interstices more or less reticulated. *Thorax* large, slightly broader than long, its apex strongly curvedly-emarginate ; the sides in front of the middle are regularly rounded and narrowed, anterior angles sub-acute ; the sides behind are scarcely narrowed except in a slight degree just before reaching the posterior angles, which are sub-acute and directed backwards, not at all divergent ; the base has a broad, central, outward curve, and beyond this, there is a wide sinuation to the hind angle, which overlaps the shoulder so as to conceal the humeral angle ; the sides have raised slightly reflexed margins, the spaces between these and the disc being rather concave, and so sculptured that the interstices between the large punctures appear shining and elevated ; the disc is somewhat convex and closely punctured ; the central portion is not so closely punctate as the rest, so that it exhibits a few apparently smooth spaces, on a close examination, however, very minute punctures may be perceived ; it is somewhat depressed behind, and there are two indistinct foveæ near the middle ; colour piceous, with slightly reddened margins. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* a little wider than the thorax, obovate, their widest part near the middle, very little narrowed, but without any sinuation, towards the shoulders, which are sub-rectangular ; the sides behind are gradually rounded and narrowed, without any obvious sinuation, to the apex ; the side margins are most distinct near the humeral angles, and become but little conspicuous posteriorly ; the disc is moderately

elevated, and the spaces between it and the side margins are concave, these hollowed portions are coarsely sculptured, with rugose transverse elevated interstices; the disc is more closely but less regularly punctured than the thorax, and shows indications of nine indistinct costæ; their colour is obscure-piceous, with slightly reddened margins, but these are paler than those of the thorax; the punctures have the appearance of being minutely pubescent. The *prosternum* is strongly punctured and rugose, the abdomen is punctulate, with many abbreviated longitudinal irregularly elevated lines, and it, as well as the whole under-side of the body, is more or less pubescent. The *femora* are punctulate and pubescent; the *tibiæ* are coarsely sculptured, and they, as well as the tarsi, bear many short yellow bristles. *Antennæ* obscure ferruginous, finely pubescent and bearing many rather long pale yellow hairs. Anterior tibiæ obliquely truncated and sub-dentate outwardly at apex.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $3\frac{1}{3}$.

I have named this species in honour of Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., who found two specimens at Wellington.

678. **C. huttoni**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., August*, 1878, *p.* 51. *Picea*, antennis pedibusque rufis vel piceo-rufis; *prothorace* nitido, crebrius minus fortiter (disco parcius et subtiliter) punctato, lateribus rotundatis, basin versus angustatis, ad angulos posteriores acutos haud explanatis; *elytris* subopacis, crebrius irregulariter punctatis, longitudinaliter subsulcatis.

Long., 10–12 mm.; lat., 5–6 mm.

The *antennæ* are short and are reddish in colour, with the third and one or two following joints generally more obscure, the ninth and tenth joints are decidedly shorter than broad; the *thorax* is strongly transverse, with the sides rounded, and the base a little sinuate on each side, so that the hind angles are decidedly acute.

The *male* at first sight seems to exactly resemble the female, but a careful examination shows some constant though inconspicuous characters to distinguish it; the front tibiæ along their inner and hinder edge bear a dense very short pubescence; the intermediate tibiæ are clothed in a similar but more conspicuous manner, and are not at all incurved at their extremity.

The species can only be confounded with the variable *C. elongata*, but it is undoubtedly distinct. Mr. F. Bates, to whom we are indebted for the most of our knowledge of the species of this difficult genus, agrees with me on this point, and as he has been kind enough to point out the characters by which it differs *primo visu*, I quote here his remarks in a letter to me. He says:—"On first looking at the *Cilibe* I judged it to be *elongata* (the form *phosphugoides*, White); on comparison, however, with a numerous series of that species, I find it to be distinct. Your species has the *prothorax* relatively broader, distinctly more rounded at the sides, and contracted at the base, the punctation at the sides more open, the elytra not opaque, and with but very few of the small, shining, black granules which stud the surface in *elongata*; the two costiform elevations down the middle of each *elytron* are in your species obsolete."

This species is probably to be found in numbers in the province of Otago; a series of good specimens sent by Professor Hutton from there show but little variation.

I may here remark that I am in hopes that the very difficult species of this genus may be elucidated by examination of the characters distinctive of the sexes, I feel pretty sure that more than one true species is at present called *elongata*, although the examples before me do not enable me to settle the point.

Group—TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Ligula prominent, its feelers a little distant at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* variable, as well as the apical joint of the maxillary *palpi*. *Mandibles* often bifid at apex. *Head* free, rhomboidal; the *epistome* more or less prominent, separated by a distinct arcuated furrow. *Eyes* ordinarily distant from the thorax. *Antennæ* variable, often gradually widened and depressed towards the extremity. *Prothorax* not at all, or only slightly, emarginated in front. *Scutellum* distinct, usually rather large. *Elytra* feebly embracing the body; their epipleuræ narrow and entire. Anterior *coxæ* globose; spurs of the tibiæ very small, sometimes obsolete; *tarsi* villose below, sometimes slightly, their terminal joint often very large. Projecting *intercoxal process* variable. *Metasternum* elongate; its episterna narrow and parallel; epimera very distinct. Body generally winged.

Zolodinus.

Blanchard; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 380.

Mentum sub-quadrate, somewhat transverse; *ligula* slightly hollowed; last joint of labial *palpi* thick and strongly truncated; that of the maxillary strongly securiform, and rather oblique; *labrum* exposed, short, feebly sinuated. *Head* rhomboidal, epistome short, rounded in front, not distinct from forehead; *eyes* prominent, wide, almost rounded and a little emarginate in front, with a wide orbit. *Antennæ* as long as the thorax, robust, filiform; the three basal joints rather long; joints four to seven shorter, equal; eight to ten longer than the preceding; the eleventh rather larger than the seventh, oval. *Prothorax* moderately transversal, slightly narrowed behind, a little emarginate at apex and at the base, with the basal angles rather acute. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* elongate, gradually narrowed posteriorly, with rectangular shoulders. *Legs* rather long; *femora* robust, gradually incrassated; *tibiæ* straight and rounded, their spurs distinct; *tarsi* finely pilose underneath, the basal joint of the posterior pair rather longer than the fourth. *Mesosternum* concave throughout its whole length; the prosternal process bent backwards. *Body* long, sub-depressed, narrowed posteriorly.

679. **Z. zealandicus,** *Blanchard; Voy. au Pôle Sud; Ent.* Head and thorax black, elytra piceous, the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi reddish,

the tibiæ and tarsi with yellowish hairs. *Head* constricted behind the eyes, coarsely and rugosely punctured, except on the epistome, which is more distantly and not at all rugosely punctured. *Prothorax* margined, nearly as long as broad, the sides somewhat rounded, with a sinuation before the rectangular hind angles; the apex is obliquely excised, the base with a wide sinuation towards each side; there is a central basal depression, and another at each side of it, close to the hind margin; the surface is coarsely punctured, the punctation on the disc more remote than elsewhere, leaving an almost smooth dorsal space. *Elytra* elongate, with somewhat compressed sides, slightly rounded, and a rather flattened disc; each elytron bears a short scutellar and ten strongly punctured longitudinal grooves, the outer marginal; the interstices are a little elevated, the seventh, proceeding from the shoulder, is almost carinated, and the sculpture becomes confluent and confused towards the apex, and they are distantly punctulated.

Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The above corresponds with three examples in my collection; one from Mr. C. M. Wakefield (from Christchurch), and two which I found near Whangarei Harbour; a fourth sent me by Mr. J. Buchanan, of the Colonial Museum, Wellington, differs from these in colouration, being entirely brick-red, yet evidently quite mature, though smaller than the others.

Mr. F. Bates *(Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., December*, 1873*)* states :—"It has the very exceptional character of having the hind margins of the third and fourth ventral segments corneous, as in the genus *Calcar* and another allied, but undescribed, South American genus."

Lorelus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September, 1876.

Mentum parvum; *palpi* omnes conspicui. *Coxæ* intermediæ parvæ, trochantinis nullis. *Tarsi* articulo penultimo sub-lobato.

Antennæ 11-jointed, with the three apical joints a little thicker than the others; their insertion very near the eye, which is moderately broad and not emarginate. *Mentum* quite minute, leaving exposed the base of the maxillæ; the process supporting it also very small. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform. Front *coxæ* round, small and deeply embedded, separated by a narrow process, the apex of which is depressed and does not project behind. Middle coxæ small, deeply embedded, separated by a process of the flat mesosternum, outside each the mesosternum and metasternum meet together, and there is no trace of a trochantin. *Metasternum* rather long. Hind coxæ separated by an obtuse, not very broad projection of the first ventral segment. *Hind-body* rather elongate. *Epipleuræ* narrow. *Tibiæ* quite unarmed and rather slender, their apices narrow, and not in the least thickened, but even rather more slender than the portion just above them. Penultimate joint of the *tarsi* excavate above, so that the apical joint is inserted at the upper side of its base; they are densely clothed beneath with a fine pile; the basal joint of the hind ones quite as long as the two following together.

This appears to be an extremely anomalous genus; it would appear that it cannot be satisfactorily placed in any of Lacordaire's groups; the structure of the coxæ would cause it to be referred to the first division of the *Tenebrionidæ* in his arrangement; but the structure of the tarsi is nearer to that of *Læna* and *Adelium*. I sent specimens to Mr. Bates, who returned them as unknown to him, and doubted their being *Tenebrionidæ;* of this, however, an examination leaves me no doubt.

680. **L. priscus,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September*, 1876. *Sat depressus*, elongatus, nudus, ferrugineus vel piceus, crebre sat fortiter punctatus; *thorace* elytris multo angustiore, sub-quadrato, antice truncato.

Long. corp., 4–5 mm.

Antennæ reddish, shorter than head and thorax, rather stout; first joint short and stout, its insertion not visible from above; fourth rather longer than broad; fifth to eighth each with the breadth differing but little from the length; ninth and tenth distinctly thickened and rather transverse; eleventh rather large, even a little broader than tenth. *Head* narrower than the thorax, and not immersed in it up to the eyes, it is closely and moderately coarsely punctured, and the sides are a little thickened over the insertion of the antennæ. *Thorax* about as long as broad, distinctly narrowed towards the base, the front angles not prominent, and about right angles, the hind angles minutely prominent, the base not in the least lobed in the middle, its punctation like that of the head. *Scutellum* rather short and broad, not punctured. *Elytra* evenly covered with rather coarse and close punctures, the punctures distinct at the apex, but not so coarse there as elsewhere.

I have received this species both from Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson, and believe it to be common in the North Island; several individuals of it were included in a lot of beetles sent home by Captain Broun as found on one of the tree-ferns, *Cyathea dealbata.*

681. **L. pubescens,** *n.s. Elongate*, sub-depressed, shining, piceo-fuscous, pubescent, antennæ ferruginous, legs testaceo-fuscous. The *head* is rather short and broad, finely punctate, with somewhat prominent eyes. *Thorax* transverse, apex emarginated, base sub-truncate; the sides have reflexed margins, and are rounded and narrowed towards the base, the posterior angles are distinct but not acutely produced; the disc is rather convex and finely punctured; there are two not very distinct rounded impressions near the base, and between them an elongate depression scarcely so obvious as these two foveæ. *Elytra* oblong, the sides almost parallel yet a little rounded, they are finely margined, and covered with shallow punctures, which, however, are larger than those on the head and thorax, and there is a distinct, elongate, sutural depression near the scutellum. The *tibiæ* are rather short, externally arcuated, and somewhat dilated beyond the middle, and terminate in a minute spine. The *body* is finely pubescent. The second antennal joint is shorter, and the third longer, than in *L. priscus.*

This species may be easily recognized by its short, apically incurved thorax, and comparatively broad form; it is not at all coarsely punctured.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found two specimens at Whangarei Heads.

682. **L. crassicornis,** *n.s.* This species is larger and more robust than either of the preceding ones, of nearly the same colour, being castaneous, with brownish-yellow legs and pitchy-red antennæ. *Head* piceous, its sculpture consisting apparently of shallow punctures and minute granular elevations, so that it has a slightly rugose or roughened aspect; the antennal orbits are considerably elevated, and curvedly prolonged inwardly, so that but a small space intervenes between them in front; the eyes are distinct, being a little more convex and granular than in the typical species. *Prothorax* transverse, shorter than that of *L. priscus;* the apex is truncate, the sides rounded, with a very slight sinuation behind, the margins are a little explanated, and the posterior angles are rectangular; the disc being rather convex gives a somewhat depressed appearance to the sides and base, and the surface is closely punctured. *Scutellum* transverse, rounded, punctulate. *Elytra* transversely convex, margined, and moderately closely but not coarsely punctured, the punctation becoming finer posteriorly, and having on the discoidal space a very slightly rugose appearance; they are scantily clothed with fine, short, yellowish hairs proceeding from the punctures. *Legs* proportionally stout, the *tibiæ* inwardly armed at the apex with a minute spine.

The antennæ are about twice as thick as those of the previously described species, and distinctly pubescent; the second joint is relatively small; third longest and almost obconical; joints five to eight decrease in length only; the ninth and tenth are transverse and much larger than the contiguous ones, the terminal joint being large but not quite circular. Apical joint of maxillary *palpi* large, quite securiform.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one example only, quite recently, at Parua Forest, near Whangarei Harbour.

Arthopus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September, 1876.

Antennæ 11-articulatæ, clava triarticulata. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo haud incrassato, quam 3° duplo longiore. *Tarsi* subtus parce pilosi. Facies fere generis *Phyllodectæ (Phytophagarum).*

Antennæ with the three apical joints thickened so as to form an elongate club. Maxillary *palpi* with their basal joint very small, second short, slender at the base, broad at the extremity, third slightly shorter than second, about as long as broad, fourth joint about as broad as third, quite twice as long as it, rather thicker in the middle than at the apex. *Head* rather small, inserted in the thorax as far as the prominent eyes, which are somewhat oval in form; insertion of antennæ not concealed and quite contiguous with the eye. Front *coxæ* rather widely separated, the process between them not prolonged behind. Middle coxæ hardly more distant than the front pair, their trochantins visible; suture between meso- and metasterna very evident, extending just

between the middle parts of the coxæ, the mesosternum in front of it obliquely declivous. *Metasternum* moderately long; hind coxæ separated by an almost pointed process, which projects a good way into a notch at the extremity of the metasternum. *Hind-body* rather elongate. *Epipleuræ* of elytra rather narrow, except at the shoulders, but very accurately applied to the sides of the body. *Tibiæ* quite unarmed and only a little incrassate at the apex; the *tarsi* simple on all the legs; furnished beneath with a fine but scanty pile; they are slender and of the same width throughout all their length; the front and middle pair with the three intermediate joints very similar to one another, the basal joint longer than the second; hind tarsi with the basal joint rather long, a little longer than the two following together, the second slightly longer than the third, the last joint rather shorter than the other three together.

I sent a specimen of this insect to Mr. F. Bates, F.L.S., who returned it as quite unknown to him, and doubted whether it belonged to the *Tenebrionidæ*. It undoubtedly must be classed in that family, however, but I cannot indicate its exact position. I think it should be near the *Helopidæ*.

683. **A. brouni,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., September*, 1876. *Oblongus*, sub-parallelus, transversim convexus, nudus, nitidus, niger, supra viridi-æneus; *elytris* fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis apice obsoletis.

Long. corp., 5–6 mm.

Antennæ rather longer than head and thorax, black, first joint moderately stout, second not very short, third elongate, fourth to eighth each a little longer than its predecessor, eighth rather longer than broad, but scarcely thicker than the third, ninth to eleventh forming a long loosely jointed club, the ninth greatly broader than the eighth, quite as long as broad, tenth transverse, eleventh obtuse, large, larger than any of the other joints. *Thorax* broader than long, rather narrower than the elytra, the sides sharply margined, the hind angles almost rectangular, the basal margin obsolete and quite wanting on the middle part, which is a good deal lobed; the surface is sparingly and somewhat finely but very regularly punctured. *Scutellum* rather small, acuminate, impunctate. *Elytra* with rows of rather coarse, somewhat distant punctures, which become obsolete at the apex; they are broadest at their base, and gradually and slightly narrowed towards the apex. *Under-surface* and legs deep black; sides of the *prosternum* with rather distant peculiar raised punctures; sides of the *metasternum* with coarse impressed punctures. *Hind-body* shining and impunctate.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun recently, but only three mutilated individuals. I hope the arrival of other specimens will enable such an examination to be made as will settle the affinities of the species.

Group—CNODALONIDÆ.

Ligula prominent, its feelers approximating at their base. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed. Apical joint of maxillary *palpi* strongly

securiform. *Mandibles* nearly always entire and truncated at apex. *Labrum* prominent. *Head* variable. *Antennæ* gradually incrassated, often widened and depressed from the sixth or seventh joint. *Eyes* transversal, emarginate, seldom hidden by the thorax, often distant from it. *Prothorax* ordinarily a little narrower than the elytra at the base, not at all, or only very slightly, emarginated. *Scutellum* more or less large. *Elytra* feebly embracing the body; their epipleural folds entire behind. Front *coxæ* globose; tibial spurs absent; *tarsi* villose or brush-like underneath, the four anterior sometimes widely dilated among the males, the last joint usually very long. *Intercoxal process* of variable width, lanceolate or acutely triangular. *Metasternum* very elongate, its episterna parallel or gradually narrowed posteriorly. *Mesosternum* horizontal, furcate, and receiving the intercoxal process. Mesothoracic epimera in general very large. Body winged.

Artystona.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.

Differs from *Titæna* in the *prosternum*, less strongly and abruptly elevated between the coxæ, not distinctly concave in front of them, the anterior horizontal portion longer; the *head* consequently is less deeply embedded in the prothorax, and does not repose on the front coxæ.

Prothorax squarer, less convex, truncated at base and apex, more or less finely punctured. Lateral reflexed margins of the *elytra* distinctly terminating at the humeral angle; the punctation of the surface of the elytra is in rows of fine punctures, the intervals being convex, interrupted, and forming, especially at apex, series of oblong tubercles. *Legs* longer and (especially the tarsi) more slender. *Body* not pilose.

Note.—As *Titæna* is not a New Zealand genus, there may be difficulty in identifying this form by the above characters alone. I therefore add a brief description of its outline and most obvious characteristics:—*Body* oblong, transversely convex; *prothorax* rather small, not much larger than head, sub-quadrate, transverse, finely margined. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* wider and nearly three times longer than the prothorax, widest behind the middle. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax, gradually incrassated, and inserted at the sides below, in front of the eyes; they are eleven-jointed, their basal joint partially concealed by their orbits; second short, obconical; third longest; joints four to seven about equal to one another; eighth and ninth nearly equal; tenth rather transverse; eleventh rounded. Apical joint of maxillary *palpi* securiform. *Eyes* convex, sub-reniform. *Tarsi* not much shorter than tibiæ, their terminal joint (in the anterior pairs) about as long as the four basal ones, which are hispid underneath, and each becomes a little shorter than its predecessor.

684. **A. erichsonii,** *White (Titæna); Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 12. *Head*, thorax, legs, and under-side of a deep black; the elytra purple; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi ferruginous; head and *thorax* rather finely punctured, the latter with four impressed points on the disc; each

elytron with eight rows of punctured striæ which are greenish, the spaces between are somewhat raised and divided into oblong tubercles by short transverse grooves, which are green but not punctured like the striæ.

New Zealand (Captain Parry).

Obs.—I found three or four specimens at Whangarei Heads; they measure six lines in length; the *head* is remotely punctured, particularly between the eyes, the *thorax* more closely; the *scutellum* is punctulate.

This is identical with Redtenbacher's subsequently-described *Titæna interrupta*.

685. **A. wakefieldi,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Readily to be distinguished from *A. erichsonii* by the *colour*, entirely of a dark shining brown; the *head* and *prothorax* much more closely and rugosely punctured; and, as a secondary character, the intervals on the *elytra* (especially at sides and apex) are more strongly interrupted and more distinctly tuberculiform.

Length, 5 lines.

New Zealand.

Note.—In my unique example, which was received from Mr. Wakefield, the size is less than four lines, and the prothorax is smaller and more transverse than in the preceding species. In all three species the elytral tubercles are very obtuse, in fact they might be more correctly designated oblong-obtuse elevations.

686. **A. rugiceps,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Of the same *colour* as the preceding, but smaller; *form* decidedly less parallel; *eyes* narrower, appearing outwardly conical when viewed from above, a distinct space between the upper margin (which is entire) and the antennary orbits; these latter very convex, sub-angulately rounded; *head* much more strongly rugosely punctured; the punctures larger, rounder, and deeper; punctures on *prothorax* not more numerous than in *A. wakefieldi*, but larger, rounder, and deeper; the interstices not at all rugulose; *elytra* sculptured as in the preceding, but the form is elongate-oval.

Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

New Zealand.

I have a mutilated example from Mr. Wakefield; the prothorax is small and transverse.

Obs.—Mr. F. Bates adds,—"Examples of *A. wakefieldi* in Doué's collection were labelled *Strongylium volvulum*, Klug. The *A. rugiceps* is the species dispensed by Dr. Schaufuss under the name of *Helops (?) porcatus*.

Group—HELOPIDÆ.

Ligula prominent, its feelers rather distant at the base. Internal lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed. Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* strongly securiform. *Mandibles* fissile (or not) at apex. *Labrum* more or less prominent. *Head* generally prolonged posteriorly from the eyes,

rounded or trapezeiform in front. *Antennæ* often long and slender, filiform or slightly depressed near the extremity, sometimes moderate or short, and gradually incrassated; their apical joint nearly always larger than the penultimate. *Eyes* of variable form, generally small, more or less distant from the thorax; the latter variable. *Elytra* sometimes strongly embracing the body, often otherwise; epipleural folds entire behind. *Legs* long among the majority; front coxæ globose; tibial spurs absent or hardly distinct; *tarsi* sometimes brush-like underneath; the anterior, and often the intermediate, dilated in the males; their penultimate joint sometimes bilobed. *Intercoxal process* rarely narrow and acute, generally broad and rounded in front. *Metasternum* variable; its episterna moderately wide or narrow, parallel. *Mesosternum* declivous, slightly (or not at all) concave, rarely horizontal and furcate. *Prosternal process* bent back behind. Body variable.

Adelium.

Kirby; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 437.

Mentum sub-cordate, truncated or bisinuated in front, carinated on the middle. *Ligula* truncated or emarginated in front. Last joint of labial *palpi* sub-ovate, truncated at apex, the maxillary securiform. *Labrum* prominent, variable. *Head* short, narrowed behind; epistome very short, hollowed in front. *Eyes* transversal, emarginated. *Antennæ* longer than thorax; joints first and third longer than fourth and fifth conjointly; fourth to tenth obconical or sub-cylindrical, about equal, the eleventh elongate oval. *Prothorax* contiguous to elytra, transversal, more or less convex, sometimes only slightly convex, rounded and margined laterally, usually narrowed posteriorly, emarginate in front, truncated or slightly emarginated at the base, with its hind angles variable. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oviform, slightly convex, rounded at the shoulders; epipleuræ broad. *Legs* long, femora robust; *tibiæ* slightly arcuated, inwardly pubescent towards the apex, spurs small; *tarsi* with brush-like soles; first joint of the posterior elongate, the penultimate sub-bilobed. *Prosternal process* prominent, the mesosternal a little concave. *Body* nude.

687. **A. bullatum,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January*, 1876. *A. nitide* nigrum, vel subnigrum; *capite* prothoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc transverso, in medio leviter canaliculato, lateribus rotundato, basi sat lato, angulis posticis subacutis; *scutello* parvo, transverso; *elytris* elongato-cordatis, leviter irregulariter punctatis, spatiis inter puncta lævibus ovatis, plurimis oblongis vel linearibus; *pedibus* lævigatis, nitidis; *corpore* infra nitido, abdomine reticulato-punctulato.

Long., 7 lin.

Otago.

Adelium is a common Australian genus; but it has not previously been found in New Zealand. This species may be placed after *A. proximum*, although it is not closely allied. The sculpture of the elytra is very distinctive (lines of fine punctures embracing oval, oblong, and a few linear spaces, all of a very irregular character).

688. **A. intricatum,** *Bates*. This species is allied to *A. bullatum*, being a rather broad robust form, blacker in colour, not at all bronzed, with the legs and antennæ slightly reddened, particularly the apical joints of the latter.

The *head* is rounded, not deeply immersed, rather uneven and distantly punctured. The *prothorax* is broader than long, emarginated in front, slightly so behind, the sides are a good deal narrowed in front and sinuated behind, so that they appear obtusely dilated near the middle, the front angles are blunt, the posterior almost rectangular and resting on the elytra; the surface is uneven, with a rather shallow, dense, somewhat rugose punctation, an indistinct dorsal groove, and two or three broad curved grooves near the sides. *Scutellum* triangular. The *elytra* are a little wider near the middle than elsewhere and attenuated posteriorly; their sculpture consists of many moderately elevated oblong or oviform spaces of variable size, sometimes forming a long irregular elevation not far from the suture, these bear a few fine punctures.

The front *tibiæ* are slender at the base and considerably angulated inwardly near the middle, where they seem as if obtusely dentate, and the middle pair are inwardly produced at the apex.

Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

I have recently received a mutilated individual so named from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, from which the above description has been drawn up. The species was found in Westland; it may be readily enough identified by the peculiar form of the front tibia.

689. **A. aucklandicum,** *n.s.* This species, in general *outline*, is quite dissimilar to the orthodox forms of the genus, owing chiefly to its elongate aspect and the non-contiguity of the thorax and elytra, it is however a true *Adelium*.

Colour brown, very slightly bronzed, moderately shining; antennæ rufo-testaceous; legs obscure rufo-testaceous.

Antennæ pilose, with the third joint scarcely so long as the fourth and fifth taken together. *Head* moderately large, rounded, punctulate, the punctation not very obvious; labrum transverse, slightly emarginated; eyes transverse, oviform, coarsely facetted. *Thorax* small, somewhat convex, transverse, sub-quadrate, finely margined, the sides rounded, apex moderately arcuated, base truncate; it is narrower behind than in front, the posterior angles obtuse, rounded, obsolete; its surface is nearly smooth, but a few shallow remotely-placed fine punctures may be discerned; owing to its non-contiguity to the elytra, and its rounded hind angles and sides, the general outline of the insect has an interrupted appearance. *Scutellum* large, transversely-triangular. *Elytra* sub-convex, not much wider than the thorax, ovate, with obtusely rounded humeral angles and slightly produced apex, before which there is an elongate not very perceptible sinuation; their sculpture consists of nine fine striæ, which are finely punctured, but become obsolete towards the apex (in one or two of my specimens which I had previously examined, the striæ were very feebly impressed, and very narrow, mere aciculate impressions), and the interstices plane. The surface of the

body, with the exception of the finely ciliated apex of the thorax, and a few bristles on the clypeus, is quite destitute of pubescence. The *legs* are finely pubescent, with a row of short hair-like bristles on the inner side of the tibiæ; the *tarsi* are elongate and rather densely hispid. The inferior side of the body is of the same colour as the upper, it is almost impunctate, though there are a few comparatively coarse punctures on the metasternum.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Of this very distinct species, I found six or seven individuals only, at Tairua, Auckland.

690. **A. amaroides,** *White.* This is identical, according to Mr. Bates, with the *Pheloneis harpaloides* of Pascoe, and the *Amarosoma simulans* of Redtenbacher; the species has been named *harpaloides* by White, but as that name is preoccupied, I have, at Mr. Bates' suggestion, called it *A. amaroides.*

White describes it thus :—

Greenish olive brown, shining; antennæ and legs ferruginous; *head* and *thorax* very finely punctured; the head with two longitudinal distant grooves, connected in front by a shallow transverse line; thorax scarcely as wide as the elytra, very finely margined; middle and hind femora with ferruginous hairs behind.

Waikouaiti.

Note.—No *size* is given, and I do not see how any one could distinguish this from the many described Australian species, unless by referring to the type in the British Museum and the figure in White's work. As there seems to be so much difference of opinion amongst European authors with regard to this species, I shall not attempt to define it more accurately, until I have had some specimens in my collection compared with the type in the British Museum. I think there are two closely allied species, my examples, which were found near Whangarei Harbour, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lines in length, by $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth.

691. **A. æratum,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, scarcely parallel-sided, sub-depressed, of a bronzed brown colour, with ferruginous tarsi and antennæ.

Head inserted up to the eyes, short, rounded laterally; epistome transversal, somewhat emarginate in front, its suture subtruncate behind, *labrum* much exposed, emarginate, punctate; it is distinctly but not closely punctured, bears an elongate (sometimes indefinite) depression on the vertex, and a distinct puncture on each side of the epistome. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, broader than long, moderately convex, its base a good deal emarginate in the middle, with scarcely acute angles overlapping the elytra, apex rather deeply hollowed, with slightly depressed almost obtuse angles; it is a little narrowed and rounded towards the front, but nearly straight behind the middle; it is narrower than the elytra, its punctation is rather fine and distant, becoming coarser towards the sides and base, and there are some indefinite impressions, two in front near the sides and two at the base. *Scutellum* large, broad, curvilinearly-triangular, punctulate.

Elytra a little broader than the base of the thorax, narrowed behind, with about fifteen striæ on each, these are rather fine, and those between the seventh and three marginal ones are more or less irregular, they are finely punctured, but seem confluent and indistinct near the apex, which is somewhat rugosely punctate, the interstices are almost flat, punctulated, sometimes with only one row of fine punctures on each.

Under-side bronzed, not very glossy, punctate, with short greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures; *prosternal process* moderately narrow, margined, slightly convex, and projecting a little beyond the coxæ; *mesosternal* process wide raised sides.

The second joint of the *antennæ* is shorter than the fourth, the third distinctly shorter than the fourth and fifth conjointly, the last larger than tenth, obtusely rounded.

The insect is shining, and nearly nude above.

Length, 4–4⅔ lines; breadth, 1¾–2.

Allied to *A. zealandicum*, but with the punctation of the thorax more remote, with distinctly punctured elytral striæ, much more distinct rims to the thorax and elytra, and with the thoracic disc compressed a little at the sides, so as to leave a depression near the side margin.

Sent from Otago recently by Professor Hutton.

692. **A. lentum,** *n.s.* Of a brownish-bronze *colour* above, with reddish legs and antennæ, the former darker; it is oblong, sub-parallel, attenuated posteriorly, the thorax and elytra of almost equal width, and the latter relatively short.

Head short, immersed up to the eyes, curvedly narrowed towards the front; *epistome* short and broad, emarginate in front, with a punctiform impression near each side, its suture slightly curved; forehead somewhat flattened, moderately and not closely punctured. *Prothorax* sub-quadrate, moderately convex, emarginated in front with obtuse slightly depressed front angles, the sides sub-parallel, a little rounded anteriorly; base almost truncate, with a small triangular excision in the middle not large enough to render the scutellum visible; it overlaps the elytra, is rather densely and finely punctured, with a large elongate basal depression midway between the middle and side, another near each side in line with the middle, and two less obvious ones on the dorsal line, all rather shallow. *Elytra* short, a good deal narrowed behind, with about seven rows on each of rather fine yet quite distinct punctures, which, however, become obsolete in line with the hind femora, the outer quite indistinct, and their whole surface more or less finely and closely punctured. Under-surface punctulated, and darker than the upper.

Femora rather inflated, the tibiæ and tarsi with yellow hairs. The third joint of the *antennæ* shorter than fourth and fifth taken together.

Length, 3½ lines; breadth, nearly 1½.

The insect seems rather broad in front, the thorax being only slightly narrowed posteriorly gives it a peculiarly parallel outline to beyond the middle of the elytra; the apex of the thorax is not deeply emarginated.

The species may be at once recognized by the singular form of the base of the thorax.

I have received one individual from Professor Hutton.

693. **A. zealandicum,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February,* 1874. *Oblong,* sub-parallel, attenuate behind, depressed; bronzed-brown, more or less metallic. *Head* short, immersed up to the eyes in the prothorax, somewhat rounded in front; epistoma very short, convex, distinctly emarginate in front, the suture more or less distinctly marked, arcuate; one or more impressions between the eyes; rather strongly and somewhat irregularly punctured and rugose; *labrum* prominent, transverse; angles strongly rounded, notched at apex; *antennæ* moderate, a little longer in male than in female, perfoliate (distinctly so in male), gradually thicker, and a little compressed outwardly; the joints obconic, all longer than wide, three shorter than four and five united, the last largest of all, obliquely rounded at apex; *prothorax* sub-quadrate, wider than long; sides anteriorly moderately incurved, posteriorly sub-parallel, or very slightly sinuously contracted; apex arcuate emarginate, and distinctly margined throughout; front angles a little depressed, obtuse; base closely applied to and overlapping the base of the elytra, strongly emarginate at the middle, the hind angles obtuse; more or less finely and somewhat irregularly punctured, more or less distinctly wrinkled at the sides and at the hind angles, distinctly (especially at the sides) but very finely pubescent; the whole surface more or less uneven by numerous irregular foveate impressions, the most constant being the rounded fovea at each side of the middle at the basal margin; *scutellum* rather large, convex, punctured, transversely curvilinearly triangular; *elytra* but little broader at base than the base of prothorax, narrowed behind, finely pubescent, with numerous striæ, these sometimes a little irregular, more or less finely impressed, but very rarely (in but one out of the ten examples before me) distinctly punctured; the intervals (except at the apex) flat, very finely and closely muricate-punctate, here and there interrupted by irregular transverse impressions, which sometimes assume the form of rounded foveæ; *under-side* bronzed-brown, finely pubescent; *prosternum* slightly compressed in front of the coxæ, its process rather narrow, convex, finely margined at the sides, very obtuse and not produced behind; *intercoxal process* wide, sub-truncate at apex; *legs* reddish-brown; tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; the four front *tarsi* distinctly more expanded in male than female; inner edge of hind *tibiæ* fringed with longish hairs in the male.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand. Ten examples.

694. **A. thoracicum,** *Bates.* Two specimens with the above label were recently sent me by Mr. C. M. Wakefield, but I do not know whether the species has been described.

The insect is of an elongate form, somewhat similar to *A. zealandicum*, but may be readily distinguished from its allies by the shape of the

prothorax, which is cordate-quadrate, being strongly emarginated in front with obtusely rounded angles, the base broadly emarginated and overlapping the elytra, the sides are rounded in front and sinuously narrowed posteriorly, but with rather prominent though not acute hind angles; the punctation of its surface is moderately fine and not very close, and there are several larger punctures irregularly distributed over the disc. The *elytra* are a little dilated behind the middle, and are rather closely striated, there being more than fifteen more or less distinct punctured striæ on each, their suture is rather broad and smooth, but there are a few punctures near the scutellum. The head is rounded, with the prominent labrum and the epistome emarginate in front, it is punctate. The *tibiæ* are dilated towards the apex. The *under-surface* is punctate, and the *prosternal process* elevated.

The body is blackish, rather dull, and almost nude.

Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth nearly 2.

Westland.

695. **A. alienum**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, sub-parallel, slightly convex, setose, obscure castaneous, legs fusco-testaceous, antennæ and labrum reddish, palpi yellowish.

Head not quite immersed up to the eyes, rounded; the suture of the epistome deep, with a groove proceeding from each side of it to the back part of the head, which, consequently, is uneven, and it has a few moderately coarse punctures emitting fuscous bristles; the *epistome* is sub-truncate, and the prominent *labrum* widely but not deeply emarginate in front.

Prothorax almost longer than broad, sub-cordate, not margined, widest in front of the middle where it is rounded, and narrowed posteriorly; the base adapted to the elytra but not overlapping them, obtusely rounded in the middle and sinuated at each side; front and hind angles subacute; the apex is subtruncate, with a slight emargination behind each eye, and the sides crenate; there is a broad depression on each side of the middle extending from the base towards (but not attaining) the front, and most obvious near the middle, and its surface bears coarse punctures and bristles. *Scutellum* indistinct.

Elytra narrowed towards the prominent, porrected, humeral angles, sinuously narrowed and rather abruptly declivous behind, with a rather flat disc, bearing irregular rows of moderate punctures, and traces of striæ near the sides, they are studded here and there with a few granular elevations, whilst the summit of the posterior declivity is obtusely tubercular.

Legs normal, punctate, and clothed with fine yellow setæ.

The *antennæ* are nearly as long as the head and thorax, robust, pilose; the exposed part of the basal joint not much longer than the short second joint; third cylindric, about as long as fourth and fifth conjointly; fourth to sixth equal, subtransverse; seventh to tenth obconical, the latter largest; eleventh larger than tenth, obtusely rounded.

The *prosternal process* is broadly impressed longitudinally and the under-surface is punctate (remotely) and finely setose.

The *eyes* are small and convex, the *mentum* large and cordiform.

Length, 2¾ lines; breadth, 1.

I found one example amongst decaying vegetable matter in the Parua Forest (near Whangarei Harbour), when it was coated with sappy matter which concealed its sculpture. The insect might form the type of a new genus.

Helops.

Fabricius; *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, *Tom.* v., *p.* 450.

Mentum trapezeiform, with a carina on the middle. *Ligula* truncated in front. Last joint of the labial *palpi* ovate, not truncated at the extremity; sometimes sub-triangular; maxillary palpi rather elongated, their fourth joint obliquely securiform. *Mandibles* usually simple at the end. *Labrum* exposed, transversal, entire. *Head* more or less narrowed and prolonged behind; epistome defined by a sub-triangular furrow in front of the forehead, short, gradually narrowed and truncated in front. *Eyes* moderate, transversal and sinuated. *Antennæ* perceptibly longer than the thorax, rather robust, slightly thickened towards the extremity; their first three joints elongated; joints four to seven or eight shorter, almost equal to one another; eighth or ninth to tenth in general feebly triangular, the eleventh variable in form. *Prothorax* contiguous to the elytra, transversal or not, narrowed at both extremities, rounded laterally, feebly, or scarcely distinctly emarginated in front, truncated, or rounded at its base. *Scutellum* transversal, curvilinear, situated between the elytra. *Elytra* in general oblong-oval, rather convex, truncated or hollowed at their base, their shoulders sometimes dentiform, their epipleural fold rarely incomplete behind. *Legs* more or less long; *femora* rather robust; *tibiæ* gradually dilated; first joint of the posterior *tarsi* rather elongate, the last shorter than the preceding ones united. *Prosternal process* moderately wide, rarely acutely triangular. *Metasternum* short or moderate. Mesosternum sloping down, concave in front. *Body* winged or apterous, oblong or oval, rarely pubescent.

696. **H. expolitus**, *n.s.* *Oviform*, very convex, the most elevated portion being the middle of the elytra; it is nude, of a glossy black, with the tarsi, antennæ, and palpi dark red, sometimes pitchy, the tarsi densely clothed below with bright yellowish hairs.

The *head* is finely and remotely punctured, more obviously near the eyes; epistome plane; eyes transversal, sinuated in front, and coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* not much broader than long, apex a little sinuously emarginated, but little rounded laterally, narrower in front than behind; its base obliquely truncated towards the sides; it is finely margined, remotely and delicately punctulated, with four more or less indistinct distant depressions, two near the middle, the others at the base; these, however, are sometimes absent, and the punctation occasionally quite obsolete. *Scutellum* transversely triangular, almost concealed. *Elytra* oval, very convex, a good deal narrowed posteriorly so as to appear somewhat pointed; they are a little wider than thorax, and

their margins most distinct near the shoulders; their sculpture in front consists of rows of fine distant punctures, but towards the sides and apices of rather deep striæ; the first and second interstices attain the apex; the third and seventh are united at the end, thus insulating the intermediate ones; the two outer rows or striæ are abbreviated, and the marginal channels are coarsely (but not at all deeply) punctured. The *antennæ* extend backwards to the base of the thorax, are stout, with the five last joints obviously dilated, the eleventh being larger than the tenth and obtusely rounded; the second is as long as the exposed part of the first; the third longer than fourth, which is about equal to the fifth; the basal joints are almost nude, the five terminal ones are pubescent. The *prosternal process* projects into the cavity of the mesosternum, and is impressed. The *femora* are not clavate, the *tibiæ* are somewhat arcuated and pubescent towards the extremity, and the last joint of the hind *tarsus* is nearly as long as the rest. Under-side shining, punctulated.

Length, 4 lines; greatest breadth, nearly 2 lines.

I found two examples at Whangarei Heads; but, for my first specimen, I am indebted to Miss Alice Aubrey. It may, I think, be considered an aberrant form.

Group—AMARYGMIDÆ.

The labial *palpi* moderately separated at the base. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed. *Mandibles* entire at their extremity. *Head* vertical when in repose, immersed in the thorax as far as the middle of the eyes, their orbits prominent. *Eyes* more or less large, strongly emarginate, more or less separated above. *Antennæ* variable. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* feebly embracing the body. *Legs* more or less long, unarmed. Projecting *intercoxal process* of variable width. *Metasternum* elongated; its episterna parallel. *Prosternum* very short in front of the anterior coxæ, forming a more or less distinct chin-piece. Body winged.

Amarygmus.

Dalm.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 473.

Mentum almost trapeziform, margined laterally. *Ligula* cordiform, its anterior lobes widely rounded. Last joint of the labial *palpi* like an equilateral triangle; that almost transversal, subsecuriform. *Labrum* truncated or rounded in front. *Head* immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes, not at all (or very slightly) concave in front. *Antennal orbits* in general small. *Antennæ* distinctly longer than thorax, slender, first three joints very elongate, four to ten obconical, decreasing in length and gradually but slightly thickening, eleventh oblong-oval. *Prothorax* transversal, narrowed, and scarcely (or not at all) emarginated in front, rounded laterally, with a wide but slight basal lobe. *Scutellum* almost curvilinearly triangular, acute at the end. *Elytra* oval or elliptically oval, more or less convex, a little wider than the thorax, widely hol-

lowed at the base, with their shoulders sometimes dentiform; their epipleural folds narrow and entire. *Legs* rather long, *femora* sublinear, rarely attenuated at their base, *tibiæ* slender and rounded; first joint of the posterior *tarsi* very elongate, the last of all long. *Mesosternum* sometimes sloping and concave in front, sometimes horizontal with its anterior margin hollowed; *prosternal process* moderately wide, or narrow, triangular and acute. *Body* oval, elliptically oval, or globose-oval, and smooth.

697. **A. zelandicus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser.* 4, *vol.* xiii. Form and general aspect of *A. hydrophiloides*, Fairm.; but differs from it and from all the other species of the genus known to me, in having the four hind *tibiæ* attenuate at the base and then expanded, and strongly sinuous (almost broadly dentate in the hind pair) at the inner margin.

Prothorax green, with a slight bluish tinge, brassy at the sides; elytra green, with a brassy tinge, the sutural region a little coppery; *head* and prothorax finely and, except on the epistoma, not very closely punctured; *elytra* punctate-striate, the striæ distinctly deeper and the punctures a little larger than in *A. hydrophiloides;* intervals finely and not closely punctulate; *under-side* and legs piceous; tarsi and basal joints of antennæ paler; lower margin of the four posterior femora emarginate; anterior *tarsi* strongly expanded, the intermediate thickened; antennæ elongate.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

The peculiarities observable in the tibiæ and tarsi of this species are either sexual or subgeneric.

FAMILY—CISTELIDES.

Mentum obtrapezeiform, free. *Ligula* prominent, its feelers but little distinct. *Maxillæ* uncovered, their lobes lamelliform and ciliated. *Mandibles* with an internal projection at the base. *Eyes* lateral, nearly always emarginate, sometimes very large, more or less convergent above. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted immediately in front of the eyes. Front *coxæ* globose or slightly transversal, sometimes cylindrical and prominent, in the last case contiguous; their cotyloid cavities narrowly open behind; the intermediate always provided with trochantina; the posterior strongly transverse: *tarsi* heteromerous, the two front pairs with five, the posterior with four joints; claws pectinate. *Abdomen* composed of five or six distinct segments, the penultimate of variable length.

Group—CISTELIDÆ.

Metasternum of normal length. The *pronotum* distinct from the flanks of the prothorax. *Scutellum* moderate. *Elytra* free. Body winged.

Tanychilus.

Newman; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p*, 498.

Terminal joint of the labial *palpi* triangular; that of the maxillary palpi sub-cultriform. *Labrum* prominent, a little sinuated, with rounded angles. *Mandibles* prominent, rather straight, but arcuated at the extremity.

Head very prominent, narrowed behind the eyes, with an elongated muzzle: *epistome* subquadrate, longer than broad; *eyes* prominent, reniform, sub-contiguous above in the males, less so in the other sex. *Antennæ* long and slender; the basal joint moderate, ovate, second transversal, joints three to ten decrease in length, narrowed at their base, eleventh attenuated at apex. *Prothorax* moderately convex, subconical, truncated at apex. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* a little wider than thorax at their base, moderately convex, moderately elongated; epipleuræ entire. *Legs* long; *thighs* robust; *tibiæ* straight, their spurs slender, those of the posterior longest; *tarsi* elongate, the basal joint of the hind pair large; the two penultimate joints of the four anterior pairs, and the penultimate only of the posterior, lamellated. *Intercoxal process* prominent, subtriangular. *Body* long and arched above.

698. **T. metallicus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 12. *Above* of a deep metallic shining green, darkest on the head and thorax; under-side of body and legs deep blackish-brown; *head* with the eyes distant, above finely punctured, a small, smooth space in the middle; *thorax* very smooth, with two or three impressions behind; *elytra* with eight longitudinal, closely punctured striæ, and one much abbreviated close to the scutellum; the five inner rather deeply grooved, the three outer quite superficial.

Wellington (Capt. Parry).

Note.—I have a specimen from Wellington, sent to me by Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., which agrees with White's description, and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length.

Var. *rufescens.*

The present specimen seems to differ from *T. metallicus* in its rather more elongate form; the body is infuscate red with a greenish hue, the legs, in most specimens, are clear testaceous, the penultimate joint of the tarsi is fuscous, the others, as well as all but the three basal joints of the antennæ, are obscure rufo-testaceous. The *head* is rather coarsely punctured, with scarcely any smooth space. The *prothorax* is subconical, rather narrow, and finely punctured, except at the base, where there is a transverse central depression, and one at each side, which are more closely and coarsely punctured than the disc. The *elytra* are moderately elongated, and less incurved laterally near the middle than in *T. metallicus;* (in that species their widest part is in line with the posterior femora, and they are from thence rather abruptly rounded to the apex; in this species they taper more gradually); each elytron bears eight punctured striæ and a short scutellar striole.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Note.—As Dr. Sharp, of Dumfriesshire, is of opinion that the specimens I sent him are identical with White's species, the type of which he, no doubt, examined at the British Museum, I have excluded the name from the catalogue, but the description will delineate what is at least a variety.

699. **T. sophoræ,** *n.s.* This differs from White's species in its larger size, more elongate outline, longer antennæ, and more distinct sculpture. The *body* is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, the antennæ, palpi, head and thorax, the femora, and all but the apical joint of the tarsi, are darkest. The *antennæ* are rather long ($3\frac{1}{2}$ lines), slender, and piceous. *Head* shining, rather elongated anteriorly, very finely and closely punctured, especially in front, which is somewhat depressed, without any smooth space, and with prominent antennal orbits. *Eyes* large, more closely approximated than in the preceding species. *Palpi* with the second joint rather slender and elongate. *Prothorax* rather small, finely and remotely punctured, but much more coarsely near the basal depressions. *Scutellum* triangular, quite impunctate. *Elytra* elongated, very gradually attenuated, without any obvious incurvature near the middle; their shoulders are obtuse, but subacute at a point exactly opposite the hind angles of the thorax; each bears a short scutellar, and eight distinct striæ, these striæ are distinctly punctured, the four outer more coarsely impressed than those nearer the suture; the interstices are convex, the fifth insulated by the third and sixth. *Legs* elongate, the anterior *tibiæ* slightly flexuose, and the *tarsi* slender.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth (maxim.), $1\frac{3}{4}$.

I cut four or five specimens out of the decayed portion of a tree (*Sophora tetraptera*) near Stoke's Point, Waitemata Harbour, in 1874.

Xylochus.

Gen. nov.

Labial *palpi* short, terminal joint large, triangular; Maxillary elongate, quadri-articulate, last joint large triangular-securiform. *Mandibles* prominent. *Labrum* prominent, sub-truncate and ciliated anteriorly, separated from the epistome by a deep transversal furrow. *Head* almost rhomboidal, with a moderate muzzle; epistome truncate in front, rounded behind. *Eyes* large, distinctly facetted, reniform, widely separated. *Antennæ* long, basal joint cylindrical, second shortest, third longer than first, joints three to ten about equal, a little expanded towards the extremity, eleventh oviform; they are pubescent. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, finely marginated, apex truncate, base slightly bisinuated, its sides rounded in front, but nearly straight behind; anterior angles obtuse and depressed, the posterior nearly rectangular.

Scutellum triangular. *Elytra* long, a little wider than thorax at the base, margined, slightly broader near the middle; *epipleuræ* entire. *Legs* long, femora moderate, tibiæ a little arcuated, their terminal spines distinct: posterior *tarsi* elongate, basal joint long, the penultimate lamellated; the third and fourth of the anterior with large lamellæ; *claws* serrated.

Intercoxal process not extending beyond the hind coxæ, rounded in front.

Allied to *Tanychilus;* the space between the front and intermediate coxæ much less depressed, and the coxæ themselves not so far apart ; the form of the prothorax quite different.

700. **X. substriata,** *n.s. Head* short, rounded, vertex rather convex, forehead depressed ; labrum with the sides rounded, the apex scarcely truncate ; its surface is punctate, the punctation of the front part rather closer than on the vertex ; eyes rather large. *Antennæ* ferruginous, pilose, the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth. The *thorax* is about as long as it is broad, somewhat convex, very finely and indistinctly margined ; the sides are considerably rounded in front of the middle, but behind they are almost parallel, with obtuse posterior angles ; the base is slightly bisinuated, the apex sub-truncate ; its surface bears many shallow punctures, and an elongate frontal depression. *Elytra* sub-oblong, finely margined, broader than the thorax, somewhat convex, with obtuse shoulders, slightly incurved sides and individually rounded apices ; they are rather feebly striated, but the lines of punctures are distinct. *Tibiæ* moderately arcuated. *Palpi* securiform. The head and thorax are piceous, the elytra and femora fuscous, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi rufo-testaceous.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I took two specimens at Tairua in different years, both out of the decaying portion of a standing tree.

701. **X. tibialis,** *n.s.* This species is precisely similar in form to the preceding. The *body* is moderately shining, the thorax is piceous, the head and elytra fuscous, the antennæ, palpi, and legs dark rufous. The *head* is distinctly and somewhat remotely punctured, and constricted behind. The thorax is impressed with small shallow punctures, two much larger yet less distinct ones near the middle, an elongate depression near the scutellum, and a less distinct one on each side between it and the hind angle. *Scutellum* triangular. The *elytra* are striated, their punctures larger than in the preceding species, and the interstices slightly convex, the sculpture, however, presents a rather interrupted aspect towards the apex. The anterior *femur,* near its base, has a distinct almost protuberant process, and the *tibia* on the inside, near the middle, is a little excised ; the other two pairs of tibiæ are slightly arcuated ; claws inwardly serrated. Terminal joint of *palpi* cultriform.

Length, 4 lines.

Tairua, where I found only one example of the species. The genus of both of these species seems doubtful.

FAMILY—PYTHIDES.

Mentum transversal. *Ligula* somewhat prominent. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform, and ciliated. *Mandibles* often toothed inwardly. *Head* not contracted at its base, prominent, horizontal or slightly bent. *Eyes* lateral, entire. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, moderate, inserted at the front

of the eyes; filiform, gradually incrassated, or terminating in a small club. *Prothorax* notably narrower at its base than the elytra; its pronotum confounded with the parapleuræ. *Legs* short: front coxæ conico-cylindrical, moderately prominent, contiguous, their cotyloid cavities open behind; intermediate *coxæ* globose or oval, approximated, furnished (or not) with trochantina; the posterior strongly transversal; *tarsi* filiform, the two front pairs with five, the posterior with four joints, the penultimate joint of all entire, their claws simple. Metathoracic *episterna* moderately broad, attenuated behind. *Abdomen* with five segments, all free.

Group—SALPINGIDÆ.

Apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* not securiform. *Mandibles* not projecting beyond the labrum. Intermediate *coxæ* without trochantina. Last segment of the *abdomen* very short.

Salpingus.

Illig.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 528.

Mentum transverse, hollowed; *ligula* prominent; last joint of maxillary *palpi* oval, obtuse at apex; *mandibles* finely toothed inwardly, apex bifid; *labrum* variable. *Head* narrowed behind, depressed, with a short muzzle. *Eyes* moderate, lateral, rounded, prominent. *Antennæ* moderate; joints two to eight obconical; eleventh ovate, larger than tenth. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed behind, base and apex truncate. *Scutellum* curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel or oblong-oval, base truncate. *Legs* short, femora robust, tibiæ and tarsi slender.

702. **S. perpunctatus,** *n.s. Fuscous*, shining. *Head* very coarsely punctured, eyes prominent. *Thorax* subcordate, widest near the front, from its broadest part rather abruptly and obliquely narrowed to the apex, leaving an obvious gap between it and the eyes; its disc is very coarsely punctured, with rather wide smooth spaces between the punctures. The *elytra* are oblong, moderately convex, with slightly curved sides; each elytron bears eight rows of rather large punctures, which, however, become obsolete behind the middle; their colour is pitchy-brown, and each has two large testaceous spots; the larger, placed in front of the middle, occupies the greater portion of the space between the suture and margin, the smaller is less distinct, and is situated near the apex. The four terminal joints of the *antennæ* are fuscous, the others ferruginous. The *legs* are obscure-testaceous.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found this species at Tairua, and other localities.

703. **S. bilunatus,** *n.s. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January*, 1876. *S. fuscus*, subnitidus; *antennis* articulis quatuor ultimis perfoliatis, fuscis; *capite* prothoraceque fortiter punctatis, hoc utrinque rotundato, basin versus multo angustiore; *scutello* transverso; *elytris* confertim

striato-punctatis, macula magna semilunari, ad suturam contigua, ornatis; *corpore* infra pedibusque fulvescentibus, vel aliquando infuscatis.

Long., 1–1¼ lin.

Auckland (Capt. Broun).

This species has quite the outline of our *S. æreus;* but it is scarcely half the length (*i.e.*, eight times less in bulk), and well marked by the large semilunar patch on the elytra, extending from the shoulder to near the apex, and meeting its fellow at the suture.

704. **S. angusticollis,** *n.s.* This species approaches the form of *Rhinosomus*, the body being rather elongate, and the head somewhat produced, but not rostrated; it is of a shining brassy-brown colour.

Head closely and coarsely punctured. *Thorax* narrow, its widest part in front of the middle, rather abruptly narrowed in front, but gradually towards the base, its surface punctate. *Scutellum* transverse. The *elytra* are rather elongate, their sides rounded, so that the shoulders are perceptibly narrower than the middle portion; they are so sculptured with rows of closely placed punctures as to present a somewhat striated aspect, but the punctation becomes indistinct and irregular towards the apex; their colour is very similar to that of the head and thorax, but, on each elytron, there is a large dark-brown lateral patch extending from the shoulder to beyond the middle, and nearly reaching the suture, and also a smaller sutural one near the apex. *Legs* testaceous. *Antennæ* rather long, with the last five joints infuscate, the others reddish.

Length, nearly 1½ line.

I found this species tolerably common in Auckland districts.

S. unguiculus, *n.s.* This species has very much the appearance of *S. angusticollis*, but is much larger, and of a somewhat variegated shining brown colour.

The head, thorax, and shoulders are reddish, the elytra pitchy-brown, the legs and palpi testaceous; the antennæ have the seven basal joints red, the third longest, the four terminal joints are infuscate, and perceptibly larger than the preceding ones, and all are more or less hirsute. *Head* somewhat conical and depressed, with a moderately elongate muzzle, which is smooth; there is an elongate depression on each side of the smooth dorsal line, the rest being punctate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, moderately convex, cordiform, rather abruptly rounded in front, considerably, but gradually, narrowed posteriorly; with a distinct lateral depression near the base, the broad discoidal space is almost impunctate, particularly near the base, the rest of the surface is distinctly (but not closely) punctured. *Elytra* elongate-oval, moderately convex, slightly depressed behind the base, shoulders not prominent; they are scarcely striated, and bear rows of fine punctures, and the interstices bear a row of very fine elongate punctiform impressions, rather remote from each other. The thorax has yellowish, the elytra cinereous, pubescence. The *legs* are stout and very finely pubescent; the four posterior *tibiæ* are spinose at the apex, and the tarsal *claws* are large, particularly those of the hind pair.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found one mutilated individual at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

705. **S. lautus,** *n.s.* In general outline resembling *S. angusticollis*, but with rather shorter and stouter antennæ.

Head and thorax red and glossy, the former with a brassy sheen; elytra bright castaneous, with a broad curved fascia behind, blackish; legs yellow, antennæ reddish, with the terminal joints rather dull. The *head* is moderately elongate, nearly smooth on the vertex, rather coarsely punctate near the eyes and behind, but distinctly wrinkled in front, with the labrum smooth and shining. *Prothorax* cordate, longer than broad, widest near the front, much narrower than the elytra; its surface a little uneven, and, except the smooth dorsal line, somewhat coarsely punctured. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind the middle, their shoulders a little elevated, depressed in front of the middle; their sculpture consists of rows of punctures, with striæ near the base, but the space behind the fascia smooth. The *body* bears only a few fine erect grey hairs. The two basal joints of the *antennæ* are stout, the exposed portion of the first not much longer than the short second joint; three to five longer than broad, the third longest; joints six to eight increase in bulk, similar in form; ninth and tenth about as long as broad, each larger than the preceding; eleventh longer than tenth.

Length, $1\frac{1}{5}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found one example near Whangarei Harbour.

FAMILY—MELANDRYIDES.

Mentum transversal. *Ligula* somewhat prominent. The two lobes of the *maxillæ* lamelliform and ciliated. Maxillary *palpi* ordinarily long, robust and pendant, often serrate, terminating in a large cultriform or securiform joint. *Mandibles* short. *Head* without neck, deflexed, often invisible above. *Eyes* emarginate. *Antennæ* with eleven, seldom with ten joints, inserted in front of the eyes, nearly always filiform, or slightly thickened towards the extremity. *Thorax* rather wider than the elytra at the base, the pronotum distinct from its flanks. Anterior *coxæ* variable, contiguous or not, often furnished with trochantina, their cotyloid cavities open behind; the intermediate oval, approximating, with trochantina; the posterior strongly transversal, contiguous or subcontiguous: the four front *tarsi* with five, the posterior with four joints; the penultimate joint often bilobed, the claws almost invariably simple. Metathoracic *episterna* parallel; epimera distinct. *Abdomen* with five segments.

Group—MELANDRYIDÆ.

Antennæ filiform or thickening gradually towards the extremity; their terminal joint very rarely clavate.

Ctenoplectron.

Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.

Antennæ undecim-articulatæ, filiformes, dimidii corporis longitudine, articulo secundo sequentibus, inter se longitudine fere æqualibus, duplo

breviore. Caput parvum, globosum, valde nutans, usque ad oculos magnos, reniformes, vix convexis, in thoracem intrusum. *Labrum* transversum, antice rotundatum. *Mandibulæ* breves, apice simplices. *Palpi* maxillares longissimi, intus serrati, articulo primo minuto, secundo magno, triangulari, tertio paululum breviore, lunato, ultimo cultriformi, duobus antecedentibus longitudine æquali. *Palpi* labiales minuti, articulo ultimo ovato, truncato. *Thorax* basi longitudine parum latior, lateribus leviter rotundatus, antrorsum valde angustatus. *Scutellum* minutum, apice rotundatum. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora, illoque arcte adcommodato, dein sensim apicem versus angustata, elongato-conica, sutura setis verticillatis obsita. *Prosternum processu* triangulari, valde acuto, coxas anticas prominentes, apice sub-contiguas separantes. *Mesosternum* angustatum, declive. *Pedes* tenues; *tibiæ* apice calcaribus duobus brevibus, inæqualibus, margine externo pectinatis; *tarsi* anteriores articulo antepenultimo apice bilobo, antici in mare valde dilatati, postici omnino simplices, articulis longitudine sensim decrescentibus. *Unguiculi* simplices. *Corpus* lanceolatum, alatum.

706. **C. fasciatum,** *Redten.; Voy. Nov., Zool.* *Nigrum*, nitidum, cinereo-pubescens; elytris postice lineis elevatis fasciaque transversa ante-apicali fulva.

Long., 4; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua; the size is liable to considerable variation.

707. **C. ornatum,** *n.s.* This species has a rather more elongate and parallel outline than the preceding one, and differs from it, principally, in the colouration, and the sculpture of the elytral suture and margins.

The *antennæ* are fuscous, with a clear pale-yellow basal joint; palpi yellow; legs testaceous; body variegated; the elytra are fuscous, the most obvious variations being the sutural region, and, on each, a curved humeral mark, an oval one near the middle, and an irregularly formed one behind, which are testaceous.

Head reddish-brown, very finely rugosely sculptured, with a few yellowish hairs; eyes distinctly but not coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* conical, sides rounded; base slightly bisinuated, with the posterior angles overlapping the shoulders of the elytra; it has an elongate basal depression, is very finely and rugosely sculptured, and pilose; the dorsal line and apex are reddish, and the sides, owing to the pubescence being chiefly distributed near them, are yellowish, the two intervening lines being of the general ground-colour. *Scutellum* transverse. The *elytra* are elongate and very gradually attenuated posteriorly, with divaricate somewhat acutely-rounded apices and not very close suture; they are a little depressed along the suture, bear two indistinct discoidal costæ, are sculptured very much in the same way as the head and thorax, and with the suture and margins simple; they are finely pilose. The two hind pairs of *tibiæ*, as in the typical species, are serrate on the outer edge. *Under-side* fuscous.

Length, 3 lines.

I found one mutilated individual at Tairua measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines, and quite recently, at Whangarei Heads, a perfect specimen which is scarcely three lines in length; the larger one is nearly one line broad, the smaller three-fourths of a line.

708. **C. fuliginosa**, *n.s.* *Convex*, elongate, parallel; body of a moderately shining, sooty-brown colour, with fine pallid pubescence; legs, antennæ, and palpi reddish.

Thorax sub-conical, rather short, the sides rounded, but nearly straight behind, so that the posterior angles, which are not acutely prolonged, do not overlap the shoulders of the elytra, base bisinuated; the surface is very finely and rugosely sculptured, with an indistinct transverse scutellar depression. *Scutellum* distinct, rounded. *Elytra* elongate, almost parallel, the sides being very gradually narrowed towards the apices, which are rather obtusely rounded and not at all divergent; their sculpture consists of ill-defined slightly elevated longitudinal lines, with intervening depressions and a very fine rugose punctation somewhat similar to that of the thorax; the suture and margins are simple. The *antennæ* are rather long and slender, but of the orthodox pattern. The two posterior pairs of *tibiæ* are serrated externally. The maxillary *palpi* have a small basal joint, the second is large and of triangular form, the penultimate is sublunate at the apex, but rather acutely produced, and the terminal joint is cultriform. The *eyes* are large but not coarsely facetted.

This insect is decidedly more elongate and parallel-sided than Redtenbacher's species, but it does not exhibit structural differences to warrant its removal from *Ctenoplectron*. I think it would be better to regard the peculiar sculpture of the suture and margins of the elytra, as detailed in Redtenbacher's generic diagnosis, as of specific value only, as it seems evident that other species will be discovered, which, if this is not done, will have to be associated under another generic name, though quite normal in other respects.

I found two examples at Tairua, both imperfect; they measure 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines recpectively.

Chalcodrya.

Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara, Zool.

Antennæ filiformes, marginem posticum thoracis vix superantes, articulo tertio sequentibus parum longiore, cæteris inter se æqualibus, ultimo elongato-ovato. *Labrum* transversum, antice rotundatum. *Mandibulæ* validæ, lateraliter volumido prominentes, apice bifidæ. *Palpi* maxillares elongati, articulo secundo elongato, tertio minuto brevi, ultimo magno securiformis. Palpi labiales breves, articulo ultimo ovato-truncato. *Caput* triangulare, nutans, usque ad oculos valde prominentes, globosus in thoracem retractum. *Thorax* transversus, antice recte truncatus postice parum versus scutellum productus, lateraliter leviter rotundatus, angulis obtusis. *Scutellum* sat magnum apicem versus ampliatum et rotundatum. *Elytra* thorace parum latiora, latitudine sua triplo longiora,

parallela, leviter convexa, apice singulatim subacuminata, margine laterali inflexo angustissimo ad apicem usque percurventi. *Prosternum* breve, coxis prominentibus vese tantengentibus. *Mesosternum* declive, angustum. *Pedes* breviusculi, *tibiis* rectis apice brevissime calcaratis, tarsis elongatis unguiculisque simplicibus. *Corpus* elongatum, parallelum, parum convexum, alatum.

709. **C. variegata**, *Redten. ; Voy. Nov., Zool. Subtus* cupreo-ænea, supra luride-fusca, æneo-micans, elytris maculis viridibus punctisque numerosis, albido setosis, subfasciatim dispositis, pedibus antennisque luride testaceis.

Long., 7 lin.

Hylobia.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, somewhat oviform, moderately arched. *Mentum* transversal, widely emarginated in front. Labial *palpi* very small : the maxillary very large and robust, the second joint large, considerably produced inwardly ; third arcuated, shorter than second, more strongly produced inwardly, so that its tooth projects a little beyond the base of the last joint, which is very large, longer than the preceding two conjointly, cultriform. *Antennæ* longer than thorax, inserted near the front margin of the eyes, subfiliform, robust, their basal joint stout, cylindrical ; second rather shorter and less robust than first ; joints three to ten decrease in length, the third being half as long again as the second ; eleventh longer than tenth, oviform. *Head* deflexed, its rounded and smaller lower portion sharply defined from the upper by a distinct carina, and adapted to close the front aperture of the thorax ; labrum transverse, subtruncate ; eyes large, transversal, coarsely facetted, the space separating them above about equal to half their width. *Prothorax* nearly as broad as long, subconical, rounded and depressed anteriorly, its base of the same width as the elytra, closely applied to them, and moderately widely lobed in the middle. *Scutellum* transverse, a little narrowed behind. *Elytra* elongate, a little wider near the middle than elsewhere, with divergent, rather sharply rounded apices. *Legs* robust, the anterior shortest, the two front pairs of *tibiæ* nearly straight, the spurs of the intermediate longer than those of the front pair ; the posterior tibiæ very short, compressed, slender at base, dilated apically, their spurs stout, as long as the tibiæ, and pectinate ; front *tarsi* short, dilated, basal joint longest, next two almost obconical, decreasing in length, entire, the fourth deeply excavated, so as to appear bilobed, but having a membraneous plate below, fifth joint elongate, about as long as third and fourth ; posterior tarsus very long, its basal joint being longer than the tibia, the other three decrease in size, entire ; claws simple.

All the *coxæ* subcontiguous ; *prosternal process* triangular, terminating acutely behind the front coxæ ; *breast* compressed, rather convex, and grooved down the middle.

The type is *H. velox*.

710. **H. velox,** *n.s.* Moderately shining, arched, elongate, rather narrow, pubescent, variegate.

Head reddish, thorax and elytra castaneous, varying in hue from red to brown, the latter colour occupying large, irregular, longitudinal spaces on the thorax, predominating on the basal portion of the elytra, where it forms irregular marks, and forming two more or less obvious fasciæ behind, the posterior regular, the other flexuous; legs reddish, antennæ and palpi testaceous-red; the under surface darker in colour than the upper, and more finely pubescent; the clothing consists of yellow hairs, which are rather unevenly distributed.

The *head* is distinctly punctulated, its pubescence erect, and proceeding from the eyes as well as the rest of its surface; the *prothorax* and *elytra* are finely and rugosely sculptured, the former is indistinctly depressed at each side of the middle, and the latter are grooved at each side of the suture.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, quite $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found this species at Tairua; it is exceedingly active.

711. **H. undulata,** *n.s.* Moderately *shining*, testaceous, two elongate marks on the *prothorax* fuscous; the *elytra* are variegated with dark brown, the apex being of that colour, as also a curved fascia near the apex, a strongly flexuose one just behind the middle, extending forwards along the margin, where it forms a large spot, another marginal spot placed near the base, and on each elytron, near the base, two irregularly formed, almost confluent marks; antennæ fuscous, with the basal joints paler, legs infuscate but not concolorous, tarsi reddish-testaceous, palpi yellow.

The *form* of the insect is rather more lanceolate than in *H. velox*, yet not dilated near the middle; the *prothorax* is decidedly longer, the sculpture of both species is similar, but the pubescence of the present one is more evenly distributed.

The *antennæ* are robust, the two basal joints are of equal length, the second the more slender, third shorter than second, joints four to six rather small, obconical, seven to ten decrease in length, but each becomes broader than its predecessor, eleventh large, ovate.

The maxillary *palpi* are robust, the second and third joints are less produced inwardly than in the typical species, and the last is obliquely cut away towards the apex. *Legs* normal.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I sent all but two of my specimens to Dr. Sharp; they were found at Tairua.

712. **H. nubeculosa,** *n.s.* *Variegate*, sublanceolate, pubescent, shining.

Head reddish; prothorax more or less testaceous, but with the greater part of its disc usually covered with brown; elytra testaceous, with several, sometimes confluent, spots near the base dark brown, a large irregularly formed median space of the same colour separated from another behind by three almost confluent spots of the ground-

colour, which prevails at the apex; legs reddish-testaceous, but, like the body, varying in hue.

Antennæ castaneous, robust, their two basal joints short. The *head* is finely punctured, the *prothorax* has the usual basal depressions and the *elytra* sutural striæ; the *body* is finely and rugosely sculptured and clothed with fine yellowish hairs.

The *legs* do not differ from those of the typical species, except that the fourth joint of the front *tarsus* is smaller.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I have three examples before me, one of which was found at Tairua, the others near Whangarei Harbour.

713. **H. pullum,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, sub-lanceolate, clothed with yellowish hairs, dark blackish-brown in colour, finely and rugosely sculptured; the legs paler, the front tarsi, antennæ, and palpi reddish.

The *prothorax* is rather short, without basal depressions, and the *elytra* bear sutural striæ.

Legs robust, the third joint of the anterior *tarsi* is somewhat emarginated, and the fourth rather small. The *antennæ* are stout, and their joints exhibit but little disparity, each becoming broader and shorter towards the extremity. *Eyes* large, nearly approximated above.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found two specimens at Tairua.

714. **H. nigricorne,** *n.s.* *Pale* castaneous, legs testaceous, the antennæ, save the three basal joints, blackish.

The insect is similar in form to *H. undulata* and *H. pullum*, with the same kind of sculpture and clothing, which is more sparing on the thorax than the elytra; the *eyes* are rather small and rounded, and widely separated above. The *prothorax* is bi-impressed at the base, and each *elytron* has a distinct sutural stria. The fourth joint of the front *tarsus* is moderately large, and the legs are rather long. The lower part of the body is reddish.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, quite $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I found two specimens at Tairua.

715. **H. calida,** *n.s.* This species differs from the preceding in general *outline*, being broader and rather more convex, so that the form is more oval; its colour and markings are subject to considerable variation, some being of a reddish chestnut colour, with the greater portion of the thorax blackish, and with a broad irregularly formed fascia behind the middle of the elytra as well as other dark marks, which, however, do not correspond even on the elytra of the same individual; the legs are testaceous, as are also the antennæ, but the latter are infuscate towards the extremity.

The *surface* of the body presents the usual appearance, having the prevalent rugulose sculpture and yellowish pubescence, the *scutellum*, however, is short and rounded behind; the *legs* are robust, the basal joint of the hind *tarsus* is nearly twice the length of the tibia, which, indeed, is scarcely as long as its pectinate spurs.

It is, like *H. velox*, exceedingly active and difficult to catch, though rather common at Tairua. I have only five examples before me, and all are more or less mutilated in the vain attempt to set them out properly.

Length, 1½; breadth, ½ line.

716. **H. bifasciata,** *n.s.* Allied to *H. calida*, the *form*, however, dissimilar, the body being but little attenuated behind, a circumstance which, of itself, would suffice to distinguish it from the preceding species.

The prevailing *sculpture* and clothing are apparent, the *scutellum* is transversely quadrate, the *prothorax* is not distinctly impressed at the base, and the *elytra* have the usual striæ.

The *body* is yellow; on each elytron, behind the middle, there is a strongly lunate fascia which meets its fellow at the suture, and another angular one in front, reaching the base near the suture, but leaving the shoulder yellow.

Length, 1⅓ line.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

717. **H. minor,** *n.s.* Moderately *shining*, dark smoky brown, clothed with fine greyish hairs, the legs more or less infuscate, as are also the antennæ, the more dilated joints of which are, however, darker than the others.

It is of somewhat elongate *form*, but not greatly narrowed posteriorly; the *surface* is finely and rugosely sculptured; the anterior *tarsi* are moderately broad, the three basal joints decrease in length, the first being rather broader than long, and the lobes of the fourth distant from each other at the apex.

The second joint of the *antennæ* is rather stout, and much longer than the third, which is not larger than its successor, and the apical joints are dilated. The *scutellum* is transversely quadrate; the *prothorax* is depressed at the base.

Length, 1⅙ line.

I found one specimen near Whangarei Heads.

718. **H. cylindrata,** *n.s.* *Pale* testaceous-brown, darkest on the thorax, legs testaceous, the antennæ of nearly the same colour.

The *body* is rather densely covered with fine yellowish hairs: it is elongate, cylindrical, transversely convex, and narrowed only near the front and apex of the elytra; it is covered with a fine dense rugose punctation. The base of the *prothorax* is almost truncate, there is an indistinctly impressed longitudinal line on the middle, and an obscure transverse impression at each side near its base; the *head* is finely punctate and shining, with moderate widely separated eyes.

The *antennæ* are longer than the prothorax, inserted in a very slight notch at the front margin of the eyes; the basal joint is sub-pyriform, the second short, joints three to ten do not differ materially from one another, eleventh larger than tenth, oval.

Legs long, particularly the posterior pair, the *tibiæ* of equal thickness throughout, all more or less bent, and armed with very short terminal spurs, which seemingly are not pectinated; the *tarsi* are hardly so long as the tibiæ, the basal joint of the hind pair is longer than the following two, the second is as long as the fourth, the third being minute and apparently bilobed, at all events not entire.

The maxillary *palpi* are rather short, the last joint largest and suboblong, the third triangular.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Probably the type of a new genus. I have but one individual, which I have been unable to examine thoroughly; it was found at Tairua.

719. **H. usitatus,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, but little narrowed posteriorly, somewhat depressed, pubescent; testaceous, with a dark curved fascia near the middle of each elytron, often prolonged along the suture and joining the equally dark apical spot, there is also a large triangular space at the base of the elytra of the same colour, and the prothorax is a little infuscate; the under-surface is brownish, the metasternum rather more glossy than the abdomen.

The *head* is larger than the front part of the thorax, and punctulated; the *prothorax* is strongly transverse, rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and, like the *elytra*, covered with a rugose punctation.

Legs long, apical spurs small; *eyes* rounded, widely separated above, and so deeply emarginated in front as to be lunate in form.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I have used *Hylobia* as its generic name for the present, though it has but little in common with the species of that genus, being more nearly allied to *Hallomenus*. I hope to be able to examine its structure in a more satisfactory manner before long, and so determine its position in classification, but the above description will lead to its identification.

720. **H. nigellus,** *n.s.* Allied to *usitatus*, rather more arched, blackish, sparingly clothed with cinereous pubescence, rugosely punctate and moderately shining. The eyes are thicker than in *usitatus*.

Length, 1 line.

I found this species in Auckland districts.

FAMILY—LAGRIIDES.

Ligula corneous, prominent. *Maxillæ* bilobed, unarmed, ciliated. *Mandibles* short. *Head* prominent, seldom without a distinct neck. *Eyes* more or less emarginated. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted laterally just in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* narrower than the elytra; the pronotum confounded with its flanks. Anterior *coxæ* projecting, cylindrical or conical, contiguous or nearly so, their cotyloid cavities closed behind; the intermediate furnished with trochantina; the posterior transversal. *Tarsi* heteromerous, the two front pairs with five, the posterior with four joints; their claws simple. *Abdomen* consisting of five distinct segments.

Group—LAGRIIDÆ.

Penultimate joint of the *tarsi* almost bilobed. The *head* with a more or less distinct neck. Terminal joint of the *antennæ* elongate.

Lagrioda.

Fairm.

Last joint of the maxillary *palpi* securiform. *Mandibles* prominent, arched. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, stout, inserted between the eyes and mandibles, eleven-jointed, basal joint stout, as long as third, second short, joints four to eight decrease in length, ninth and tenth obconical, eleventh ovate. *Head* wider than front of thorax, produced and rounded anteriorly; *labrum* prominent, with its apex truncate and ciliated; *eyes* large, prominent, longitudinal, oviform, coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* much narrower than elytra, laterally rounded in front, contracted behind, its base and apex truncated. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytra* elongate-ovate. *Legs* long; front *tarsi* rather short, their basal joint oblong, second and third cordate, fourth dilated and bilobed, the fifth moderately elongate; basal joint of the posterior tarsus as long as second and third.

I have been unable to see the description published by the authors *(Fairm. et Germ.)*, but the superficial characters given above will enable the New Zealand species to be recognized.

721. **L. brounii,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *L. anguste*, oblonga, pallide fulvescens, elytris aliquando plus minusve infuscatis, sparse griseo-pubescens, supra sat dense punctata; *antennarum* articulis tribus ultimis crassioribus; *prothorace* antice paulo rotundato, postice angustiore; *elytris* oblongo-ovatis, humeris rotundatis; *abdomine* infra nigrescente.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Tairua.

I see nothing to differentiate generically this interesting species from the Chilian *Lagrioda (Fairm. et Germ., Ann. Soc. Ent. de Fr.*, 1863, *p.* 234). It is very like *L. obscurella*, which is probably only a variety of *L. rufula*, and is found on a *Mesembryanthemum*. Capt. Broun took five specimens of the present species under logs on the sea-beach at Tairua.

Note.—My remaining specimens measure from 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, by $\frac{2}{3}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth.

FAMILY—PEDILIDES.

Ligula prominent. The lobes of the *maxillæ* unarmed and ciliated. *Mandibles* not projecting beyond the labrum. *Head* prominent, deflexed, abruptly contracted behind so as to form a distinct neck, visible (or not) from above. *Eyes* variable. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, filiform, inserted immediately in front of the eyes. *Prothorax* narrower

than the elytra in the greater number; the pronotum always confounded with its flanks. *Elytra* without epipleural folds. The front and hind *coxæ* contiguous, the latter sometimes only sub-contiguous, the former conical or cylindrical, prominent, their cotyloid cavities widely open behind; the intermediate furnished with trochantina, sometimes almost obsolete; the four front *tarsi* with five, the hind pair with four joints; the penultimate joint of all sub-bilobed; claws simple. The *abdomen* composed of five (rarely of six) segments, all distinct.

Group—PEDILIDÆ.

Head disengaged from the prothorax, mobile; its neck quite visible above. *Prothorax* always narrower than the elytra, without any trace of separation between the pronotum and flanks.

Macratria.

Newman; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 579.

Mentum transversely quadrate. *Tongue* hollowed. Maxillary *palpi* serrate; two first joints broad, triangular; third broadly triangular, acute; fourth cultriform. *Mandibles* short, cleft at their apex. *Labrum* transversal, rounded in front. Head short, with a rather narrow neck, nodiform, rounded above, terminating with a short muzzle. *Eyes* large, subreniform or oval, moderately convex. *Antennæ* about as long as the thorax, slender; the basal joint stout, sub-cylindrical, joints two to eight obconical, nearly equal, ninth to eleventh distinctly thicker and longer than the preceding ones. *Prothorax* usually more or less elongate, oblong-oval, or narrowed at its base, which is rounded. *Scutellum* quadrangular or trapeziform. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, or a little attenuate posteriorly. *Legs* rather long; the *femora* more or less slender at their base, and incrassated towards the apex; *tibiæ* somewhat compressed; anterior *tarsi* slightly depressed; the basal joint of the posterior very elongate; the penultimate joint of all the tarsi sub-bilobed. *Body* elongate, slender, finely pubescent.

722. **M. exilis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February,* 1877. *M. angusta*, fusca, albido-setulosa; *capite* depresso; collo testaceo; *oculis* magnis; *antennis* testaceis, extus infuscatis; *prothorace* oblongo, apice angustissimo; *scutello* inviso; *elytris* seriatim punctatis et setulosis, apice late rotundatis; *pedibus* testaceis, femoribus posticis dimidio fuscescentibus.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Macratria is an almost cosmopolitan genus, but is not found in Europe, nor, so far as I know, in Australia. This is the smallest species that has come under my notice.

723. **M. verticalis,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., June,* 1877. *Elongatus*, angustulus, niger, parcius pallido-pubescens, antennis pal-

pisque fusco testaceis, pedibus testaceis, femoribus apicem versus plus minusve infuscatis, *capite* elongato, oculis prominulis; *elytris* fortiter seriatim punctatis.

Long., 3–3½ mm.

Antennæ slender, infuscate, the basal joints a little paler than the others, the three apical joints thicker than the others, yet they are slender, each of them considerably longer than broad, the eleventh being longer than the tenth; palpi yellowish, with the apical joint infuscate. *Head* scarcely so long as the thorax, the eyes are quite prominent, the sides behind them gradually narrowed, and with the occiput very convex, the surface is sparingly but distinctly punctured. *Thorax* considerably longer than broad, the sides a little contracted in front of the base, and at the front gradually rounded away to the neck, the surface with rather coarse and close punctures. *Elytra* elongate and narrow, quite parallel, with the shoulders well marked; they are covered with series of closely-placed coarse punctures, which are wanting however at the apex, and they bear a fine scanty upright whitish pubescence. The *legs* are yellow, with the femora, especially the hind ones, infuscate towards the apex.

Sent from Auckland by Captain Broun and Mr. Lawson.

FAMILY—ANTHICIDES.

The *maxillæ* bilobed, unarmed and ciliated. *Ligula* projecting. *Mandibles* scarcely projecting beyond the labrum. *Head* bending, trigonal, abruptly narrowed behind to form the neck. *Eyes* moderate, lateral, entire. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted laterally in front of and near to the eyes, filiform or gradually incrassated. *Thorax* narrower at its base than the elytra; the pronotum and flanks confounded. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical, prominent, contiguous, their cotyloid cavities open behind; the intermediate approximating, furnished with trochantina; the posterior transversal, separated by a projecting intercoxal process of variable width: the hind *tarsi* four-jointed, the others pentamerous; the penultimate joint of all almost invariably sub-bilobed; claws simple. The *abdomen* with five distinct segments.

Cotes.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1877.

The species described below presents the following structural characters, so that I have been induced to give it a distinct generic name :—

Head short, abruptly truncate, distinctly exserted and furnished with a stout neck; *eyes* prominent, coarsely facetted. *Thorax* elongate, deeply constricted in the middle. Hind *coxæ* separated by a broad process of the basal ventral segment; basal ventral segment very elongate; *legs* elongate, femora simple and not clavate. *Elytra* not covering the pygidium. The insect is most allied to *Tomoderus compressicollis*, and should be classed between *Formicomus* and *Tomoderus*, in the *Anthicides*.

724. **C. vestita,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June,* 1877. *Elongatus,* angustus, fulvus, densius flavo-tomentosus, opacus, obsolete punctatus; antennis pedibusque elongatis, illis crassiusculis.

Long., 5 mm.

Antennæ stout, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. long, second joint a good deal shorter than the others, only about half as long as third, eleventh elongate, rather longer than any of the others. *Head* not punctured, but covered with a fine pubescence like the rest of the surface; it is slightly broader than the thorax. *Thorax* elongate, deeply constricted just behind the middle, its punctation and pubescence similar to those of the head. *Elytra* elongate and narrow, narrowed towards the shoulders, bearing on the basal portion some series of fine indistinct distant punctures, which are made still more indistinct by the dense fine pubescence.

Riccarton, found by Mr. Wakefield, in November, 1873.

Anthicus.

Payk.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 596.

Mentum and ligula quadrate; last joint of the labial *palpi* ovate; that of the maxillary cultriform, usually slender, and rounded inwardly. *Mandibles* arcuated, bifid at apex. *Labrum* transversal, entire, with rounded angles. *Head* deflexed, trigonal, sub-quadrate or abbreviated-oval, somewhat convex, attached to the thorax by means of a distinct neck. *Eyes* moderate, lateral, oviform. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, gradually thickened towards the extremity, rarely filiform, the joints obconical, the last two or three joints sometimes transversal, eleventh oval, acuminate. *Prothorax* of variable form, but generally longer than broad, and always more or less narrowed posteriorly. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel, or oval, with their shoulders more or less distinct. *Legs* long, a little robust; *femora* somewhat incrassated; *tibiæ* slender, their spurs sometimes absent; first joint of the *tarsi* long, especially that of the posterior tarsus, the penultimate sub-bilobed. *Intercoxal process* moderately broad, triangular, seldom sub-parallel. *Body* long, smooth or pubescent.

725. **A. obscuricornis,** *n.s. Body* shining pitchy-black, the head darkest; legs testaceous with the tibiæ infuscate; palpi fusco-testaceous; antennæ fuscous, with the three basal joints generally paler in colour. Palpi sub-securiform. *Antennæ* moderately long, pubescent, basal joint almost pyriform, second shorter than third, four to eight obconical, nine to ten sub-quadrate, eleventh moderately long, sub-ovate, acuminate. *Head* broader than the thorax, rounded behind, rather smooth and shining: eyes moderately large, coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* not so large as head, sub-cordate, a good deal rounded in front, widely sinuated, and a little constricted behind, the contraction prolonged in the form of a curved line near the base; its surface is finely punctured, and, like the head, clothed with cinereous pubescence. *Elytra* elongate-oval, slightly parallel, wider than the head, moderately convex, the shoulders obtusely rectangular; their anterior half is some-

what rugosely punctured, the posterior portion with less distinct sculpture; they are rather densely clothed with semi-erect cinereous hairs. *Legs* moderate.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found several examples at Tairua.

726. **A. pellucidipes,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar in form to *A. obscuricornis*, but rather smaller, with more oviform elytra, longer antennæ, and with the apical joint of the maxillary palpi cultriform. Head and thorax reddish-brown; the elytra paler, with a large fuscous patch on each near the middle, not reaching the suture; antennæ reddish, rather shining, legs yellowish, almost pellucid; palpi testaceous. *Head* rather small, shining, almost impunctate, finely and sparingly pubescent. *Thorax* cordiform, rounded in front, and a good deal constricted behind the middle, with clothing and punctation similar to those on the head. *Elytra* a good deal narrowed anteriorly, so that their shoulders are not at all prominent; the basal portion to beyond the middle is punctured, almost in rows, the apical portion nearly smooth; they are clothed with fine hairs.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I found this species in several Auckland districts.

727. **A. crispi,** *n.s.* Head and thorax reddish, the base of the elytra also of that colour, the rest of the elytra orange, with a broad brownish median fascia, legs, antennæ, and palpi yellow; the insect is shining and clothed with moderately long yellowish hairs.

Antennæ long and robust, their second joint shortest; joints three to six about equal, almost oval; seven to ten obconical, the eleventh ovate.

Head large, rounded behind, somewhat produced anteriorly, finely and remotely punctured and pubescent. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, greatly constricted and depressed between the middle and base, the frontal portion sub-cordate, being rounded laterally, and more gradually narrowed behind than in front, and smaller than the head, the basal portion hardly as wide as the frontal; its surface finely and distinctly punctured and pubescent. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* elongate-obovate, being widest in front of the fascia, slightly depressed transversely just behind the reddened basal space; they are punctured almost in regular rows, but their punctation is much obscured by their pubescence.

Legs long and stout, the *tibiæ* straight, with small spurs; *tarsi* short, particularly the anterior, which have their fourth joint rather small and bilobed, the posterior are elongate, and their basal joint is nearly as long as the other three conjointly.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Obs.—Quite different from the preceding, being much narrower, more elliptical, with more robust antennæ and tarsi.

I am indebted to Mr. T. A. Crisp, of Parua, for my only specimen, and have named the species in his honour.

FAMILY—MORDELLIDES.

Mentum borne by a peduncle. *Ligula* prominent, membraneous, cordiform. *Maxillæ* bilobed, ciliated, membraneous, not soldered at the base. Apical joint of the maxillary *palpi* cultriform. *Mandibles* short, furnished inwardly with a membraneous plate. *Head* vertical, short, resting on the front coxæ, provided with a narrow neck, entirely immersed in the thorax, its vertex contiguous to the prothorax, and not projecting beyond its front margin. *Eyes* large, oviform, depressed. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, inserted in front of the eyes above the base of the mandibles, filiform, or slightly dentate. *Prothorax* bent down, wider than the elytra at the base, its lateral margins acute. *Elytra* plane, gradually attenuated, arched, leaving more or less of the pygidium exposed. *Legs* long: anterior *coxæ* robust, very prominent, contiguous, covering the intermediate, provided with trochantina, their cotyloid cavities widely open behind; the intermediate transversal, moderately separated, with trochantina; the posterior transversal, lamelliform and contiguous: posterior *femora* wide and compressed; the tibiæ furnished with spurs, the posterior very long: hind *tarsi* four-jointed, the others pentamerous; their claws simple or divided, and pectinate. Metathoracic *episterna* broad and generally parallel. *Abdomen* with five distinct segments.

Group—MORDELLIDÆ.

The *pygidium* prolonged in the form of a conical projection. Posterior *coxæ* longer than the metasternum. Tarsal *claws* more or less divided and pectinated. *Eyes* invariably entire. Antennal cavities widely open.

Mordella.

Linné; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. v., *p.* 609.

Last joint of the labial *palpi* broad, obliquely-triangular; that of the maxillary cultriform. *Mandibles* bifid at the extremity; *labrum* transversal, rounded in front. *Head* a little convex; *epistome* very short, frequently confounded with the forehead, widely truncated; *eyes* a little convex, ovate, oblique, rarely contiguous to the thorax. *Antennæ* moderately long and robust, compressed, simple or serrated; joints one to four obconical, and of variable length. *Prothorax* transversal, usually rounded laterally, with sub-acute hind angles, sinuous in front, with a large central lobe at the base. *Scutellum* moderate, quadrate. *Elytra* closely adapted to the thorax, singly rounded at the apex, narrowed posteriorly. *Legs* rather long; the posterior *femora* strongly compressed laterally, and very wide, *tibiæ* (hind) smooth externally; the intermediate tibiæ as long as their tarsi; the basal joint of the four posterior *tarsi* very elongate; the penultimate of the two front pairs excavated above for the insertion of the apical joint. *Body* convex, lanceolate, generally ending in a strong spine-like process.

These characters will lead to the recognition of the New Zealand species, though not an exact translation of Lacordaire's diagnosis.

728. **M. funerea,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January,* 1876. *M. nigra,* subtilissime squamulosa, elytris in medio maculis duabus fasciaque flexuosa postica, ad suturam interrupta, albo-pubescentibus, sed in certa luce evanescentibus; *antennis,* articulis quatuor basalibus exceptis, serratis; *capitis* fronte subtilissime punctata; *tibiis* fere ecalcaratis; *tarsis* quatuor anterioribus breviusculis; aculeo paulo recurvo; *corpore* infra nitide nigro.

Long., 7 lin.

Waikato (Captain Hutton).

About the size and general appearance of the Australian *M. 10-maculata,* Fab., but, *inter alia,* minutely scaly, except the white spots and band, not pubescent, and the tibial spurs nearly obsolete.

729. **M. tibiale,** *n.s.* Moderately *shining* black, clothed with fine decumbent dark-cinereous hairs, and very finely punctured.

Antennæ with the four basal joints fuscous, the others black; joints five to ten serrate, the eleventh ovate. Maxillary *palpi* stout, the two penultimate joints pilose, and of a dark-testaceous colour, the apical joint cultriform and quite black. *Head* moderately convex, and clothed with fine cinereous hairs, chiefly disposed transversely. *Prothorax* rather broad, and relatively short, not much narrowed towards the front, with rounded sides, and, in one of my two specimens, with a small white spot at each side. The *elytra* are not greatly narrowed posteriorly, the disc is rather flat, and the shoulders slightly ridged; there are two silvery small rounded spots on the middle, one on each side of, and close to, the suture; and a white flexuose fascia, interrupted at the suture, and scarcely reaching the lateral margin, near the apex. *Under-side* black, with a spot on each side of the breast, and one on each side of the base of the abdominal segments, white. *Legs* moderately long, the posterior tibial spurs well developed, and the anterior *tibiæ* rather strongly flexuose; the four front *tarsi* are rather short, and the claws are serrated inwardly.

Length (including spine) $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I found three specimens at Tairua; it is nearly allied to *M. funerea.*

730. **M. detracta,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January,* 1876. *M. nigra,* pube, in certa luce grisea, subtiliter vestita; *elytris* fascia flexuosa ante medium maculisque duabus posticis albis ornatis; *antennis* minus serratis; *capite* antice valde convexo; *tarsis* quatuor anterioribus valde elongatis; aculeo recto, breviusculo; *corpore* infra griseo-sericante.

Long., 4 lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

About the size and general appearance of our *M. fasciata,* but the elytra narrowing much more posteriorly, and differently marked.

731. **M. tairuense,** *n.s.* The general ground-*colour* is black; the antennæ, save the pale (four) basal joints, are pitchy-brown; the legs are of a similar dark colour, but the four front thighs are testa-

ceous, and the palpi are yellowish, with the margins of the cultriform terminal joint black. The *head* is not very convex, a little less so in front, and it is nearly covered with fine cinereous hairs. The *thorax*, like the head and elytra, are sculptured in the same way as the preceding species, and its clothing resembles that of the head; it is, however, chiefly distributed on the base, sides, and two dorsal lines. The *elytra* bear a greatly flexuous medial fascia, two rather large transverse spots behind, and the lower side of the body is more or less marked with spots, all of which are white.

The *form* of the body is very much the same as that of the previously described species, but the elytra are slightly incurved near the middle, and not very strongly narrowed posteriorly. The anterior *tarsi* are not very elongate, being shorter than the tibiæ; the intermediate, however, are quite as long as the tibiæ; the *spurs* of the hind tibiæ are well-developed, those of the others are small, and all the *tibiæ* are somewhat bent. The antennal joints five to ten are serrate, but the angles are rather obtuse.

Length, 3–3½; breadth, 1 line.

These measurements refer to insects that have been well set out; under ordinary circumstances, that is, when simply pinned, with the head deflexed, the size would not exceed three lines. I believed this species to be identical with (or merely a variety of) *M. detracta*, but Dr. Sharp, to whom I sent some specimens, being of a different opinion, I have given it a distinct specific name, derived from the locality at which I found it.

Mordellistena.

Nov. gen.

732. **M. jucunda,** *n.s.* This species is of a light castaneous brown *colour*, with the head and thoracic dorsal space piceous; the clothing consists of pale yellow hairs, which, on the head, are rather fine and dense, those on the thorax are chiefly confined to the base and sides, and the elytral pubescence is unevenly distributed, but sometimes assumes the form of an oblique line proceeding from the shoulder, and almost uniting with an indistinct irregularly formed fascia near the middle. The *antennæ* are infuscate, the third joint is obconical, joints four to ten serrate, eleventh ovate. The maxillary *palpi* are fuscous, and their last joint securiform. The *legs* are rather short, and testaceous in colour, the *tarsi* are moderately robust, the front pair shortest. The *body* is arched, finely punctulated and sub-parallel, the elytra being a little narrowed in front, and but little rounded till near the apex, and the abdominal process is less elongate than usual in *Mordella*. The *tibiæ* are somewhat flexuous, the spurs of the middle pair small, those of the hind rather long.

Length, 2¾ lines.

I found very few examples of this species at Tairua. I have used *Mordellistena* as its generic name, and the characters given above will serve to distinguish it from *Mordella*.

733. **M. neglectum,** *n.s.* Moderately *shining* bluish-black, finely punctured and pubescent, with the last joint of the maxillary palpi some-

what securiform. The *antennæ* are blackish, joints four to eight serrate, ninth and tenth oblong, eleventh normal. *Head* with cinereous pubescence behind, the forehead nude and almost smooth. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, clothed like the head. The *elytra* are rather convex, their sides slightly rounded, a little narrowed near the shoulders, and not much attenuated posteriorly; the scutellar region is somewhat depressed, and, in some examples, the greyish pubescence becomes quite white along the suture. The *tibiæ* are a little bent; the front pair not longer than their tarsi; the intermediate are longer, and their tarsi elongate and slender, and the spurs of the posterior are of moderate size.

Length, 2 lines.

This species also occurs at Tairua.

FAMILY—RHIPIPHORIDES.

Mentum with a peduncle. *Ligula* membraneous, more or less prominent. *Maxillæ* bilobed, lamelliform, ciliated, soldered at the base, their inner lobe sometimes rudimentary or entirely absent. Terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* never securiform. *Mandibles* without internal membraneous plate. *Head* vertical, supported on the front coxæ, with a narrow neck, completely sunk in the prothorax, its vertex often passing beyond the front margin of the thorax. *Eyes* large, emarginate or otherwise. *Antennæ* with eleven or ten joints, variably inserted on the head, pectinate or flabellate among the males, often serrate or dentate among the females. *Prothorax* wider than the elytra at the base, the pronotum confounded with its flanks in front. *Elytra* sometimes covering the abdomen, sometimes abbreviated and gaping; in the latter case the under-wings not folded below them. *Legs* long: the anterior *coxæ* contiguous, projecting, reposing on the intermediate and without trochantina, their cotyloid cavities very widely open behind; the intermediate generally slightly separated, transversal or oblique, and with or without trochantina; the posterior transversal, lamelliform, and contiguous: spurs of the tibiæ variable; *tarsi* slender, the two front pairs with five joints, the posterior with four; the penultimate joint of all entire: claws pectinate or dentate, rarely simple. The *abdomen* composed of five or eight distinct segments.

Rhipistena.

Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Sept., 1878, *p.* 81.

I give below the characters, so far as I can see them, of a species which seems to be a very interesting form of *Rhipiphorides*, but to connect that family with the *Mordellides*; if the antennæ and head were hidden, the insect might readily be passed over as a slender *Mordellistena*.

Antennæ short, eleven-jointed, the four basal joints moderately long and stout, the other seven very short, but each giving off a long slender lobe; their insertion is a long way from the front of the clypeus near

the eyes, which are somewhat emarginate on their inner edge. *Head*, when extended, with its posterior part laid on the apex of the thorax. *Mandibles* visible from the front; *labrum* small but visible between the mandibles; *maxillæ* and labium placed in a cavity on the under-side of the head, this cavity is well defined by a margin which forms a curve extending between the front angles of the head; the *labium* is apparently excessively reduced, and I cannot see any mentum or labial palpi; the maxillæ are exposed; their *palpi* are not very large and are four-jointed, the basal joint being, however, very minute, the second joint is longer than the third, and the fourth about as long as the second and third together, and oval in form. *Thorax* much narrowed in front, its anterior opening looking downwards, prosternum separated from the flanks of the pronotum by an obscure suture; front *coxæ* much exserted, sub-cylindrical and perpendicular, their cavities widely open behind, but placed at a considerable distance from the front edge of the prosternum. *Mesosternum* rather large, with a prominence in the middle which fits between the front coxæ; the middle coxæ separated by a prolongation of the mesosternum, which extends as far as the hind part of the coxæ, and has there a free slender extremity. *Metasternum* elongate, its episterna very large, its epimera not visible. Hind coxæ large, but only about half as long as the metasternum. *Hind-body* slender, of five visible ventral segments, the first of which is about as long as the apical one, the three intermediate being moderately long and about equal to one another. *Legs* elongate and very slender, the *tibiæ* without spurs, the *tarsi* longer than the tibiæ, the front and middle ones five-jointed, the hind ones four-jointed. The *claws* have been covered with gum tragacanth, so that I cannot see their structure.

734. **R. lugubris**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept.*, 1878, *p.* 81. *Elongata*, angustula, nigra, opaca, dense subtilissime punctata et fusco-pubescens; *prothorace* antrorsum fortiter angustato, basi profunde bisinuato, angulis posterioribus sub-prolongatis, ad humeros applicatis; *elytris* elongatis et angustis, apicibus vix dehiscentibus et sub-acuminatis.

Long., 6 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The first joint of the *antennæ* is longer and rather thicker than the second; the third is longer than the first, but similar to it in form; the fourth joint is stout, quite as long as broad; the other seven joints very short, but each giving off an appendage, and of these the first four or five are each as long as the three basal joints.

I have received a mutilated individual of this species from Captain Broun, and am informed that he has found only two individuals, at Tairua.

Sharpia.

Nov. gen.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted at the sides just in front of the eyes, robust, nearly as long as the head and thorax, the basal joint stout, dilated towards the apex, second rather small, oblong, third a little shorter than first, obconical, fourth subquadrate, a little larger than

second, joints five to ten strongly pectinated, these joints decrease a little in length but their lobes are about equal, and the eleventh is stout, elongate-oval, and about as long as the lobe of the tenth.

The *head* is large, being nearly three times the width of the front of the thorax, ovate, resting on the apex of the thorax in repose: the parts of the *mouth* are exposed, the lower side of the head being obliquely truncated towards the front; mentum indistinct; labial *palpi* short but quite perceptible, as long as the mandibles, the maxillary elongate, four-jointed, the second and fourth joints about equal, the latter oviform, thickened towards the extremity, it is longitudinally impressed at the base: the upper part is rounded and somewhat convex behind, depressed and flattened in front; the *epistome* very transverse and distinctly separated from the forehead; *labrum* prominent, transversal, truncated and ciliated in front; *mandibles* robust, arched, with a tooth in line with the front of the labrum; *eyes* large, widely separated above, transversal, widely and deeply emarginated in front, so as to be lunate, with their greatest bulk below; they are moderately facetted, and not convex.

Prothorax longer than broad, conical, greatly narrowed anteriorly, without perceptible front angles, the base is as wide as the elytra, with prominent, acute, divergent angles overlapping the shoulders of the elytra; it is triangularly excised at the middle with a tooth-like protuberance at each side of the excision, and between these and the posterior angles rather strongly sinuated.

Scutellum large, elongate, cuneiform.

Elytra elongate, attenuated posteriorly, with obliquely rounded apices; they do not cover the abdomen, and are separate behind, so as to expose the ample wings.

The *legs* are elongate and slender, the anterior shortest: the *tibiæ* are a little bent, and distinctly bispinose at apex; front *tarsi* about as long as tibiæ, their basal joint stout, as long as fifth, the fourth smallest; the posterior are elongate, the first joint not so long as the other three, third shorter than second; *claws* pectinate: the apex of the tibiæ and tarsal joints is cavernose, each being inserted in the cavity of the other.

The *coxæ* are large, the anterior subcylindrical, exserted, with their cavities open behind and close to the hind margin of the prosternum; they are contiguous. The intermediate are slightly separated by an elongate triangular mesosternal process, acute at apex, but extending much beyond their middle; the hind pair are sub-contiguous. *Mesosternum* rather large; *metasternum* large, convex, longitudinally furrowed on the middle. *Abdomen* elongate, with six visible segments.

I have named this genus in honour of Dr. Sharp, of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. The insect is more nearly related to *Rhipistena* than any of the four groups of this family.

735. **S. hirtella,** *n.s.* *Elongate*, slightly glossy; head and thorax blackish, elytra pitchy-red, reddest along the suture and margins, the palpi, tarsi, and lobed joints of the antennæ black, the legs and basal joints of the antennæ obscure red, the claws and tibial spurs yellowish; the body is clothed with short, silvery-grey hairs, which are more sparingly distributed on the thoracic disc than elsewhere.

Mandibles and labrum polished, the latter punctate; *head* finely and densely punctured in front, more distantly and rather more coarsely behind, with a not very distinct, smooth, dorsal line. *Prothorax* with a smooth median line, finely punctate, and bearing many short, irregular, aciculate impressions. The *elytra* are sculptured very much in the same way as the thorax; each has four longitudinal costæ, the sutural becomes obsolete behind the middle, the second extends from base to apex, the third and fourth proceed from before the middle, but the latter only reaches the apex. The *legs* are finely pubescent. The last dorsal *segment* is cordate, smooth and shining, except near the apex and margins, where it is pubescent.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Obs.—These measurements were taken from the labrum to the apex of the elytra, and across the shoulders; my only specimen was cut out of a tree-stump at Patua, near Whangarei Harbour, before being quite mature, in which state the length of the body is seven lines, and the breadth across the fourth ventral segment nearly two lines.

FAMILY—ŒDEMERIDES.

The *mentum* with a peduncle. *Ligula* prominent, bilobed, its lobes divergent and rounded. *Maxillæ* with two unarmed lobes, the external longer than the inner one. *Mandibles* nearly always bifid at their extremity, furnished inwardly with a membraneous lamelle and ciliated. *Head* gradually narrowed posteriorly, terminating in a variable muzzle rarely assuming the form of a rostrum. *Antennæ* with eleven or twelve joints, filiform in the majority, inserted in front of and at a variable distance from the eyes. *Prothorax* narrower than the elytra, its flanks and pronotum continuous. *Elytra*, in general, imperfectly embracing the hind-body. Anterior *coxæ* elongate, sub-cylindrical, contiguous, prominent, their cotyloid cavities widely open behind; the intermediate of similar form, decumbent, longitudinal, contiguous or sub-contiguous; the posterior transversal, narrow, contiguous or very near to each other, seldom widely separated: the four front *tarsi* pentamerous, the hind pair four-jointed, the penultimate joint of the latter nearly always sub-bilobed; the claws simple. The *abdomen* with five or six segments, all free.

Group—ŒDEMERIDÆ.

Intermediate *coxæ* elongated, cylindrical, contiguous or only slightly separated; the anterior generally very long. Projecting *intercoxal process* of the abdomen very narrow, acutely triangular, often almost absent. *Antennæ* never inserted on the sides of the muzzle. *Scutellum* elongate, curvilinearly triangular. Tarsal *claws* simple. Metathoracic *epimera* narrow, external. The integuments generally somewhat solid.

Selenopalpus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 13.

Head elongate, as long and behind nearly as broad as the prothorax; *labrum* transverse; *mandibles* strong and simple; *eyes* large, truncated

anteriorly ; the maxillary *palpi* of the male with the penultimate joint shorter than the second ; the apical large, slender at the base, greatly expanded apically, with a deep semicircular external excision, and its front portion truncated at the end. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, not so long as the body, filiform, and inserted in front of the eyes ; second joint small ; joints three to ten gradually decrease ; eleventh rather short, sub-ovate. *Prothorax* scarcely convex, longer than broad, dilated laterally near the front, base and apex truncate, with fine reflexed margins. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* elongate, wider behind than in front, apices rounded, leaving the pygidium exposed. Four front *femora* sub-linear, the posterior strongly inflated, and grooved below for the reception of the tibiæ ; the two anterior pairs of *tibiæ* nearly straight, the hind pair thick, greatly flexuose and inwardly produced at the apex as a somewhat flattened process ; each with two short spines ; *tarsi* with the second and third joints of the two front pairs obconical, the fourth sub-quadrate and superficially excavated for the reception of the slender apical joint, which is nearly as long as the first.

In the *female* the hind legs are similar in form to the others, and the terminal joint of the palpus, though dilated, is only about twice as wide as the penultimate, and the elytra are broader.

Note.—These characters have been derived from examples in my own collection, and will serve to indicate, in some degree, the forms of the other New Zealand genera of the Œdemeridæ.

736. **S. cyaneus,** *Fabricius; Ent. Syst.*, ii., 75. *Body* dark blue, moderately shining, palpi, tarsi, and apical joints of the antennæ piceous. *Head* finely punctate, with a longitudinal depression more or less distinct on the clypeus, and almost nude. *Prothorax* a little uneven, finely and rather closely punctured, with a few short fuscous hairs. Each *elytron* with the suture and two discoidal lines slightly elevated, the whole of the surface being more or less finely and rugosely punctured, and clothed with short fuscous pubescence.

Length, 6 lines.

Described from specimens which I found at Tairua, on the inflorescence of *Leptospermum.*

The species is identical with White's *Selenopalpus chalybeus.*

Sessinia.

Pascoe ; Journ. Entom., ii., *p.* 45.

Note.—I have not seen the description of this genus.

737. **S. strigipennis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 12. *Pale* testaceous, with an indistinct dorsal line on the thorax, and the interstices of the elytra infuscate but seldom very dark. The *head* and thorax are finely and rather closely punctured and sparsely pubescent. *Scutellum* large, triangular. The *elytra* have the sutural and two ill-defined discoidal lines on each paler than the interstices, and the whole of their surface is more or less finely punctate and rugose and clothed with fine pallid hairs.

The male of this species has a large apical joint to the maxillary palpus, which is externally excised throughout its whole length, a form essentially differing from that of *S. lineata*.

Length, 5 lines.

Discovered by Mr. Colenso according to White; the above description applies to specimens which I found at Tairua. This is the most slender of the New Zealand species at present known.

738. **S. latiuscula,** *n.s.* The *head* is finely punctured, but in front distinctly wrinkled. *Prothorax* rather long and convex, widest near the front, the sides rounded in front and gradually narrowed posteriorly; it resembles the head in colour, being pale testaceous, but reddish; it is finely and closely punctured, with sparing pallid pubescence. *Scutellum* small, triangular. The *elytra* are rather broad, dilated posteriorly, apices rounded and not covering the pygidium; each bears four discoidal lines which are paler than the interstices, and of the same colour as the two broad marginal streaks; the three interstices on the disc, and two narrow outer lines, are infuscate; they are sculptured like the preceding species, but exhibit a somewhat roughened aspect, owing to the semi-erect pubescence with which they are clothed. The *antennæ* are finely pubescent, with the basal joint somewhat compressed, and expanded towards the apex; second joint very short; joints three to ten gradually decrease; the eleventh shorter than the preceding joints.

The terminal joint of the maxillary *palpi* in the male is large and sub-securiform, but rather short, with a short indistinct external excision close to the apex. In what I believe to be the other sex, the same joint is larger, and if it were not curvedly-truncated inwardly its form would be almost triangular.

This is a decidedly broader, more robust insect than those previously described, and the palpi are stouter.

Length, 5 lines.

I found two examples at Whangarei Heads.

739. **S. lineata,** *Fabricius (Dryops).* *Pale* ochraceous, with a thoracic dorsal line and a broad lateral streak on each elytron, fuscous; the head and thorax nearly nude, the elytra densely covered with short decumbent pale yellow hairs. *Head* finely and distantly punctured, with a depression in front of the vertex. The sculpture of the *thorax* is very similar to that of the head, and its surface is a little uneven. The *elytra* are very finely and rather closely punctured, but the punctation is concealed by the pubescence.

The terminal joint of the maxillary palpus is almost obconical, with an external excision which does not reach the apex.

Length, 8 lines.

The above corresponds with a specimen received from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, who found it in the Canterbury district; the only individual I found is of a rather shining reddish-testaceous colour.

740. **S. pauperata,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., January,* 1876. *S. testacea*, parce pubescens; *antennis* articulo tertio quam quarto paulo breviore; *capite* prothoraceque subtiliter et confertim punctatis; *scutello* majusculo, transverso; *elytris* brevibus, subpunctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis multo latioribus.

Long., 4 lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

This very distinct species may be at once known by its short elytra.

Thelyphassa.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Oculi integri. *Palpi* maxillares in mare elongati, articulo ultimo apice profunde emarginato; in fœmina breviores, articulo ultimo securiformi. *Tibiæ* omnes bicalcaratæ. Cætera ut in *Xanthochroa*.

Xanthochroa is principally a European genus, from which the present differs structurally only in the above characters. The *male* has the same deeply incised terminal abdominal segment; but there is no trace of it in the female. The *elytra* do not cover the extremity of the abdomen, even in the male. The peculiarly shaped maxillary *palpi* have just the same semi-circular notch that is found in *Selenopalpus*. The species is remarkable for the delicacy of its texture. It was found under logs thrown up on the beach just above high-water mark. Capt. Broun says it makes great use of its palpi, as well as of its antennæ, in confinement. Of the two pairs which that gentleman has kindly sent me the females are the largest, but with somewhat shorter antennæ than the males.

741. **T. diaphana,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1876. *T. oblonga*, subparallela, depressa, flavo-albescens; *oculis* nigris; supra *capite* prothoraceque subtiliter punctatis; *antennis* dimidio corporis longioribus; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* subtilissime punctatis et pubescentibus, singulis lineis tribus pallidioribus notatis; *pedibus* gracilibus, pallidis.

Long., 6–7 lin.

Tairua.

742. **T. obscura,** *n.s.* *Body* obscure brownish-testaceous, the legs, antennæ, and palpi pallid.

Head finely and closely punctured, the epistome a little elevated and shining. *Prothorax* finely and irregularly punctured and pubescent. *Elytra* finely and closely sculptured, densely covered with short, greyish hairs. Under-side similarly sculptured, but more sparingly clothed.

The insect is similar in form to the typical species, but the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi of the male has only a very small incision, which, when carefully examined, shows that the joint itself is quite hollow.

Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (♂).

The species was discovered near Napier by Mr. F. H. Meinertzhagen.

Baculipalpus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, sub-depressed. Maxillary *palpi* very long, their terminal joint very large but narrow, sublunate, exactly resembling the top of a crutch with its hind part fractured. *Eyes* large, rounded, their anterior portion very slightly truncated, moderately facetted, and situated near the middle of the head. *Head* as wide as prothorax, rounded behind, somewhat elongated anteriorly. *Antennæ* placed laterally in front of the eyes, with a rather long flexuose basal joint which is rather slender near the base; second short; third and fourth of about equal size (the others broken off). *Prothorax* longer than broad, a little dilated in front of the middle, narrowed posteriorly; its apex is somewhat emarginate; the base with a small scutellar incision, beyond which it is curved outwardly, and finely margined. *Scutellum* very small.

Elytra elongate, their sides almost parallel with the suture, though slightly incurved in front of the middle; the apices rather acutely rounded, almost divergent, and covering the abdomen. *Legs* moderately long; *femora* sublinear; *tibiæ* straight, of about equal thickness throughout, and armed with two small spines at the apex; *tarsi* normal, apparently, but nearly all more or less broken.

The insect for which I make the above name is allied to the preceding genera; its peculiar enormously-developed terminal joint of the maxillary palpi will at once lead to its recognition.

743. **B. rarus,** *n.s.* *Head* rather closely but finely punctured, with an impressed line on the vertex, which is rendered obvious by an elongate fuscous mark, the rest of the surface being of a pale testaceous colour; *eyes* metallic, pale castaneous. *Prothorax* a little uneven, rather convex transversely, finely punctate, and of the same colour as the head, its dorsal line being infuscate. *Elytra* with obliquely rounded humeral angles; each elytron bears three broad, pale-fuscous, discoidal streaks, the intervals being almost concave; they are closely and indistinctly rugosely-punctate. The *body* is sparingly clothed with fine pallid hairs, but the pubescence is almost entirely confined to the elytra.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I only found one example of this species some years ago, at Auckland; it is evidently the male, and, unfortunately, very much mutilated.

Techmessa.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February, 1874.

Mentum transversely quadrangular. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* cultriform, acute at apex. *Mandibles* bifid at apex; *labrum* short, slightly sinuously truncated in front. *Head* short; *epistoma* broadly and squarely truncated in front. *Eyes* large, slightly transverse, entire, more *(concolor)* or less *(telephoroides)* strongly prominent. *Antennæ* inserted on slight prominences in front of and quite distinct from the

eyes; joint one swollen, pyriform; two a little shorter than three, and both obconic; three not more than half as long as four; four to ten sub-equal, cylindric *(concolor)* or elongate-obconic *(telephoroides)*; eleven a little longer than ten, subfusiform. *Prothorax* scarcely wider than long, and convex in *concolor*; distinctly wider than long, subdepressed, and somewhat unequal in *telephoroides*; truncated at base and apex; sides rounded, abruptly incurved anteriorly, gradually contracted posteriorly, rather strongly grooved or margined along the base. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, scarcely convex, somewhat broadly rounded at apex. *Femora* sublinear; *tibiæ* armed with two distinct spurs at apex; the two penultimate joints of the tarsi rather short, expanded, and spongy pubescent beneath. *Abdomen* of five free joints. *Body* more *(telephoroides)* or less *(concolor)* linear, shortly pilose.

Of all the published genera of the *Œdemeridæ* the present seems to me to approach nearest to *Cycloderus*. It is, however, at once to be distinguished from that genus, and from all the others of the family known to me, by the short third joint of the antennæ.

744. **T. concolor,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Febry.*, 1874. *Black*, a little shining; everywhere rather densely clothed with a shortish semi-erect brownish pile. *Head* and *prothorax* coarsely punctured and rugose; the punctures more crowded on the front of the former and on the sides of the latter; *elytra* rather strongly and closely punctured and transversely confluently rugose; under-side and legs brownish-black, pubescent, punctured; *antennæ* (save the three basal joints) and palpi dusky-brown.

Length, 3 lines.

New Zealand. One example.

Note.—I have one specimen which I picked out from a collection of other beetles sent to me by Captain Hutton, who, I believe, found it in Otago. The elytral disc is nearly nude.

745. **T. telephoroides,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Febry.*, 1874. *Sublinear*, depressed, slightly shining; somewhat thinly clothed with a short sub-decumbent whitish pile. *Head* and *prothorax* brownish-black; the front and hind margins of the latter reddish-brown, rather coarsely and closely punctured and rugose; the punctures most crowded on the front and epistoma of the former, which are also unisulcate down the centre; prothorax distinctly wider than long, sub-cordiform, a little depressed and unequal by slight irregular depressions; *elytra* pale brown with a yellowish tinge, closely punctured and rugose; underside reddish-brown, pubescent, finely and not closely punctured; *legs* and *palpi* pale yellow; *antennæ* brown.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand. One example.

746. **T. picticornis,** *n.s.* *Body* black, moderately shining, base of antennal joints four to eleven testaceous; sides of the body and the legs sparingly clothed with rather long fine fuscous hairs. *Head* punc-

tate. The *prothorax* bears two oblique confluent depressions which extend from the sides in front to the base; its surface is rather coarsely and almost rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. The *elytra* are coarsely, rugosely, and closely punctured.

Length, nearly 3 lines.

Obs.—This insect, of which I found one specimen only at Tairua, is allied to but not congeneric with *Techmessa*, from which it differs in the structure of the eyes, antennæ, palpi, &c.

Its chief structural characteristics are, as follow :—

Antennæ eleven-jointed, sub-filiform, inserted on the head in front of the eyes; basal joint sub-pyriform; second very small and transverse; third shorter than fourth; joints four to ten about equal; eleventh sub-fusiform. Last joint of maxillary *palpi* almost cultriform; apex almost obtuse. *Eyes* large, slightly convex, and a little excised in front. *Prothorax* rather small, somewhat transverse, considerably rounded and narrowed in front and behind; posterior angles not prominent, sub-acute; apex truncate, base finely margined and nearly truncate. *Elytra* elongate, wider than thorax, widest behind, slightly convex, apex obtusely rounded, sub-truncate. *Legs* of normal length; *femora* sub-linear, yet a little incrassated; *tibiæ* straight, with minute apical spurs; *tarsi* with the fourth and third (anterior pairs) joints small, but dilated laterally, the apical as long as the basal joint.

FAMILY—CURCULIONIDES.

The *head* prolonged into a rostrum, bearing at its extremity the organs of the mouth; the latter complete, except the labrum, which is absent. *Mentum* lodged in a hollow of the under-chin, or borne by a peduncle proceeding from it. *Ligula* concealed by the mentum or uncovered. The *maxillæ* generally with one lobe only. *Palpi* very short, conical or sub-cylindrical; the labial with three, the maxillary with four joints. *Mandibles* short, of variable form. *Antennæ* inserted on the rostrum, consisting of eight or twelve joints, geniculated in the majority, and nearly always terminating in a club. *Eyes* very variable. The *pronotum* confounded with the flanks of the prothorax. Anterior *coxæ* contiguous or otherwise, having their cotyloid cavities closed behind; the others separated; *tarsi* generally spongy underneath, sub-pentamerous; their third joint often bilobed. *Abdomen* composed of five (rarely of six) segments, the third and fourth ordinarily shorter than the others.

Group—BRACHYDERIDÆ.

The *antennæ* geniculated; scape of variable length; funiculus with seven (rarely with six) joints; the club of normal structure. Rostral *scrobes* often linear and directed downwards.

Aglycyderes.

Westwood; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 607.

Labium rounded, horny, strongly ciliated. *Jaw-lobes* sub-triangular, furnished on the inner side with bent, rigid hairs. Labial *palpi* very

small, concealed; the maxillary very short and stout, joints one to three extremely short. *Mandibles* robust, short, sub-triangular, obtusely tridentate at their internal side. *Head* depressed, that of the males very broad, with a protuberance in front of each eye, behind with a narrow neck; that of the females triangular, and truncated in front. *Antennæ* straight, slender, filiform, eleven-jointed, the first a little elongate and rather thick, eleventh elongate-oval. *Eyes* small, rounded, very prominent among the males. *Prothorax* nearly square, its sides rounded, deeply canaliculated above. *Legs* short, incrassated, little distant at their base, especially the posterior; *tarsi* very short, four-jointed, the first and second almost bilobed, third very small, fourth larger, elongate-clavate, with simple hooks.

Body oblong, sub-depressed, strongly squamose and hispid.

Note.—Lacordaire associates this remarkable genus with the *Bruchides*, Dr. Sharp with the *Colydiidæ;* to me it seems more natural to locate it in a distinct family, as it is quite unlike any member of either of these two groups.

747. **A. wollastoni**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *A. corpore* superne hispido, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, subtus nigricante; antennis articulis duobus ultimis sub-clavatis.

Long. corp., 2–3 mm.

Antennæ reddish, short; the two basal joints stouter than the following ones, joints three to eight small and bead-like, tenth joint sub-quadrate, both broader and longer than the preceding joints; eleventh joint almost oval, quite as broad and two or three times as long as the tenth. *Head* very variable in size, abruptly constricted at the neck, the forehead rather convex; it is of a reddish colour and rugose, but hispid, so that the sculpture is concealed. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, straight at the sides, a little narrower than the elytra, the surface rugose and hispid. *Elytra* rather elongate and parallel, similar in colour to the head and thorax; their sculpture very coarse but indistinct, and consisting of rows of coarse punctures separated by narrow interstices, hispid, being clothed with both long and short setæ. *Under-side* pitchy-black; the *metasternum* coarsely but sparingly punctured. *Legs* red, short, hispid.

Obs.—The structure of the antennæ, as well as their insertion, seem to justify the location of this insect in the *Colydiidæ*. The anterior *coxæ* are very small, and their cavities completely closed behind; and this is the only character, so far as I can see, which would throw any doubt on the propriety of the association mentioned. Mr. Wollaston, in calling attention to the peculiarities of this important genus, has already suggested its affinity with the *Colydiidæ*. The New Zealand insect I have described approaches the *Aglycyderes setifer* closely in appearance; but it differs in the structure of the antennæ. The *Colydiidæ* as a group is one of the less specialized of the Coleopterous groups; and it is not therefore surprising that we should find some of its members exhibiting wide and puzzling affinities. If the genus be not accepted as an aberrant member of the *Colydiidæ*, I think there is

no other course but to do as Mr. Wollaston has suggested, viz., to regard it as representing a distinct family of Coleoptera.

Several specimens sent from Tairua by Captain Broun. One of them was sent amongst a lot of Coleoptera found on *Cyathea dealbata*, one of the tree-ferns.

748. **A. badius,** *n.s.* The facies of this species is very similar to what I consider to be the male form of *A. wollastoni*, but it is, however, quite distinct from it as well as from the other form. The difference in colouration first strikes the eye; the colour of the preceding species is obscure, and may be termed fuscous, that of *A. badius* is indicated by its name, a bright reddish-yellow chestnut, the elytra being a little paler than the rest of the body. Its clothing is much more scanty, and consists of reddish-yellow short erect setæ, which are not disposed in rows on the elytra as in the other species. The body is smaller, and, owing chiefly to the differently shaped head and rather narrower elytra, is of a less interrupted outline.

The form of the *head* is just intermediate between the two forms indicated above, being rather longer and of a less quadrate shape than the male of *A. wollastoni*, and less elongate than the other; its anterior portion is almost shining, with two depressions, which are separated by a slightly elevated interval, and the hind part bears some minute tubercles. The *prothorax* is quadrate, nearly as wide as the head and elytra, a little uneven, and coarsely but indefinitely sculptured. The *elytra* are coarsely punctured, but not in well defined rows, the interstices, both longitudinally and transversely, are about equal, and quite nude.

In *A. wollastoni*, the ninth antennal joint, though much smaller than the tenth, is appreciably larger than its predecessors; in the present species the eighth and ninth joints are equal, so that the club is well limited.

Length, 1⅓ line.

I found one specimen at Parua (Whangarei Harbour).

Nicæana.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877.

Rostrum breve, crassiusculum, capiti continuatum; *scrobes* foveiformes, apice rostri supra sitæ. *Oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* validæ; *scapus* ad oculum postice attingens; *funiculus* articulis crassiusculis; clava distincta. *Prothorax* transversus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* obovata, humeris obsoletis. *Pedes* mediocres, intermedii paulo breviores; *tibiæ* anticæ sub-flexuosæ; *ungues* liberi.

With some hesitation I have come to the conclusion that the nearest ally of this genus is *Prosayleus*, from which, however, it differs, *inter alia*, in its foveiform scrobes, placed on the dorsal surface near the apex of the rostrum. At first sight the species here described reminds one of our *Metallites marginatus*.

749. **N. modesta,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *N. oblongo-ovata*, dense griseo-squamosa, maculis indistinctis albis (aliquando vitta humerali) notata; antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, pilis griseis adspersis; *capite* supra oculos modice convexo, antice subplanato; *prothorace* antice posticeque truncato, utrinque rotundato; *scutello* triangulari, minuto; *elytris* sub-cordatis, striato-punctatis; *tibiis* intus muticis; *tarsis* articulo secundo dilatato.

Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Otago, Waitaki (Capt. Hutton).

Catoptes.

Schœnh.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vi., *p.* 39.

Rostrum slightly longer and narrower than the head, slightly incrassated in front, rounded at the angles, plane above, terminated by a triangular plate, smooth and truncated at the end; *scrobes* rather wide and deep in front, directed obliquely towards the lower part of the eye, becoming very shallow behind. *Eyes* moderate, slightly prominent, oval, and somewhat transverse. *Antennæ* rather long and robust; the scape thickening gradually and nearly reaching back to the thorax; the joints of the funiculus obconical, the first stouter than those which follow, second a little longer than first, joints three to seven decreasing in length and gradually thickening; club oblong-oval, acuminate and articulated. *Prothorax* sub-transversal, cylindrical, truncated at its base and apex. *Scutellum* small, sub-quadrate. *Elytra* rather convex, oval, a little compressed and acuminate behind, slightly wider than the thorax, slightly emarginate at their base, with the shoulders obtuse. *Legs* moderate, somewhat robust, *thighs* incrassated, anterior *tibiæ* a little arched and inwardly produced and pointed at the apex; *tarsi* moderate, ciliated, sponge-like underneath, with the third joint notably wider than the second and first, fourth moderate, as well as its claws which are free. *Intercoxal process* moderately wide, truncated in front.

Body oval, densely squamose and rough.

750. **C. obliquis,** *Schœnh.* *Body* obscure red, the ground-colour concealed by the dense covering of small depressed round pale brown scales intermingled with short pallid setæ. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, widest before the middle, very gradually narrowed posteriorly and slightly constricted anteriorly; it is broadly but not deeply impressed near the front angles. *Scutellum* nude, shining. The *elytra* do not greatly exceed the thorax in breadth, have oblique shoulders, sub-parallel sides as far as the hind thighs, and from thence are gradually narrowed; they are but little convex, the most elevated part is behind the posterior femora, from that point they become declivous; each has six discoidal striæ with elongate punctures in them, distinctly separated from each other; the two inner are continued to the apex, the eighth stria is deep and unites before the extremity with the second, which being broad and deep insulates the intermediate ones and causes the sutural interstices to appear prominent; the third and fifth

interstices are obtusely elevated at the summit of the hind slope, and at that part the scales and setæ being pallid form an oblique fascia on each elytron. The *legs* are similarly clothed, but the paler scales and setæ predominate. The *antennæ* are dark red and hispid, the club pubescent.

Length (rost. excl.), $2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, quite 1 line.

The above agrees with a specimen which I believe had been compared with the type at London by Mr. F. P. Pascoe. I have not seen the original description.

751. **C. compressus,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *C. obliquis* but longer, the *elytra* particularly longer and laterally compressed, so that they have an unusually parallel outline; their "upper" surface is longitudinally divided into three distinct areas by slightly elevated costæ, between which the rather coarse rows of punctures are arranged in pairs, and the depressed portions are much darker in colour than the rest of the body; the base is emarginated, the posterior declivity has a pale oblique fascia, and the costæ near the sides and apex are of the same colour as the fascia. The *antennæ* are long, dark red, and hispid. The *body* bears the same kind of clothing observable in the typical species, and is of nearly the same colour.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

Rhadinosomus.

Schœnh.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vi., *p.* 63.

Head horizontal, cylindrical, very elongate, with a very short thick neck; *rostrum* about half as long and as broad as the head, with rounded angles, a little depressed above, sloping and entire at the end; *scrobes* visible from above in front, abruptly arcuated, ending in line with the lower margin of the eyes. *Antennæ* a little longer than the head, moderately robust; *scape* clavate at the end, a little arched, extending beyond the eyes; joints one to seven of the *funiculus* gradually decreasing and thickening; *club* oval, acuminate, feebly articulated. *Eyes* moderate, a little convex, oval, almost vertical. *Prothorax* as long as the head and rostrum united, cylindrical, moderately narrowed in the middle and truncated at base and apex. *Scutellum* very small, punctiform. *Elytra* very elongate, abruptly narrowed at their base, which is not wider than the prothorax, narrow, elliptical and very long, each terminated by a rather long spine-like process. *Legs* slender, and relatively moderate, the anterior placed at a third of the length of the prothorax from the front; *thighs* clavate, the four posterior pedunculated; *tibiæ* straight; *tarsi* short, spongy underneath, the two basal joints almost wider than the third, fourth moderate, dilated, very arched, with small claws. *Intercoxal process* rather wide, strongly angulated anteriorly; *mesosternum* very narrow, lamelliform. *Body* nearly smooth.

752. **R. acuminatus,** *Schœnherr.* *Fuscous*, legs reddish, antennæ and tarsi piceous, with an oblique fascia near the middle of each elytron testaceous.

The *head* and *prothorax* are rugosely punctate, with short pallid hairs, the thorax being more or less squamose laterally; apical portion of *rostrum* punctate; *elytra* with five discoidal striæ on each, these have rather large subquadrate punctiform impressions, and the deflexed sides bear similar sculpture.

Legs pubescent.

Length, 4 lines; breadth, ¾.

Described from a specimen found at Tairua. I have not seen the original description, the species, however, cannot be confounded with any other.

Syn.—*Curculio acuminatus*, Fab.; *Leptosomus acuminatus*, Schœnh.

Group—OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Antennæ geniculated; scape reaching backwards beyond the eyes; funiculus with seven joints, very rarely with six; club of normal structure. *Scrobes* of the rostrum variable in form, but never at the same time linear and directed downwards.

Trachyphlœus.

Germar.; Lacord. Hist. des. Ins. Coléop., Tom. vi., *p.* 192.

Rostrum a little longer or broader than the head, separated from it by a transverse furrow, robust, slightly arched, sub-parallel, angulated or plain, rarely grooved above, a little emarginate (triangularly) at the extremity; lateral *scrobes* deep, a little arcuated, and nearly reaching the eyes. *Antennæ* moderate, short, robust; *scape* thickening gradually and reaching the apex of the thorax; the first and second joints of the *funiculus* obconical, the former the thicker and longer, joints three to seven very short, transversal; *club* short, oval, articulated. *Eyes* small, a little convex, oval and oblique. *Prothorax* transversal, moderately convex, usually strongly rounded laterally, abruptly narrowed in front, and truncated at the base and apex. *Elytra* short, oval, moderately convex, rounded behind, a little broader than the thorax, slightly emarginated at the base, with the shoulders obsolete. *Legs* short, robust; *femora* incrassated; *tibiæ* straight, in general abruptly produced to a point at the apex; *tarsi* very short, narrow, finely pilose, their fourth joint rather long, claws small.

Body short, oval, squamose, rough and winged.

753. **T. porculus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *T. obovatus*, niger, squamis albidis depressis dense vestitus, setulisque tenuibus erectis seriatim adspersus; *rostro* crasso, scrobibus cavernosis, ad oculos haud extensis; *antennis* ferrugineis, clava infuscata; *prothorace* versus apicem haud constricto; *elytris* breviusculis, substriatis; *tibiis* anticis bicalcaratis.

Long., 1¼ lin.

Otago (Capt. Hutton).

Allied to our *T. squamulatus*, from which its cavernous scrobes and slender setulæ will at once distinguish it.

754. **T. irritus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., February*, 1877. *T. ovatus*, indumento fusco tectus; *rostro* crasso, capite breviore; *scapo* valido, setigero; *funiculo* clavaque nitide rufo-ferrugineis, illius articulo basali ampliato, secundo paulo breviore, cæteris transversis; *prothorace* fere in medio utrinque subangulato, supra modice convexo, subtuberculato; *elytris* subcordatis, prothorace paulo latioribus, basi arcuatis, subpunctatis, interstitiis vix elevatis, squamulis paucis pallidus adspersis; *pedibus* rufo-ferrugineis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Size and shape of *T. porculus*, but with a remarkably stout scape, and the prothorax with the side a little before the middle obtusely angled; in *T. porculus* the sides are rounded.

755. **T. clarus,** *n.s.* *Pale* castaneous, a little darker on the thorax, legs reddish, scape dull, funiculus shining red; sparingly clothed with fine yellow and coarse erect fuscous setæ. *Antennæ* rather long and stout; the scape stout, shorter than the funiculus, with fuscous setæ; the first joint of the funiculus large, obconical, second much larger than third and of nearly the same form as the first, the others sub-globular, club large. *Rostrum* stout, with a transverse line at the base, and a longitudinal one extending towards the vertex, scrobes large but not reaching the eyes; the rostrum and head densely covered with fine bright yellow setæ. *Thorax* widest in front of the middle, a good deal narrowed behind, moderately convex, with a few large punctiform impressions, and the yellowish setæ form a rather distinct dorsal line. *Elytra* short, oviform, convex, very abruptly deflexed behind, and slightly emarginate at the base; they are striated, and the striæ bear coarse punctures. *Legs* moderate, clothed like the body, the four posterior femora a good deal incrassated so as to appear obtusely dentate below.

The insect bears some resemblance to *T. irritus*, but is much more brightly coloured, with a smaller and narrower thorax, the elytra, consequently, seem relatively larger; the antennæ are longer, with a longer funiculus, that of *T. irritus* being only about as long as the scape.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found this species near Whangarei Heads.

756. **T. corpulentus,** *n.s.* Somewhat similar to *T. irritus;* the *antennæ* more robust, with the club pointed and the rostrum broader. *Thorax* broader than long, somewhat dilated laterally near the middle, narrowed in front and behind. The *elytra* are very large and broad, the base as wide as the thorax behind, with oblique shoulders, nearly straight sides, rounded and very abruptly deflexed, sub-perpendicular, behind.

The insect exhibits scarcely any sculpture, is piceous, with reddish legs and antennæ, the scape is stout, obscurely coloured and setose,

and the body is clothed with fine depressed yellowish setæ, and a few coarse erect fuscous setæ.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, nearly 1 line.

The species may be at once identified by its broad hind-body. I found one individual only at Whangarei Heads.

Brachyolus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennæ longish, rather stout, funiculus seven-jointed; basal joint of antennæ as long as the head, but not the length of the other joints taken together; club ovate, pointed, indistinctly jointed; *beak* short, considerably thickened; *eyes* oblong, not very prominent; *thorax* nearly square, rather wider in front than behind; *scutellum* not visible; *elytra* taken together cordate; at the base of each in the middle a tubercle directed backwards; at the tip bluntish; *legs* short and stout.

This genus comes near *Cyclomus* and *Otiorhynchus;* it is densely covered with scales.

757. **B. punctatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Pale* ochrey-yellow; *thorax* above rather deeply pitted, behind brownish-yellow; *elytra* with a transverse yellowish-brown band, with many longitudinal lines of rather deep points; on each elytron near the end are two protuberances, the innermost largest.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

Group—RHYPAROSOMIDÆ.

Under-*mentum* with a short wide neck, occasionally but little apparent. *Mandibles* of variable form, often sloping and acute in front. *Rostrum* of moderate length and thickness, angulous or sub-angulous, rarely rounded at the angles, not parallel; its scrobes complete in front, attaining, or obliterated near, the eyes. *Scape* of variable length; the funiculus with seven or six joints; the club oval or oblong-oval. *Prothorax* with ocular lobes, or hollowed at its antero-inferior margin; the latter very seldom entire. *Tibiæ* unarmed, rarely, and then very briefly, mucronated at the extremity; corbels of the posterior tibiæ open: *tarsi* at most moderate, generally very short and narrow, and villose or sponge-like underneath.

Phrynixus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875.

Rostrum mediocre, arcuatum, basi angustius; *scrobes* medianæ, foveiformes. *Oculi* parvi, ovales, grosse granulati, a prothorace distantes. *Scapus* antennarum clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis a secundo sensim crassioribus; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* sub-oblongus, irregularis, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* brevia, ovata, angulis anticis porrectis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* in medio

incrassata; *tibiæ* sub-flexuosæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus transversis, penultimo integro, supra excavato, ultimo valido. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus connatis, ampliatis.

On the whole this genus may be considered as being most nearly allied to the European *Dichotrachelus;* but in four species of that genus, which I have examined, I do not find the penultimate tarsal joint entire, as stated by Lacordaire, but more or less bilobed. The foveiform scrobes and small eyes away from the prothorax are the most essential diagnostic characters of *Phrynixus.* My specimen is from an old collection, and was purchased from Mr. Stevens.

758. **P. terreus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.,* 1875. *P. ovatus*, fuscus, supra squamositate dilutiore vestitus; *rostro* prothorace paulo breviore; *funiculi* articulo basali longiusculo, secundo breviore, quinque sequentibus transversis, ultimo crasso, obconico; *clava* brevi, obsolete articulata; *prothorace* supra sulcatim tuberculato; *elytris* irregularibus, seriatim punctatis, punctis approximatis, tuberculis plurimis conicis instructis; *pedibus* rude squamosis.

Long., $2\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Hab. ——?.

759. **P. astutus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1876. *P. ovatus*, fuscus, supra squamositate dilutiore vestitus; *rostro* tenuiore, basi ante oculos tuberculo instructo; *prothorace* longiore quam latiore, dorso tuberculato; *elytris* breviusculis, utrinque rotundatis, supra tuberculatis, angulis anticis minus productis; *tarsis* minus elongatis.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

This species differs from *P. terreus, inter alia*, in the tubercle on the rostrum, the narrower and longer prothorax, the shorter and rounded elytra, &c. There are only very shallow impressions on the elytra indicating any punctation.

760. **P. celatus,** *n.s. Elliptical-ovate*, piceous, squamose. *Rostrum* rather short and stout, bicarinated, ferruginous, with pale-fuscous scales. *Antennæ* elongate, dark ferruginous; basal joint of funiculus stout, second elongate, obconical; club distinct, short-oval, almost circular, the suture of the joints imperceptible. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, longer than broad, sub-cylindrical, uneven; there is an elongate depression on each side (in front) of the dorsal ridge, and a central basal depression; there is an oblique scaly ridge near each side, and the disc, apparently, is rugosely punctate and closely covered with fuscous scales. The *elytra* are rather narrow, with porrected front angles but oblique narrow shoulders; the sides are nearly straight but tubercular and uneven and rounded posteriorly to the apex; the disc, though uneven, can scarcely be termed tubercular; there are a few large punctures, and they bear a scutellar depression, two humeral ridges and indications of obtuse tubercles behind, which however, owing to the squamosity, are more apparent than real; their clothing

consists of fuscous scales, and they are partially covered with an exudation which conceals their punctation. The *legs* scarcely differ from those of *P. astutus*.

Length, 2½ lines (rost. excl.).

I found two specimens at Whangarei Heads. It may easily be distinguished from *P. astutus* by its more elongate form, and the absence of rostral tubercules.

761. **P. modicus,** *n.s.* *Sub-ovate*, fuscous, squamose, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. The *antennæ* do not differ structurally from those of *P. astutus*; they are pubescent. The *rostrum* is nude, indistinctly carinated in front and behind densely squamose and sub-tuberculated. The *thorax* is oblong, yet rather short, it is narrower at the base than in front, and its sides are indistinctly rounded; it bears two apical and three medial tubercles, as well as indications of costæ, and is depressed at the base. The *elytra* are ovate, depressed at the base, where they are narrowest, their widest part being behind the middle, and the apex is somewhat produced; their surface is tubercular, but the elevations are not very well defined. The *legs* are ferruginous and setose.

It has very much the appearance of *P. astutus*, but may be identified by its comparatively shorter and broader prothorax, and its longer and narrower elytra.

Length, 2½ lines (rost. incl.).

I found my unique specimen at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

762. **P. longiusculus,** *n.s.* *Elongate-ovate*, piceo-rufous, squamose. *Rostrum* long, rather broad in front, where it is tricarinated; there are two small scaly tubercles in front of and two behind the foveiform scrobes; behind these it is a little incrassated and elevated, the whole surface being rather densely covered with griseous scales. The *antennæ* are rufous, with griseous pubescence, the scape is gradually thickened apically and slightly flexuose; funiculus with the two elongate basal joints of nearly equal length; the seventh large, nearly as large as the distinct rounded club. The *eyes* are rather distant from the prothorax, placed on the sides in front, nearly circular, coarsely facetted, and more prominent than in the preceding species. *Thorax* oblong, narrowed towards the front; it is tricarinated from the middle to the apex, and the two outer ridges are curved behind and unite with the lateral ridges proceeding from the base; the rest of the surface is not quite even, yet not distinctly tubercular, it is impunctate, and depressed at the base. The *elytra* are sub-ovate, closely adapted to the curved base of the prothorax where they are depressed and narrow, they are broad behind and abruptly rounded to the apex; there are two ridges on each, the outer defines the disc, the sides are deflexed, the inner is situated midway between the side and suture; there are two tubercles near the middle, one behind the costa, the other near the side, and three behind these are arranged in line; the apical declivous portions of the elytra are more or less tubercular, the tubercles, however, are rendered indistinct by the dense squamosity; the disc is coarsely punctured in lines,

and bears four ill-defined costæ behind. The *legs* are stout and densely clothed with setulæ.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines (rost. incl.).

I found one at Parua, Whangarei Harbour. The basal narrowed portion of the elytra is rather elongate; its nearest ally is *P. celatus*.

Epitimetes.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877.

Caput parvum. *Oculi* exigui, rotundati. *Rostrum* breviusculum; *scrobes* sub-apicales, oculos haud attingentes. *Prothorax* ampliatus, versus apicem multo angustior. *Elytra* elongato-cordata, basi arcuata, lateribus abrupte deflexa. *Femora* antica valida; *tibiæ* anticæ flexuosæ; *ungues* approximati. *Coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ approximatæ.

The anterior cotyloid cavities are apparently not separated from one another as in *Dysostinus*, to which this genus is allied; the elytra also in that genus are not bent down at the sides. The greater part of the scrobes are clothed with scales like the rest of the head. The species described below has the outline and general appearance of the Chilian *Listroderus frigidus*, but scarcely any resemblance to the New Zealand *Rhyparosomidæ* known to me.

763. **E. lutosus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *E. oblongus,* indumento griseo dense tectus, setulis nigris minutis adspersus; *rostro* capite plus duplo longiore antice tricarinato; *antennis* gracilibus, funiculo nitido, articulis duobus basalibus elongatis; *prothorace* convexo, in medio longitudinaliter excavato; *scutello* nullo; *elytris* supra sub-planatis, irregularibus, postice utrinque trituberculatis; *metasterno* abdomineque longitudinaliter excavatis; *tibiis* posticis intus ad basin dente acuto armatis, versus apicem intus penicillatis.

Long., 4 lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

Erymneus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877.

Caput parvum. *Oculi* exigui, rotundati, grosse granulati. *Rostrum* longiusculum, carinatum; *scrobes* foveiformes, ante medium rostri sitæ. *Antennæ* funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis æqualibus, primo haud ampliato, tertio ad sextum transversis, septimo longiore; *clava* distincta, ovata. *Prothorax* oblongus. *Elytra* ovalia. *Tarsi* breves, articulo penultimo rotundato, integro, ultimo cæteris conjunctim longiore; ungues divergentes.

Allied to the European *Styphus*, *Dichotrachelus*, *Orthochætes*, &c., but at once distinguished by its foveiform scrobes. Contrary to M. Lacordaire's statement, I find in three species of *Dichotrachelus* now before me the penultimate tarsal joint bilobed, not entire. I am indebted to Dr. Sharp for most of the species from Tairua described in this paper.

764. **E. sharpi,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *E. oblongus*, aureo-fulvus, squamoso-setosus, supra irregularis; *rostro* prothorace vix breviore, curvato, versus apicem gradatim crassiore, rugoso-squamoso; *mandibulis* nigris, bidentatis; *prothorace* latitudine longiore, basin versus majus tenuato, supra tricarinato, carina media dimidio apicali limitata; *scutello* nullo; *elytris* ovalibus, basi arcuatis, humeris elevatis, supra seriatim punctatis, interstitiis paucituberculatis, tuberculis subfasciculatis; *pedibus* rostroque setulis curvatis vestitis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Tairua.

Note.—The assigned habitat is a mistake. I sent several specimens to Dr. Sharp from Tairua, but they were extracted from the decayed root of a tree in the Domain at Auckland.

765. **E. scabiosus,** *n.s. Elliptical-ovate*, rather broad, piceous, rough. *Rostrum* stout, bicarinated; the squamosity, though dense, is most apparent in the form of four tufts near the scrobes and a dorsal line behind. The *thorax* is sub-quadrate, rough, coarsely punctate; the disc bears a dorsal ridge which is obliquely furcated towards the base, an entire oblique one near each side, and a curved marginal one, all of which are densely squamose; it is depressed at the base, which is bisinuated and closely adapted to the elytra. The *elytra* are oviform, with porrected humeral angles and sub-acuminate apex; their sculpture consists of large foveiform punctures irregularly disposed, except on the abruptly declivous portion behind where the punctation is much finer and placed along three fine striæ; the intervals between the discoidal punctures are elevated, rugose, and crested with, in some places fuscous, in others griseous, setulæ; there are also, on each elytron, a griseous-crested humeral ridge, and several more or less distinct tubercles, and the suture is broad and densely squamose. The *legs* are closely covered with scales and setæ; the *antennæ* and *tarsi* are ferruginous and finely pubescent.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I cut one specimen out of the stump of a tree at Tairua.

766. **E. castaneus,** *n.s.* At first sight this species might be mistaken for the preceding one; the *eyes*, however, are smaller and less prominent, the punctation of the *thorax* is much finer, and its colour is dark-chestnut, with paler clothing. The *elytra* are rather narrow, their sides sub-parallel but rough, the shoulders oblique, apex somewhat produced; each bears three well-defined strongly punctured sutural striæ, those beyond being interrupted and irregular; the interstices are irregular and somewhat tubercular, except near the apex; the sutural line and the more elevated parts are clothed with small reddish scales, the humeral ridges and three tubercles behind are crested with griseous setæ.

The basal depressions of the prothorax and elytra are well-marked as in the preceding species. The structure of the *antennæ* in both these two species (*E. scabiosus* and the present one) is similar, resembling that of the typical species.

Length, 3 lines.
I found one example only, at Tairua.

767. **E. granulatus,** *n.s.* *Sub-oblong*, piceous, sparsely squamose, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. *Rostrum* pitchy-red, almost nude, with four costæ. The *prothorax* is about as long as it is broad, with a sinuous base and rounded sides; there is an indistinct smooth dorsal ridge, its surface is coarsely punctured in front, and granulated behind, and bears some griseous setæ which are chiefly confined to the sides. The *elytra* are oviform, of the same width at the base as the prothorax, they are rounded laterally, and somewhat prolonged apically; there is a basal depression which appears as a continuation of a slighter depression of the prothorax; their surface as far as the middle is coarsely granulated, there is a smooth transverse space near the middle, behind which there are several tufts of setæ, which give the posterior half a somewhat tuberculated aspect, whilst the frontal portion is almost nude. The *legs* are obscure-rufous and squamose.
Length, 2½ lines (rost. incl.).
I found one at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Cecyropa.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., September, 1875.

Rostrum breve, validum; *scrobes* subterminales, postice dilatatæ, longe ante oculos desinentes; *scapus* elongatus, gradatim incrassatus, pone oculum superans; *funiculus* breviusculus, 7-articulatus, articulo basali crassiore, secundo breviore, cæteris transversis; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* ovati, grosse granulati, prothoraci contigui. *Prothorax* ampliatus, paulo convexus, utrinque rotundatus, basi truncatus; lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis, fimbriatis, *scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* cordiformia, prothorace latiora, humeris obliquis. *Femora* crassa; *tibiæ* versus apicem valde ampliatæ, posticæ corbellis cavernosis; *tarsi* articulis duobus basalibus triangularibus, secundo minore, tertio late bilobo; ultimo mediocre; *unguiculis* liberis; *coxæ* anticæ haud contiguæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus amplis, sutura prima arcuata.

It is not without hesitation that I place this genus with the *Rhyparosomidæ*, the cavernous corbels of the posterior tibiæ being exceptional. It has, however, some analogy at least to *Dysostines* on account of its large prothorax and the non-contiguity of the anterior coxæ. At any rate there is no other place for it in "Section A" of the *Phanérognathes symmérides* of Lacordaire, to which the genus belongs. Of my two specimens one has a few patches of dark-coloured scales on the middle of the elytra; in the other the dark predominates, the white forming dispersed spots on the upper surface.

768. **C. tychioides,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *C. sat* late ovalis, fusca, squamulis griseo-albidis adpressis, supra plus minusve fuscis interjectis, omnino dense tecta; *rostro* antennisque squamulosis, his ferrugineis setulis adspersis; *prothorace* ante medium

latiore, utrinque valde rotundato, apice quam basi duplo angustiore; *elytris* seriatim punctatis, punctis approximatis, juxta apicem sat subito deflexis; *pedibus* parce setulosis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Pitt's Island; Wellington.

769. **C. maritima**, *n.s.* *Sub-ovate*, convex, pale rufo-fuscous, clothed with minute white scales and bristles. *Rostrum* short, thick, its sides piceous. *Antennæ* ferruginous, sparingly pilose; the two basal joints of the funiculus of about equal length, the second the more slender, seventh larger than those preceding, club distinct, oval. *Thorax* large, rather broad, the sides rounded, somewhat narrowed towards the apex, hind angles quite obsolete; it is a little constricted in front, so that the surface at that part is impressed with a transverse line; the disc bears a faintly-impressed dorsal line, and a rounded depression near the middle, about midway between the dorsal line and the side margin; it is apparently impunctate. The *elytra* are short, and broader than the thorax, somewhat cordate, with oblique shoulders, the sides immediately behind them being curvedly explanated; the sides are rounded gradually and narrowed towards the apex, which is a little produced in the female, but more so in the other sex; each elytron bears seven very superficial striæ, the punctation is very indistinct; they are clothed with white scales, the scales on the dorsal portion being a little darker in colour. The *legs* are clothed like the rest of the body, with the addition of white hairs.

Length, ♂, $2\frac{1}{2}$; ♀, 3 lines.

I found one pair, at Tairua.

770. **C. brevipenne**, *n.s.* This species bears a strong resemblance to *C. maritima*, but it is well differentiated from the female of that species, its most nearly allied form, by the more elongate antennal *club;* its more transverse *thorax*, not at all produced in front, nor constricted; its regularly rounded sides, the absence of the discoidal and apical lines and medial foveæ; the shoulders of the *elytra* are less oblique and scarcely explanated behind, they are very abruptly deflexed posteriorily, and the suture near the middle is perceptibly elevated.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman for a mutilated specimen, the only one I have seen.

Group—CYLINDRORHINIDÆ.

The under-*mentum* furnished with a short and broad peduncle. *Mandibles* very short, pincer-like. *Rostrum* at least longer than the head, rather robust, more or less dilated and entire at the extremity, nearly always rounded at the angles; its *scrobes* complete and somewhat profound in front, but superficial behind. *Antennæ* rather long, somewhat stout; the funiculus seven-jointed; club elongate or oblong-oval. *Eyes* transversal. *Prothorax* with ocular lobes. *Tibiæ* unarmed, or briefly mucronated at the extremity; *tarsi* moderately broad, spongy underneath.

Inophlœus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875.

Rostrum modice elongatum, robustum, apicem versus gradatim incrassatum, supra tricarinatum, plaga triangulari munitum; *scrobes* terminales, arcuatæ, ad latera rostri cito desinentes. *Scapus* pone oculum superans; *funiculus* articulo basali elongato, cæteris obconicis vel pyriformibus; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* infra angulares, subfortiter granulati. *Prothorax* basi angustior, lobis ocularibus munitus. *Elytra* dorso planata vel sub-depressa, apicem versus declivia. *Femora* in medio crassiora; *tibiæ* anticæ flexuosæ, intus haud dentatæ, reliquiæ rectæ, posticæ corbellis sub-apertis; *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

I. traversii, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *I. fuscus*, obscure griseo-squamosus, *rostro* prothorace paulo breviore, carina intermedia sat acute elevata: *antennis* piceis: funiculi articulo secundo quam primo paulo breviore; clava elongato-elliptica, griseo-tomentosa; *prothorace* parum longiore quam latiore, supra inæquali, subtilissime punctato, lobis ocularibus prominulis; *scutello* minuto, vix conspicuo; *elytris* postice gradatim latioribus, supra valde planatis, inæqualiter striato-punctatis, punctis nonnullis areolatis, humeris obliquis, singulis elytris utrinque angulatis, postice dentato-productis, apicibus acutis, parte declivi in medio paulo producta; *pedibus* sparse squamosis; tibiis sat elongatis.

Long., 5–6 lin.

This species is remarkable for the perfectly flat disc of the elytra, the sides bent suddenly down forming a sharp angle with the disc. It is from Pitt's Island, one of the Chatham group, where it was found by Mr. Travers.

771. **I. inuus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *I. nigrescens*, subtiliter squamosus, squamulisque piliformibus albis adspersus; *rostro* prothorace vix breviore, carina intermedia basi magis elevata; *antennis* piceis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo breviore; clava elongato-elliptica, tomentosa; *prothorace* paulo latiore quam longiore, punctis flexuosis leviter impresso; scutello parvo distincto; *elytris* sat anguste obovatis, supra paulo convexis, seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis alternis paulo elevatis, tertio a sutura postice dentato-producto, parte declivi in medio modice convexa, apicibus paulo elongatis; *tibiis* sat elongatis.

Long., 7 lin.

Queenstown.

The punctures on the prothorax are so modified as to give the impression of a granulated surface rather than of punctation. Nearly all the characters of this species are diagnostic.

772. **I. rhesus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *I. ovatus*, fuscus, leviter griseo-squamosus, supra setulis adspersus; *rostro*

prothorace breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulis secundo, tertio, quarto subæqualibus, modice elongatis; clava minus elongata; *prothorace* rugoso, ante medium latiore; *scutello* parvo: *elytris* sub-cordatis, dorso ad suturam postice dentato-productis, versus apicem verticaliter declivibus, seriatim foveatis, singulis costis tribus munitis; *tibiis* minus elongatis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Lake Guyon.

Allied to the preceding; but, *inter alia*, there is a small but very distinct scutellum.

773. **I. vitiosus,** *Poscoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *I. subangustus*, niger, nitidus, squamis concoloribus adspersus; *rostro* prothorace fere duplo breviore, apice squamositate grisea tecto, costis lateralibus obsoletis; *antennis* piceis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo longiore; *prothorace* æquato, latitudine longiore, ante medium latiore; *scutello* minuto; *elytris* elongato-cordatis, basi depressis, postice singulis in mare acute productis, apicem versus ad suturam carinato-elevatis, supra striato-punctatis, punctis sat remotis, bene determinatis; *tibiis* posticis paulo flexuosis.

Long., $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Lake Guyon.

A somewhat aberrant species. A specimen, apparently the female, has the elytra less produced and the apex more rounded.

774. **I. breviusculus,** *n.s. Piceous*, sparingly clothed with griseous scales, rather short, broad and convex. *Antennæ* ferruginous, pubescent, with the first and second joints of the funiculus of about equal length. *Rostrum* stout, rather short, not carinated. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, rather wider in front than behind, and somewhat incurved laterally behind the middle; its surface is impunctate, rather uneven, being transversely depressed in front, as well as near the sides behind. The *elytra* are short, broad, and convex, and wider than the thorax, the sides are rounded, the apex produced; the disc is nearly level, yet exhibits an obsoletely carinated aspect, and is coarsely, but neither deeply nor regularly, punctured; the posterior portion is abruptly declivous, and bears four tubercles, two behind near the suture, the others, a little in front of these, are placed near the sides. The *legs* are squamose and bear a few griseous setæ.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

My unique specimen comes from Wellington, where it had been found by Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S.

Eurynotia.

Nov. gen.

Rostrum moderately long, robust, incrassated apically; *scrobes* arcuated, commencing at the apex and becoming shallow towards the eyes, their frontal portion quite perceptible from above. *Antennæ*

elongate, inserted near the apex of the beak, the *scape* attaining the middle of the eye, a little thickened towards the extremity; *funiculus* seven-jointed, the basal joint as long as the fourth, second longest, third shorter than fourth, the others about equal, all thickened apically; *club* elongate-ovate, four-jointed, the last small. *Eyes* oviform, longitudinal, situated at the sides, not very far from the thorax. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with a prominent basal lobe, beyond which it is rather deeply, but not widely, sinuated. *Elytra* almost trigonal, much broader than the thorax at their base, their shoulders distinct, with a stout conical tubercle directed laterally immediately behind each; the sides are nearly vertical, the posterior declivity rather abrupt, the disc is somewhat flattened, and each elytron bears an obtuse tubercle at the summit of the posterior declivity. *Femora* moderately inflated, and curvedly excised near the extremity so as to appear subdentate below; *tibiæ* flexuose; the front *tarsus* has the two basal joints nearly equal, the first rather larger however, both obconical, third dilated and bilobed, the fourth elongate, claws stout.

Coxæ subglobose, the anterior contiguous, intermediate moderately separated by the mesosternal process, the posterior remote, being separated by a broad process of the abdomen; *metasternum* short, with a triangular projection reaching the middle of the coxæ. First abdominal *segment* large, second moderate, third and fourth very short, fifth conical. *Epipleuræ* very narrow.

The genus is allied to *Empæotes*, and is represented by the most beautiful New Zealand species known to me.

775. **E. pulcherrima**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* ferruginous, pilose, club infuscate. *Head* with an elongate fovea between the eyes. *Prothorax* uneven, with a dorsal depression, and many small, obtuse, tubercular elevations. *Elytra* sub-punctate-striate, somewhat uneven, a little elevated behind the middle, each with a lateral tubercle behind the shoulder, and one behind, directed outwards, the apices somewhat divergent and pointed; they are longer than broad and gradually attenuated posteriorly.

The *body* is red, densely covered with small, flattened, orange-grey scales above, intermingled with rows of depressed green setæ or elongate scales; the *under-side* is clothed with silvery scales, sometimes exhibiting a slight pinkish metallic tinge; the legs are squamose, and the tarsi hispid. *Scutellum* rounded.

Length (rost. incl.), $5\frac{2}{3}$ lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

I discovered this species at Tairua, in 1875, and in the following year found four other examples, five in all.

The squamosity readily disappears on abrasion, so that quite perfect specimens are difficult to get.

Empæotes.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Inophlœo proximus, sed scrobibus ad oculos profunde impressis. *Rostrum* robustum. *Antennæ* graciles. *Prothorax* basi truncatus; lobis ocularibus obsoletis.

In *Inophlœus* the scrobes are well marked only at the point where the antennæ are inserted, rapidly disappearing behind. In this genus the scrobe, curved at first, runs to the middle and front of the eye; the scape, however, extends to the hind margin of the eye, so that the scrobe can only receive a portion of it.

Note.—I think this genus is founded on the *Platyomida binodes* of White.

776. **E. crispatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *E. fuscus*, griseo-squamosus; *rostro* supra in medio carinato; *funiculo* elongato, articulis sensim brevioribus, clava oblongo-ovata; *prothorace* rugoso-granulato, in medio profunde sulcato; *scutello* transverso; *elytris* subcordatis, modice convexis, postice sat abrupte declivibus, substriato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque paulo elevatis, illo postice calloso-cristato, apicibus divaricatis; *pedibus* squamosis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Differs in breadth, probably according to the sex. Capt. Broun remarks that it has a pinkish tint when alive.

Tairua.

777. **E. censorius,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *E. fuscus*, griseo-squamosus; *rostro* supra fortiter bisulcato; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus; *prothorace* fortiter granulato, in medio excavato; *scutello* apice rotundato; *elytris* subovatis, supra valde inæqualibus, postice sexcallosis; abrupte declivibus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque elevatis; *pedibus* squamosis.

Long., 4 lin.

Otago.

When deprived of the scales, the elytra are seen to be divided into irregular areas by short ridges rising between the rows of punctures.

778. **E. aculeatus,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, but so densely covered with depressed reddish-grey scales that the ground-colour is hardly discernible. *Rostrum* stout, with a slight longitudinal carina. *Thorax* small, sub-cylindrical, rugosely granulated, with an indistinct dorsal depression. *Elytra* rather long, widest behind the middle, and from that point very much attenuated, each being produced in the form of a rather acute process; the disc is somewhat elevated and uneven, bears six rather regular rows of punctures, is obliquely contracted behind, and each terminates close to the suture in a tubercular process which is directed straight backwards.

Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines (rost. incl.).

Allied to *E. censorius*, but distinguishable by its smaller and narrower thorax, and more regularly punctured and acuminate elytra.

My specimen is from Queenstown, Otago, where it was found by Capt. Hutton.

779. **E. perniciosus,** *n.s.* *Body* fuscous, densely clothed with obscure griseous scales intermingled with pallid setæ; legs obscure red, antennæ ferruginous.

Rostrum stout, with two longitudinal grooves extending to the eyes. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, sub-cylindrical, a little narrowed in front, rugosely sculptured. *Scutellum* rounded behind. *Elytra* sub-ovate, convex, rather broad, abruptly declivous and much narrowed posteriorly; their surface is uneven, with rows of punctures interrupted by irregular elevations; the third interstices are irregularly elevated, and terminate at the posterior declivity in a conspicuous tubercle, the fifth are elevated at the middle and end behind in a smaller tubercle, and there are other obtuse elevations along the sides; apex simple. The *tibiæ* are flexuose.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines (rost. incl.).

Smaller than *E. censorius*, with shorter and relatively broader elytra; larger than *E. aculeatus*, with the elytra more uneven, much broader, not so sharply compressed behind, and their apices not prolonged to a point.

My specimen, from Professor Hutton, is labelled "Turnip-fly, Invercargill."

Irenimus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan., 1876.

Rostrum parum elongatum, modice robustum, versus apicem manifeste crassius, apice triangulariter emarginato; *scrobes* breves, apicales. *Antennæ* graciles; *scapus* prothoracem attingens; *funiculus* articulo primo vix incrassato; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* subtenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, basi rotundatus, lobis ocularibus parum prominulis. *Elytra* elongato-cordata, basi prothorace manifeste latiora, humeris obliquis. *Femora* crassa; *tibiæ* flexuosæ, posticæ corbellis subcavernosis. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis. *Corpus* squamosum.

Allied to the Australian genus *Perperus*, differing principally in the base of the elytra exceeding the width of the prothorax at the base. This is a character on which Lacordaire lays great stress; but in many genera it really seems to be only of specific importance.

780. **I. parilis**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan.* 1876. *I. oblongus*, niger, squamis obscure cervinis omnino dense tectus, setulisque nigris adspersus; *rostro* capite duplo longiore, antice carinato; *antennis* ferrugineis; scapo squamoso; funiculo articulis tribus basalibus sensim brevioribus, cæteris obconicis; *prothorace* parum longiore quam latiore, lateribus rotundatis, pone medium subparallelis; *scutello* inviso; *elytris* seriatim punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, tibiis subbisinuatis, apice subacuminatis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Christchurch.

781. **I. albicans**, *n.s.* *Piceous*, densely covered with depressed whitish scales, with similarly coloured bristles intermingled, legs and antennæ obscure red.

Rostrum moderate, sub-carinated, punctate, the punctures concealed by white setæ or scales. *Antennæ* moderately slender, finely hispid, the first joint of the funiculus longest, second of the same form but shorter, the others about equal, club oval. *Prothorax* nearly as long as broad, rounded laterally, base sub-truncate; its surface is densely but not coarsely punctured, leaving, however, an almost smooth space on the middle. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* elongate, a little emarginate at the base, broader than thorax, shoulders oblique, the sides subparallel but narrowed behind; they are finely striated, the striæ have rather large punctures, and their fine white setæ are disposed in rows on the interstices, which are plane.

Legs and *under-side* densely squamose; the first abdominal segment much larger than the second; tibiæ flexuose.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{5}$.

I have seen two specimens, which were found in Otago by Prof. Hutton. A rather narrow form, so far as I can judge from the generic description.

Pædaretus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876.

Caput parvum; *rostrum* modice elongatum, apicem versus crassius; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, ante medium oculorum desinentes. *Oculi* ovales, grosse granulati. *Scapus* oculum vix attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo magno, cæteris transversis. *Prothorax* amplus, utrinque rotundatus, basi leviter bisinuatus. *Scutellum* invisum. *Elytra* breviter cylindrica, basi prothoracis latiora. *Coxæ* anticæ haud contiguæ; *femora* mutica; *tibiæ* cylindricæ, unco valido armatæ; *tarsi* breves; *unguiculi* liberi. *Propectus* haud excavatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

I can only compare this genus to the Australian *Psaldus*, from which it is at once differentiated, *inter alia*, by its normal scrobes and propectus, the latter without the slighest trace of a canal. *Syagrius* has a different rostrum, and the tibiæ not armed with a hook.

782. **P. hispidus**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *P. breviter* cylindricus, fuscus, squamulis erectis piliformibus, rostro incluso, vestitus; *antennis* nitide subferrugineis, clava ovata; *prothorace* latitudine longitudini æquali, lateribus valde rotundatis, supra confertim fortiter punctato; *elytris* fortiter striatis, striis punctis remotis impressis; *corpore* infra fortiter punctato; *tarsis* fulvis.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Lyperobius.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876.

Molyti affinis. *Rostrum* validum, rotundum; *mandibulæ* lamelliformes; *scrobes* obliquæ, oculos vix attingentes; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* lobis ocularibus paulo prominulis. *Elytra* ovalia. *Femora* in-

crassata; *tibiæ* apice haud laminatæ. *Abdomen* segmento secundo quam tertio paulo longiore.

With nearly all the characters of the European *Molytes*, this genus is principally distinguished by the tibiæ being without that peculiar external prolongation of the lamina which normally forms the floor of the hollow (corbel) above which the tarsus is inserted, and also by the club of the antennæ being distinctly marked off from the funicle. The fine species constituting the only exponent of the genus at present has been recently discovered by Captain Hutton at Tarndale, near the head of the river Wairau, in the Nelson province. "It lives on the spear-grass *(Aciphylla colensonis)*, and sucks its turpentiny juices. The plant only grows on the mountains, from 2000 to 5500 feet elevation." The insect is entirely black; but some of the specimens are sprinkled with a few fine straw-coloured hairs.

783. **L. huttoni,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *L. ovalis*, niger, nitidus; *capite* antice convexo; *rostro* tenuiter punctato, basi fovea profunda impresso; *oculis* valde angustis; *antennis* piceis; *scapo* apice sensim incrassato; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus, reliquis submoniliformibus; clava breviter ovata, tomentosa; *prothorace* inæqualiter convexo, leviter vage punctato; *elytris* striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis planatis, tertio quintoque multo latioribus; *corpore* infra nitido, subtiliter punctato; *pedibus* tenuiter vage setulosis.

Long., 9–11 lin.

Tarndale.

784. **L. tuberculatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. L. ovalis, fuscus, griseo-squamulosus; capite antice convexo; rostro modice longiusculo, in medio subcarinulato, basi fovea impressa; prothorace subtransverso, supra inæquali, lateribus subangulatis, apice constricto; elytris ovatis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis tertio, quinto septimoque paucituberculatis; abdomine leviter punctulato.

Long., 7–8 lin.

Christchurch.

Notwithstanding a great dissimilarity in general appearance, owing to the squamosity and tuberculation, I have no hesitation in placing it with *Lyperobius*. I am indebted for my specimens of this and other *Curculionidæ*, from Christchurch, to Mr. C. M. Wakefield, who informs me that it is found on a plant called the "Spaniard," which, in the spring, abounds with *Curculionidæ*.

Geophilus.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, very broad and short. *Rostrum* short, robust, narrowed at base, deflexed in front; *scrobes* foveiform. *Head* globose, immersed up to the eyes. *Antennæ* rather slender, moderately long: the *scape* flexuose, slender, abruptly clavate at apex; *funiculus* seven-jointed, the first joint larger than second, ovate, the others nearly similar to each

other; *club* distinct, ovate, three-jointed, first and second cup-shaped, third small, pointed. *Prosternum* slightly concave, but with pectoral canal, rather short; the *meso-* and *metasterna* very short; *abdomen* with a very large basal segment, much larger than the meso- and metasterna conjointly, which, indeed, are scarcely larger than the second segment, third and fourth excessively short, mere bands, and transversely grooved. *Coxæ* sub-cylindric, none prominent, widely separated, all placed near the lateral margins, so that the hind pair are most remote; the space separating them from front to rear not much greater than the coxæ themselves.

Legs robust, the *femora* slightly notched below near the apex but not dentate; *tibiæ* short and stout, armed with a small apical spur; *tarsi* short and broad, three-jointed, simple, the three conjointly oblong; the two basal joints somewhat cup-shaped, the third transverse and without claws.

Prothorax broader than long, with the base obliquely truncated towards each side, its basal portion but little narrowed, the front portion somewhat constricted and considerably narrowed. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* cordiform, the shoulders as wide as the base of the thorax, from thence considerably widened, and abruptly narrowed towards the apex; the disc is comparatively flat, gradually and slightly elevated behind, they are abruptly declivous posteriorly and deflexed laterally, but without any dilatation of the epipleuræ. *Eyes* ovate, coarsely facetted, not prominent, situated at the base of the rostrum, rather above than on the sides of the head.

This is a very anomalous form; it must, I think, be placed in Lacordaire's *Diabathrariides.*

785. **G. inæqualis,** *n.s.* *Body* piceous, almost dull; *antennæ* slender, reddish, with the club infuscate; tibiæ pitchy-red; tarsi red. *Rostrum* rough, somewhat elevated and compressed towards the eyes. *Prothorax* uneven, depressed anteriorly, but with an indistinctly elevated dorsal line separating the depression into two parts, it is coarsely and irregularly punctured. *Elytra* with four discoidal interrupted rows of large punctiform impressions, and several irregularly distributed tubercular elevations behind.

The body is nearly nude, but the legs bear some fine pallid hair-like scales. The breast and basal segments of the abdomen are punctured.

Length, 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

I found this remarkable species amongst vegetable rubbish on the ground near Whangarei Harbour.

Group—HYLOBIIDÆ.

Under-*mentum* with a more or less prominent peduncle. *Mandibles* pincer-like, often somewhat projecting, dentate inwardly. *Rostrum* at most moderately robust, rounded at the angles, or cylindrical; its *scrobes* linear, profound, rectilinear, and oblique. *Funiculus* seven-jointed, the seventh often continuous with the club. *Eyes* transversal. *Prothorax* generally hollowed at its antero-inferior margin, bisinuated at its base.

Tibiæ compressed, and bisinuated inwardly, spurred, rarely mucronated at the end; corbels of the posterior open; *tarsi* normal, their claws free or connate. *Metasternum* more or less elongated. *Body* almost invariably winged, pubescent, seldom squamose.

Eiratus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877.

Rostrum arcuatum, validum, apicem versus gradatim latius; *scrobes* subterminales, obliquæ. *Oculi* ovales, transversi. *Antennæ* breviusculæ; *clava* majuscula. *Prothorax* utrinque rotundatus. *Elytra* subcylindrica, postice callosa. *Prosternum* antice elongatum. Coxæ anticæ separatæ. *Processus* interfemoralis late truncatus. *Tibiæ* rectæ, apice uncinatæ; *ungues* simplices. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

An *Hylobius*-form, as it appears to me, but differing in its longer metasternum; the character of the elytra, however, is that of most of the *Hylobiidæ*. The spaces between the coxæ are gradually more and more apart. An obvious angle occurs at the point where the rostrum joins the head.

786. **E. parvulus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *E. oblongus*, subdepressus, piceo-fuscus; *rostro* prothorace breviore, parce pilosa; *funiculo* articulo basali modice ampliato, cæteris conjunctim quam clava vix longioribus; *prothorace* latitudine longitudini æquali, crebre punctato; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* fortiter striato-punctatis, apice rotundatis; *corpore* infra sparse punctato.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Tairua.

787. **E. tetricus,** *n.s.* *Piceous*, legs pitchy ferruginous, antennæ rufous, club piceous; body sub-depressed, rather short and broad, and quite destitute of pubescence. *Thorax* sub-conical, about as long as it is broad, somewhat dilated laterally in the middle, from whence it is rounded anteriorly and a little constricted in front, the sides behind nearly straight; the surface is coarsely and closely, but not deeply punctured. *Scutellum* indistinct. The *elytra* are oblong with rounded, slightly-produced apices; they are a good deal wider than the thorax, the sides are slightly distended near the middle, with an indistinct sinuosity behind; their sculpture consists of closely punctured striæ and moderately-elevated interstices, these, however, are rather broader and less convex than in *E. parvulus*. The structural characters normal.

Length, 1 line (rost. excl.).

I found this species at Whangarei Heads.

788. **E. versutus,** *n.s.* *Fuscous*, moderately shining, rather convex, sparsely clothed with white bristles. Antennæ stout, finely pubescent, the last joint of the funiculus larger than its predecessors. *Rostrum* slightly widened towards the head, shining and punctate. *Eyes* small, circular, but not prominent. *Thorax* oblong, with slightly rounded

sides, indistinctly constricted in front, where it is narrowest, the sides behind being not at all contracted; the surface is very coarsely punctured, with an ill-defined, smooth, slightly-elevated, dorsal line. The *elytra* are sub-cordate, their base, and that of the thorax, of equal width and broadly emarginated; the apex rounded, somewhat produced; each bears five discoidal furrows, which are broad and very coarsely punctured; the interstices are elevated, comparatively narrow, and, owing to the encroachment of the punctation, rather irregular. *Abdomen* coarsely punctate. *Tarsi* comparatively small. The rostral suture in this species is not perceptible. The general outline of this species is quite unlike that of the typical form, but I can see nothing which should exclude it from this genus.

Length, 1 line (rost. excl.).

I found three specimens adhering to a log, at Whangarei Heads; the colour of both so much alike that the insects could hardly be seen.

Group—ERIRHINIDÆ.

Under-*mentum* with a distinct peduncle. *Mandibles* variable. *Rostrum* more or less slender and elongate, cylindrical or nearly so; its scrobes often distant from the apex, linear, rectilinear or oblique, and reaching the eyes. *Antennæ* of variable length; their funiculus with five or eight joints, the seventh nearly always free. *Prothorax* very rarely furnished with ocular lobes, scarcely ever bisinuated at its base. With a *scutellum*. *Tibiæ* slender and rounded among the greater number, often mucronated or spurred at the extremity; corbels of the hind pair open: *tarsi* variable, their claws very seldom connate. *Metasternum* more or less elongated. Mesothoracic *epimera* small or moderate. *Body* nearly always winged and pubescent.

Philacta.

Nov. gen.

Antennæ inserted beyond (apically) the middle of the rostrum, they are elongate and slender; *scape* flexuose, extending as far as the eye; *funiculus* of the same length as the scape, seven-jointed; first stoutest, a little longer than the second; second nearly as long as the third and fourth conjointly, and these are of about the same size as the following three; *club* oviform, rather stout. *Rostrum* elongate, arcuated, cylindrical, of nearly equal thickness throughout; the *scrobes* are directed backwards obliquely, so that the scape of the antenna for half its length is concealed beneath the rostrum. The *head* is immersed in the prothorax up to the eyes, and is bulging below; the eyes are moderately large, almost circular, slightly convex, distinctly facetted, and are placed high up at the base of the snout. The *thorax* is comparatively small, moderately convex, about as long as it is broad, with truncated base and apex and rounded sides. *Scutellum* small, triangular. The *elytra* are convex, obovate, twice the width and nearly thrice the length of the prothorax. The *legs* are moderately long and stout, the *femora* are not

very strongly inflated, and excised towards the extremity; the *tibiæ* are flexuose, quite unarmed apparently at the apex either with spur or spine, but the apex, particularly of the two hind pairs, is cavernose, and in the cavity the tarsus is inserted; the *tarsi* have (anterior) the two basal joints triangular, the penultimate expanded and truly bilobed, the apical elongate, claws simple; the hind tarsi are much more elongate. The anterior *coxæ* are large, globose, and contiguous, the intermediate are circular, moderately embedded, and separated by a rather narrow lamina, the posterior distant. The first abdominal *segment* is the largest, the ante-penultimate the smallest, second separated from the first by a strongly curved suture, sixth deflexed; *metasternum* short, angularly excised behind to receive the intercoxal process.

This new form, though in some respects similar to *Erirhinus*, is, nevertheless, quite distinct; the only exponent is an inhabitant of the sea-shore.

789. **P. testacea,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* fusco-testaceous, very finely pubescent. *Rostrum* of the same colour as the antennæ, indistinctly tri-carinated, the furrows transversely strigose. The *thorax* is variable in colour, in some examples testaceous, in others fuscous, and is moderately shining; it is punctate, with an almost imperceptible smooth dorsal line, and is clothed with pallid hairs. The *elytra* have on each eight punctured striæ, the third and sixth, as well as the fourth and fifth, are confluent posteriorly; the interstices are nearly flat, and are finely punctulate; the ground-colour is testaceous or fuscous, the discoidal portion generally the darkest, and they are clothed with pallid hairs. The *under-side* is punctulate, finely pilose, and of the prevailing colour.

Length, 2 lines; rost. excl. (Rost. $\frac{3}{4}$ line).

I found this species amongst the stunted marine herbage just beyond high-water mark at Marsden Point, Whangarei Harbour.

Erirhinus.

Schœnh.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vi., *p.* 476.

Rostrum more or less elongated, slender, cylindrical, arched; its *scrobes* beginning between the middle and the extremity, almost rectilinear and attaining the eyes. *Antennæ* more or less elongate, slender; *scape* thickening gradually; first and second joints of the *funiculus* elongate, the former the larger, joints three to seven shorter, obconical, or almost turbinated; *club* oblong-oval, articulate. *Eyes* briefly oval, transverse. *Prothorax* transversal, usually a little convex, more or less rounded laterally, truncated at base and apex, with feeble lobes, sometimes rather distinct. *Scutellum* small, punctiform, or triangular. *Elytra* oval or oblong-oval, narrowed behind, a little wider than the prothorax, and slightly emarginate at their base. *Legs* of at least moderate length; *femora* clavate, often almost pedunculate at their base, unarmed; *tibiæ* slender, more or less flexuous, mucronated at the extremity; *tarsi*

rather long, narrow, spongy underneath, third joint sensibly wider than first or second, fourth moderate, likewise the claws.

Second abdominal *segment* at least as long as the third and fourth taken together, separated from the first by a nearly straight suture. *Intercoxal process* rather wide, rounded or angulated in front; *metasternum* more or less elongate.

Body oblong or oval, and, in the majority of the species, densely pubescent.

790. **E. acalyptoides,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *E. ovatus*, fulvus, parce sericeo-pilosus, prothorace fusco; *rostro* gracili, prothoraci longitudine æquali, modice arcuato, basi striato; *antennis* fere in medio rostri insertis, clava majuscula fusca; *prothorace* transverso, utrinque valde rotundato, sat vage punctato; *scutello* rotundato; *elytris* prothorace multo latioribus, striato-punctatis, apice rotundatis; *pedibus* fulvis; *corpore* infra infuscato.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Otago (Prof. Hutton).

I can see nothing to differentiate this pretty little species generically from *Erirhinus*. It is very similar in appearance to our *Acalyptus carpini*.

791. **E. limbatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *E. infuscatus*, subnitidus, parce pilosus, marginibus elytrorum testaceis; *rostro* testaceo, prothorace duplo longiore; *antennis* in medio rostri insertis; funiculo articulo basali valde ampliato; *prothorace* transverso, fortiter punctato; *scutello* parvo, distincto; *elytris* breviter subovatis, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis planatis; *pedibus* testaceis; *corpore* infra infuscato.

Long., 1 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A very distinct species, the elytra unusually broad, especially when compared with the small transverse prothorax.

792. **E. glottis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *E. pallide* flavescens, parce pilosus, vage fusco-plagiatus; *capite* rostroque infuscatis, illo rotundato, convexo-punctato, hoc gracili, prothorace duplo longiore, leviter punctulato, apicem versus crassiore; *antennis* in medio rostri insertis, infuscatis; funiculo longiusculo, articulo basali elongato, secundo triplo longiore; *prothorace* subtransverso, utrinque valde rotundato, sat vage punctulato; scutello infuscato; *elytris* prothorace multo latioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis leviter convexis, apice rotundatis; *corpore* infra infuscato.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Otago (Prof. Hutton).

At first sight this species resembles *E. acalyptoides;* but it has a longer and more slender rostrum, much broader at the apex, and only a faint trace of striæ at the base; the prothorax is less transverse, and there is a marked difference in colouration.

793. **E. fusconotatus,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* elongate, slender, of equal thickness throughout, indistinctly striated and punctulated, testaceous. *Antennæ* slender, testaceous, inserted near the middle of the rostrum; basal joint of the funiculus large, the others small; club short, ovate, fuscous. *Prothorax* transversal, rounded laterally and narrowed in front; the disc is scarcely convex, there is an indistinct transverse depression near the apex; the surface is punctate with transversely elevated intervals; it is testaceous, with a fuscous dorsal spot and clothed with fine pale-yellow hairs disposed transversely. *Scutellum* small. The *elytra* are wider and three times longer than the thorax, sub-ovate; they bear punctured striæ, only the three sutural interstices reach the apex, the others are more or less confluent and elevated posteriorly; they are scantily clothed with pallid pubescence, on each there is an elongate fuscous mark near the suture at the middle, and two or three others, which, however, are not very conspicuous, and do not correspond very accurately with those on the other elytron; the general ground-colour is testaceous.

The *legs* are pale testaceous; the femora excised near the apex and sub-dentate below; tibiæ flexuose.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines (rost. incl.).

I found this species near Whangarei Harbour. It is as much allied to *Dorytomus* as *Erirhinus*.

794. **E. discoideus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* elongate, rather slender; scape fuscous, funiculus piceous. *Rostrum* rather long, moderately stout, slightly arched, indistinctly punctate, colour fuscous. *Head* with a few yellowish hairs on the vertex. *Thorax* longer than broad, with slightly rounded sides; there is a rather broad, yet not very obvious, transverse depression in front of the middle; the surface is punctured, dark testaceous, with a fuscous streak near each side; it is sparingly pilose, the hairs on the sides more concentrated, and of a lighter colour, than those on the disc. *Elytra* moderately convex, wider, and two times longer, than the prothorax, almost imperceptibly dilated just before being rounded to the apex; the striæ are punctate, but rather shallow; there are, a dark humeral triangular patch, and a curved fascia near the apex, fuscous, the disc being testaceous; the pubescence is rather fine and variegated, being most conspicuous on the interstices in front of the apical fascia, where it forms white streaks. *Legs* stout, testaceous; femora moderately inflated, not much excised near the extremity; tibiæ flexuose.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line (rost. incl.).

I found two specimens at Parua, Whangarei Harbor.

795. **E. flavitarsis,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* stout, yellowish; first joint of funiculus largest. *Rostrum* stout, of nearly equal thickness throughout, somewhat arcuated, finely punctured, shining and reddish. *Thorax* about as long as broad, base and apex truncate, widest at the middle, sides rounded, moderately convex; its colour is obscure red, it is closely but not coarsely punctured, and is clothed with short yellow hairs,

which are disposed transversely. The *elytra* are wider than the prothorax, about twice its length, with somewhat parallel sides, rounded posteriorly, laterally compressed, and transversely convex; each bears fine punctate striæ, and rather broad interstices; the ground-colour is piceous, the shoulders and apices rufo-testaceous; their clothing consists of whitish pubescence on the darker portions, and yellowish on the lighter. *Femora* piceous, slightly notched; tibiæ fuscous, lighter towards the extremity, tarsi yellow.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line (rost. incl.).

I found my unique example at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

796. **E. fasciatus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* testaceous, club fuscous. *Rostrum* stout, slightly curved, and a little thickened apically; it is indistinctly grooved near the sides, bears a few punctures, and is of a dark infuscate-red colour. The *head* is immersed up to the eyes, and these, being large, leave but a small portion visible from above. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad, the sides rounded, narrowed anteriorly, and with a transverse depression near the front; its surface is punctured, of a fuscous colour, and is sparsely clothed with white and brown hairs, placed transversely. *Elytra* convex transversely, laterally compressed, the sides gradually rounded posteriorly, they are wider, and two times longer, than the prothorax; they bear punctured striæ; the ground-colour is variegated brown and they are sparingly clothed with fine white, longitudinally-disposed, hairs, which, near the apex, are concentrated in the form of a more or less distinct fascia. The *legs* are rather stout, fusco-testaceous, and with pubescence similar to that of the body; the femora are widely excised and distinctly dentate below.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line (rost. incl.).

I found this species at Whangarei Heads.

797. **E. rubricalis,** *n.s.* Rostrum, antennæ, and legs testaceous, thorax reddish, elytra infuscate red. The *antennæ* of this species resemble those of the following one, being stout, with a rather solid club. The *rostrum* is of moderate length, of nearly equal thickness throughout, and not very perceptibly punctured. The *thorax* is scarcely longer than broad, with rounded sides, and is narrower in front than behind; its surface is punctured, transversely depressed near the apex, and has scarcely any pubescence. The *elytra* are sub-oblong, a good deal wider than the prothorax, and nearly three times longer; they bear distinctly-impressed, punctured striæ, and scant pallid pubescence. The *legs* are stout, the tibiæ scarcely flexuose, and the tarsi are rather short and stout. The *abdomen* is fuscous-red, the rest of the under-side piceous, punctate, and finely and sparingly pilose.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line (rost. incl.).

This species, also, was found at Whangarei Heads.

798. **E. viridipennis,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* elongate, club distinct, solid, and not very obviously articulated, colour reddish yellow. *Rostrum* rather elongate, arcuated, slightly narrowed towards the base, and a

little darker in colour than the antennæ ; head with a few golden-yellow hairs. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowest in front, with rounded sides and a little narrowed posteriorly ; its surface is not very distinctly sculptured, owing to its dense golden-yellow pubescence. The *elytra* are wider than the prothorax, and gradually rounded towards the apex ; they bear rather deeply impressed, punctured striæ, and are sparingly clothed like the thorax ; there is a scutellar, triangular patch of an infuscate red, the remainder being of a pale green colour. The *legs* are stout, pale yellow ; the femora are not greatly inflated, not notched, and the intermediate tibiæ are the most strongly flexuose. The *underside* is pale green, with scant, yellow pubescence.

Length, 1⅓ line (rost. incl.).

Of this distinct pretty little *Curculio*, I obtained about half-a-dozen specimens at Cabbage-tree Swamp, near Auckland ; its position should be near *Erirhinus*. The eyes are small, distant from the thorax, and the snout is rather long.

Dorytomus.

Germar.

Rostrum elongate, cylindrical, arcuated. *Antennæ* elongate, inserted beyond the middle (apically) of the rostrum ; *scape* reaching to the eye ; *funiculus* seven-jointed ; first as long as second and third conjointly ; the others nearly equal, each a little more transverse than the preceding ; *club* stout, ovate. *Eyes* distinctly facetted, nearly round, a little truncated inwardly, not prominent, placed at each side of the base of the rostrum. *Thorax* with rounded sides. *Elytra* oblong. *Femora* strongly inflated, distinctly dentate below ; *tibiæ* mucronated.

These are the chief characters of *D. tortrix*, a British species, which I examined ; the genus is closely allied to *Erirhinus*.

799. **D. trilobus,** *Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *D. testaceo-fulvus*, pube subtilissima parce vestitus, basi elytrorum macula triloba nigra signatus ; *rostro* haud striato, longitudini prothoracis æquali, subtiliter punctulato ; *oculis* rotundatis ; *funiculo* antennarum brevi ; *prothorace* transverso, utrinque rotundato, leviter punctulato ; *scutello* nigro ; *elytris* paulo depressis, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis ; *femoribus* infra angulato-dentatis.

Long., 2 lin.

Tairua.

In size and shape this species resembles our *D. maculatus*. The femora are produced into a strong angle beneath, terminating in an almost obsolete tooth.

Note.—The species does not, I believe, occur at Tairua. I found it at Cabbage-tree Swamp, near Auckland, in the year 1872.

800. **D. rufirostris,** *n.s. Antennæ* rufo-testaceous, inserted at the middle of the rostrum ; *scape* slender ; basal joint of the *funiculus* very long and clavate at the extremity ; *club* oblong-ovate. *Rostrum*

cylindrical, slender, very elongate, arcuated, of a shining reddish colour. *Head* short, with two lines of yellow pubescence; eyes rather coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* slightly convex, about as long as broad, its base finely margined and a little produced at the middle, dilated laterally, the sides behind nearly straight, rounded anteriorly and constricted near the apex, it is of an infuscate testaceous colour, closely punctured and covered with pale fulvous pubescence. The *elytra* are much wider than the thorax at the base; the sides very gradually rounded and narrowed towards, and with a slight sinuation just in front of, the apices, each being obtusely rounded; they are a little depressed at the base and bear distinctly-punctured, well-defined striæ, the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh interstices are confluent and somewhat elevated behind; there are three ill-defined irregular curved fasciæ, and two apical spots, fuscous, the ground-colour is testaceous, and they are clothed with fine short yellowish pubescence.

The *legs* are pale fusco-testaceous; the femora strongly dentate below; tibiæ flexuous; tarsi stout. The *scutellum* is elongate.

Length (rost. excl.), 2 lines; rost., $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

I found my only specimen at Tairua. The species is very distinct, with a long slender beak, and remarkable on account of the strongly and acutely dentate thighs.

Praolepra.

Pascoe.

I have an insect so named, but apparently not described, by Mr. Pascoe, having a long slender cylindrical arcuated *beak*, with straight *scrobes* beginning just in front of the middle and terminating at the eyes; these are contiguous to the thorax, not prominent, moderately facetted, rounded and somewhat encroached upon in front. The *antennæ* are rather long and slender, with a seven-jointed funiculus, the first joint is largest; club large, ovate. *Thorax* relatively small, about as broad as it is long, contracted in front, with the base and apex truncate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* large, moderately convex transversely, gradually deflexed behind; they are much wider than the thorax at the base, with oblique humeral angles, from thence they are very gradually attenuated. The *legs* are of moderate length; the anterior femora are almost unarmed; but the others, particularly the posterior, are strongly dentate; the tibiæ are somewhat flexuose, and apparently unarmed at the apex; the third tarsal joint is truly bilobed.

801. **P. squamosa,** *Pascoe; MS.* *Rostrum* reddish behind, pitchy in front, and indistinctly grooved longitudinally. The *thorax* is a little convex, fuscous, but rather densely covered with greyish scales, so that the ground-colour is most apparent on the dorsal line, and an elongate spot near each side. The *elytra* are curvedly compressed laterally near the middle, below the disc, and this part is dark in colour; they are greenish-testaceous, clothed like the thorax, bear a few short erect white setæ; the disc terminates at each side near the posterior

declivity in a small tubercular elevation ; their sculpture is not very obvious, but consists of rows of fine punctures without regular striæ. The *legs* are of a variegated testaceous colour, and more or less squamose. The *antennæ* have a slender scape, are reddish-testaceous, with the club infuscate, and, except the scape, pilose.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ line ; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$.

I found the species at Tairua.

802. **P. infuscus,** *n.s.* Very similar to the preceding, with a shorter *rostrum*, more distinctly grooved and carinated, the antennal insertion near the apex. *Prothorax* convex, rather longer than that of *P. squamosa*, the sides are nearly straight behind and narrowed in front; its surface is punctate and densely covered with greyish scales. The *elytra* are, like those of the typical species, rather long and broad, but are not distinctly incurved laterally, and their sculpture is quite concealed by their clothing of grey and brownish scales and pallid setæ. The *legs* are similar in structure in both species, but in the present one the tibiæ are broadly annulated with brown.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

This species also occurs at Tairua.

Aneuma.

Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876.

Rostrum cylindricum, tenue, arcuatum ; *scrobes* antemedianæ, laterales. *Scapus* oculum attingens ; *funiculus* articulo primo elongato, crasso ; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* rotundati, fortiter granulati. *Prothorax* transversus, basi truncatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* elongato-cordata, prothorace multo latiora. *Pectus* antice emarginato-canaliculatum. *Coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ modice approximatæ : *femora* incrassata, infra dente minuto instructa ; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, rectæ : *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmento secundo haud ampliato, duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore. *Corpus* pilosum.

In this genus the head is deeply inserted into the prothorax, and, although it is much bent inwards, the rostrum is not received in the pectoral canal, the latter being bounded behind by the anterior coxæ. The presence of this canal prevents the genus being associated with *Erirhinus*, to which otherwise it might have been referred.

803. **A. fulvipes,** *Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *A. ovalis*, supra subtestacea, nigrescenti-nebulosa, pilis griseis sat sparse vestita : *rostro* prothorace breviore, basi lineis elevatis instructo ; *antennis* subtestaceis, apicem versus infuscatis ; *funiculo* articulis secundo, tertio quartoque gradatim brevioribus, tribus ultimis transversis ; *prothorace* utrinque rotundato, leviter punctulato ; *elytris* confertim striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis ; corpore infra piceo-testaceo ; *pedibus* fulvescentibus, sparse pilosis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Christchurch (C. M. Wakefield).

Hypotagea.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Rostrum cylindricum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, rectæ. *Antennæ* longiusculæ; *funiculus* 7-articulatus; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* rotundati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* basi subsinuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* obovata, pygidium tegentia. *Femora* clavata, antica mutica, cætera dente parvo instructa. *Unguiculi* appendiculati. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis subæqualibus.

Allied to *Anthonomus*, but the mutic anterior femora forbid its being referred to that genus. The species is a somewhat glossy reddish ferruginous insect, with scattered whitish hair-like scales.

804. **H. rubida,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *H. subcylindrica*, rufo-ferruginea, subnitida; *rostro* prothorace multo longiore, rugoso-punctato; *prothorace* subtransverso, sat crebre punctato; *elytris* prothorace paulo latioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis; *tibiis* anticis crenatis, intermediis intus bisinuatis.

Long., 1½ lin.

Otago (Capt. Hutton).

805. **H. testaceipenne,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* moderately elongate, slender, finely sculptured, testaceous-brown. Head, thorax, and lower side of body fuscous, elytra testaceous, with two oval spots near the base dark brown, the legs testaceous; the body more or less sparingly clothed with fine greyish setæ. *Thorax* transverse, rounded laterally, punctate, its base a little bisinuated. *Elytra* broader than thorax, slightly incurved near the shoulders, gradually narrowed behind, with fine punctured striæ. The hind *femora* are moderately dentate, the front pair are indistinctly toothed.

Length, 1¼ line (rost. excl.).

I have one specimen which was found by Capt. Hutton at Lindis Pass, Otago.

806. **H. variegata,** *n.s.* Very similar to the preceding species in general outline. *Rostrum* elongate, with a slight carina on the middle and punctured along the sides. *Thorax* transverse, rounded laterally, punctate; apex pale-brown, the rest pitchy, and clothed with rather long depressed pallid hair-like setæ disposed transversely. *Elytra* broader than thorax, rather long, gradually rounded behind, with distinctly punctured striæ; they are testaceous, with a somewhat flexuous middle fascia, the apical portion and a large area near the base, pitchy-brown, and clothed with pallid hairs. The *femora* are incrassated, but only obtusely dentate.

Length, 1⅓ line (rost. excl.).

Found by Capt. Hutton at Lindis Pass, Otago. My specimens of this and the preceding species are not in good condition, so that a satisfactory examination of structural details could not be made.

Neomycta.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877.

Rostrum latum, prothorace brevius; *scrobes* laterales, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* prominuli, rotundati. *Antennæ* subterminales, graciles; *funiculus* articulo primo ampliato, reliquis breviusculis. *Prothorax* antice posticeque truncatus. *Elytra* mediocria. *Femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* flexuosæ; *unguiculi* liberi. *Mesosternum* modice elongatum.

Differs from *Erirhinus* in its broad rostrum, with antennæ inserted near the apex.

807. **N. pulicaris**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb.*, 1877. *N. testaceo-rufa*, sparse-pilosa; *capite* rostroque vage punctulatis, hoc apice mandibulisque nitide nigris; *funiculo* articulo primo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longitudine æquali; *clava* ovato-acuminata; *prothorace* transverso, utrinque rotundato, confertim punctulato; *scutello* exiguo; *elytris* prothorace multo latioribus, breviusculis, subdepressis, fortiter striato-punctatis, dorso plus minusve infuscatis; *corpore* infra pedibusque testaceis.

Long., 1¼ line.

Tairua.

808. **N. rubida**, *n.s.* The whole of the *body* of this species is a variable red, some light, others dark, and is clothed rather densely with yellowish hairs, except on the discoidal portion of the elytra, which is nearly nude. The *antennæ* are stout, with a considerably bent scape; the first joint of the funiculus is large; the second more elongate than those which follow. *Rostrum* stout, laterally punctured. The *eyes* are of the same form, but not so prominent as those of the typical species. The *thorax* is rather large, longer than broad, the sides rounded, and narrowed anteriorly; its surface is rather closely and distinctly, but finely, punctured, and has an almost dorsal line, and the pubescence is disposed transversely. The *elytra* are a little wider than, and not twice the length of, the prothorax, and are gradually rounded to the apex; each elytron bears eight distinct striæ, the punctation of which consists of sub-quadrate impressions; the interstices are almost plane near the suture, those beyond being slightly convex; the clothing is arranged longitudinally. The *legs* are rather stout, with a distinct excision near the apex of the femora. *Scutellum* distinct pilose.

Length, 1 line (rost. incl., 1⅓).

I found a few examples at Tairua on the foliage of *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

Tysius.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875.

Caput elongatum; *rostrum* mediocre, subangulatum; *scrobes* subterminales, obliquæ, infra oculos currentes. *Scapus* tenuatus, gradatim incrassatus, ad marginem posticum oculi attingens; *funiculus* 7-articu-

latus, articulo basali elongato, ampliato, secundo breviter obconico, cæteris transversis; *clava* distincta, longe elliptica. *Oculi* subrotundati, grosse granulati, a prothorace distantes. *Prothorax* parvus, subcylindricus, antice paulo productus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* ampliata, oblongo-cordata, humeris rotundatis. *Femora* antica et intermedia modice incrassata, illa mutica, postica valida, infra fortiter dentata; *tibiæ* subflexuosæ, apice inermes; *tarsi* mediocres, articulo tertio late bilobo. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Processus* intercoxalis latus, truncatus. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; *sutura* prima in medio arcuata.

The only species of this genus is ferruginous in colour, with deciduous greyish scales, but always more scattered at the sides, which, to the naked eye, present the appearance of being marked with a large brownish patch. I obtained my original specimen from an old collection in the possession of Mr. Stevens; but I have since received it from Captain Broun, who finds it plentifully at Tairua, near Auckland.

Eugnomus, Schœnh., with an undescribed New Zealand insect for its type, is unknown to me, but is apparently differentiated from the present genus in several particulars, *i.e.*, in the eyes, antennæ, prothorax, elytra, &c.

809. **T. amplipennis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *T. ferrugineus*, squamulis grisescentibus inæqualiter vestitus, supra setulis paucis adspersus; *capite* confertim punctato, super oculos tuberculis duobus munito; *rostro* capite parum longiore; *prothorace* longitudine latitudini fere æquali, pone apicem fortiter constricto; *elytris* basi prothorace duplo latioribus, pone basin oblique excavatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, vix convexis, tertio quintoque interrupte elevatis, quarto quintoque versus apicem callosis; *corpore* infra sparse punctato.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua.

Eugnomus.

Schœnherr.

Head elongate; *eyes* round, moderately prominent, distant from thorax, situated on the sides in front; *rostrum* of moderate size; *scrobes* oblique. *Antennæ* elongate, inserted near apex; *scape* flexuose, thickened towards apex, reaching to eye; *funiculus* 7-jointed, the basal longest, obconical; second not so long or stout, of nearly the same shape; the others about equal; club distinct, ovate. *Thorax* sub-conical. *Elytra* sub-oblong. *Femora* inflated and dentate; *tibiæ* flexuose. These are the prominent characteristics of *E. fervidus*.

I have not been able to get Schœnherr's description.

810. **E. elegans,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *E. niger*, parce setulosus; *rostro* versus apicem gradatim latiore; *antennis* nigris, scapo ferrugineo, clava elongata; *oculis* prominulis, supra contiguis; *prothorace* vix transverso, postice utrinque rotundato, crebre

punctulato; *scutello* rotundato; *elytris* basi prothorace multo latioribus, leviter striatis, interstitiis planatis, squamis minutis vestitis, vitta lata azurea, postice nivea et gradatim attenuata, a scutello fere ad apicem, ornatis; *corpore* infra dense albo-squamoso, macula ochracea antica utrinque notata.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

This and the following species agree pretty well with *Eugnomus*, Schœnh., no member of which has, I believe, hitherto been described. There is a common variety of this species in which the blue stripe disappears, leaving only a short white line on the third interstice near the apex.

811. **E. picipennis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *E. subniger*, nitidus, elytris tibiis tarsisque piceis; *rostro* apicem versus multo crassiore, leviter punctato; *scapo* testaceo, funiculo articulo secundo quam primo paulo breviore; clava ampla, elliptica; *oculis* haud approximatis; *prothorace* longitudine latitudini æquali, crebre punctato, utrinque albo pubescente; *scutello* triangulari; *elytris* paulo elevatis, postice manifeste declivibus, substriatim punctatis, interstitiis latis, secundo, tertio quartoque posticis gibbosis, humeris prominulis; *corpore* infra nitide nigro, parce squamoso.

Long., 2 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

812. **E. fervidus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *E. pube* silaceo-rufa sat dense tectus, lateribus infra scutelloque sulphureis; *capite* inter oculos excavato; *rostro* minus tenuato, pubescente; *antennis* testaceis; funiculo, ut in præcedentibus, articulo primo ampliato; *prothorace* parvulo, subtiliter confertim punctato; *scutello* conspicuo; *elytris* striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis, interstitiis leviter convexis; *pedibus* minus pubescentibus.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

813. **E. wakefieldii,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb.*, 1877. *E. fusco-castaneus*, capite rostroque nigris, dorso elytrorum prothoraceque in medio squamulis ochraceis vestitis; *antennis* castaneis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus elongatis, clava longiuscula; *elytris* supra planatis, a medio abrupte declivibus, postice vittis duabus niveis ornatis; *corpore* infra niveo-piloso.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Christchurch (Mr. Wakefield).

This pretty little species is at once distinguished by the form of the elytra.

814. **E. fucosus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb.*, 1877. *E. fusco-castaneus*, supra setulis numerosis instructus, pedibus rufo-testaceis; *rostro* sat valido, capite sesquilongiore, apice rufo; *clava* antennarum

ampliato-ovata; funiculo articulo basali ampliato, longiusculo, secundo multo breviore; *prothorace* subtransverso; *scutello* elongato, albo; *elytris* striato-punctatis, interstitiis subplanatis, supra fere obsolete albo-maculatis.

Long., 1 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A smaller species than *E. fervidus*, with a longer head and proportionately shorter and stouter rostrum. In some specimens there is a reddish spot on each shoulder.

815. **E. interstitialis,** *n.s.* This species resembles *E. elegans*, but is a good deal larger and broader, and the eyes are relatively smaller and less approximated.

The *body* is quite black above, the breast bears the same white and yellow clothing observable in *E. fervidus*, the tarsi and antennæ are piceous, with the scape of the latter reddish.

The *rostrum* is rugosely punctate, with a fine carina down the middle. The *head* and thorax are closely, rather coarsely, and rugosely punctured; the latter is sub-conical, about as long as it is broad, widest behind, and with a slight frontal constriction. The *elytra* are considerably broader than the thorax, with prominent shoulders, the sides are nearly straight to beyond the middle, and from thence narrowed to the apex, their broadest portion is somewhat flattened above, and a little elevated behind, and they bear punctured striæ, which are broader than in *E. elegans;* the interstices are rough, seemingly studded with minute granules. The third elytral interstice, at the declivous apical portion, bears a long strip of scale-like pubescence which is sometimes yellow, but usually whitish.

Length, 2–2¼ lines.

I found this species at Tairua.

816. **E. discolor,** *n.s.* Allied to *E. fervidus*; rather elongate, with rather long parallel-sided elytra very gradually attenuated posteriorly. The *antennæ* are reddish, with an infuscate club. The *rostrum* is very closely sculptured, and bears minute pallid scales. The *head* is so sculptured as to appear as if covered with minute granules; the *thorax* is closely and rugosely punctured; and the *elytra* bear sharply-defined punctured striæ.

The *prothorax* is rather longer than it is broad, and not very wide near the base.

The *legs* are reddish; the posterior femora are strongly dentate, but the four front thighs, though notched near the apex, are not at all toothed below.

The general ground-colour is obscure piceous, and this is variegated with many minute griseous scales, somewhat congregated on the sides of the thorax, but elsewhere distributed so as to give a very much spotted appearance.

Length, 1½ line.

I obtained several examples at Tairua.

Hoplocneme.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennæ moderate; *scape* reaching to beyond the eye, somewhat bent, very little thickened at the end; *funiculus* six-jointed, first joint thickest, the next five somewhat cup-shaped, the *club* nearly as long as the funiculus, four-jointed, two first joints cup-shaped, last joint bluntish; *beak* shortish, thick, depressed, antennal groove short, transverse-oblique, beginning near the end of beak; *eyes* largish and prominent; *thorax* somewhat strangulated in front, sides rather straight; *scutellum* distinct, sides parallel, end rounded; *elytra* straightish at the base, elongated, sides nearly parallel; intermediate and hind pairs of *legs* with a strong compressed tooth near the end of the femora; tibiæ slightly curved.

817. **H. cinnamonea**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Rich chestnut-brown; *head* gradually wider behind; beak ferruginous, between the eyes some fulvous chestnut scales; *thorax* thickly clothed with fulvous chestnut scales, with a few blackish hairs intermixed; *scutellum* pale yellow; *elytra* covered with fulvous chestnut scales, the sides ferruginous, the back with many shallow longitudinal lines, with impressed points; many elongated palish hairs, running somewhat in lines, and mixed with the scales on the upper part of the elytra; legs ferruginous, smooth.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

New Zealand (Mr. W. Colenso).

818. **H. hookeri**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Bluish-black, with ferruginous legs; *head* behind the eyes wider than the thorax in front; beak smoothish; head thickly punctured above; scape of *antennæ* pale ferruginous; *thorax* thickly punctured above, below on each side with a widish line of white close-pressed hairs; *elytra* without scales or hairs, with many longitudinal lines with impressed dots, the interstices with short transverse lines.

Length, 2 lines.

819. **H. punctatissima**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *H. nigra*, vel purpureo-nigra, vix nitida, femoribus apice, tibiis tarsisque subferrugineis, supra confertim punctata; *capite* inter oculos haud excavato, collo valde constricto; *clava* antennarum majuscula; *prothorace* subcylindrico, angulis anticis rotundatis; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* sat ampliatis, haud striatis.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Otago.

Smaller than *H. hookeri*, White, from which it may be at once known by the irregularly crowded punctures on the elytra without any trace of striæ, instead of being in regular lines. Mr. White refers *Hoplocneme* to the neighbourhood of *Orchestes*, with which it has nothing to do; it is one of the *Erirhinidæ*, and allied to the same writer's *Stephanorhyn-*

chus. The funicle in *Hoplocneme* is six-jointed, and the club is four-jointed.

NOTE.—I am under the impression that I sent this species to Mr. Pascoe from Tairua; at any rate, I found it there.

820. **H. squamosa,** *n.s.* *Fusco-rufous*, robust, sparingly clothed with white scales and hairs. *Antennæ* ferruginous, the basal joint of the funiculus, and the club, blackish; first joint rather stout, obconical; sixth transverse; club distinct, short, oviform. *Rostrum* rather long, the head narrow and coarsely punctured; the eyes smaller and more remote than in the typical species. *Thorax* wider than head, sub-cylindrical, widest at the base, and a little constricted in front and behind, the surface coarsely and rugosely punctate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* oblong, much wider than the thorax, with obtuse humeral angles, sub-parallel sides, slightly rounded; their sculpture consists of punctured striæ, with rather broad scarcely-elevated slightly-rugose interstices. The *legs* and tarsi are stout, the former ferruginous, the latter rather short, of paler colour, with fuscous penultimate joints.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Differs from *H. hookeri* in form, the eyes smaller, and, consequently, more remote, the head narrower, the tarsi and antennal club shorter, and the posterior tibiæ less arcuated.

I found this species at Tairua.

Stephanorhynchus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennæ long, slender, inserted on the upper part of the side of the beak near the tip, first joint reaching to beyond the eyes, slightly curved at the base, thickened at the end into a club; funiculus seven-jointed, first joint longest, thickened at the end and very distinct from the others, the second slightly elongated, other five almost globular, club almost as long as funiculus, three-jointed, the first joint cup-shaped, the second the longest, gradually thicker towards the end, the terminal joint ovate and pointed at the end; *beak* long, thick, slightly bent, squarish; an oblique deep groove from the base of antennæ, terminating on side of under part considerably before the eye, beak crested in the middle in front of the eye, and on the vertex a considerable prominence with two slight tufts; *head* behind the eyes strangulated; *eyes* lateral, round, large, prominent, situated behind the middle of the head; thorax somewhat angulated on the sides, narrow in front, almost straight behind; *scutellum* longer than wide; *elytra* oblong, widest at base, end bluntish, shoulders rectangular; *legs* long, femora thick, clavate, with a strong compressed tooth on the under-side; tibiæ slender, those of first two pairs of legs slightly curved, the tibiæ of hind legs very much curved.

821. **S. curvipes,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Deep yellowish-brown, varied with spots and lines of different shades of colour; *legs* yellowish, posterior femora above with a black band; *elytra* with two

longish keeled protuberances, one on each side of the suture about the middle.

This species seems to vary much in colour, some specimens being of a light others of a darkish grey.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—This species occurs in Auckland districts.

S. purus, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. S. fere omnino griseo squamulosus ; rostro vix compresso, antice haud cristato, fronte super oculos leviter bituberculata, tuberculis haud setosis ; clava antennarum elongato-ovata, tomentosa, arcte articulata ; prothorace nonnihil subquadrato, sed antice subito constricto, supra vix tuberculato ; scutello parvo, transverso ; elytris elongato-subcordatis, supra subplanatis, leviter tuberculatis, striatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, lateribus subito deflexis, apicibus divergentibus ; femoribus posticis dente minus prominente ; abdomine segmentis tribus ultimis esquamosis, infuscatis ; tarsis articulo penultimo nigro.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Pitt's Island.

822. **S. brevipennis,** *Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *S. squamulis* filiformibus brevibus fere omnino tectus ; *rostro* capite paulo longiore, antice gibboso, fronte super oculos leviter bituberculata, tuberculis haud setosis ; *occipite* longitudinaliter excavato ; *clava* antennarum elongato-ovata, arcte articulata ; *prothorace* capite minore, conico, pone apicem strangulato ; *elytris* brevibus, leviter striatis, singulis quadrituberculatis, tuberculo juxta suturam pone medium majore, vel cristam triangularem formante, apicibus rotundatis ; *tibiis* fulvis, posticis valde curvatis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Christchurch.

Well differentiated, *inter alia*, by its short elytra rounded at the apices.

823. **S. lawsoni,** *Sharp ; Ent. Mon. Mag., Oct.*, 1876. *Angustus*, fuscus, tomento obscuro, griseo vel ochracco, vestitus ; *vertice* sub-inflato, æquali ; *elytris* medio tuberculis elevatis duobus, alterisque minoribus ante apicem.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Clothed with a sub-variegate *pubescence*, which in character is intermediate between scales and hairs. *Rostrum* scarcely so long as the head, eyes very prominent, the space between them obscurely sulcate, the vertex behind the eyes somewhat swollen, but even and without prominences. *Thorax* conical, elongate, very narrow in front, and considerably constricted. *Elytra* rather long and narrow; on the middle near the suture each has a rather long elevation, which is laterally compressed, and midway between this and the apex is a much smaller tubercle. *Legs* slender, shaped as in *S. curvipes*, White, but the four front femora without teeth.

I have received this curious species sparingly, both from Mr. Lawson and Captain Broun.

N.B.—I am not acquainted with the species of *Stephanorhynchus* just described by Mr. Pascoe, but a specimen of the present insect which I sent to him was remarked on as "very distinct."

Note.—I have got this species at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei Heads.

824. **S. crassus,** *n.s.* *Short*, broad, convex, and robust, clothed with pale-fuscous and grey scales, with a darker dorsal line on thorax and elytra. *Antennæ* stout, fuscous, pubescent; the first joint of the funiculus is longer and stouter than the second, which is longer than any of those that follow; club rather short, ovate, not acuminate. *Rostrum* thick; head dilated behind the eyes and constricted behind, with an impressed line from the occiput to the point of insertion of the antennæ; eyes prominent and coarsely facetted.

Thorax conical, with sinuous base and truncate apex, slightly constricted in front, the sides nearly regular.

Scutellum sub-oblong. *Elytra* scarcely twice the width of the thorax at the base, sub-cordate, short, with prominent but rather obtuse shoulders, rounded sides and apex; they bear indistinct rows of punctures, a prominent, curved elevation on each near the middle, about midway between the side and suture, which becomes obsolete towards the base, but bent behind towards its fellow, though not reaching the suture; the rest of the surface is uneven and tubercular. The *legs* are rather short and stout, the anterior femora are flexuose and almost obtusely dentate, the other four being more inflated, and armed below with a large, acute, laterally compressed tooth; the tibiæ are arcuated, the posterior most so; the tarsi are stout, the two basal joints subtriangular, the penultimate bilobed and widened, the apical elongate.

The *colour* is somewhat variable; in some examples the legs are pale rufo-fuscous, the tibiæ being sub-annulated with fuscous and grey, but the discoidal clothing of the elytra and the dorsal thoracic line, in four out of five of my specimens, are of the same dark rich brown colour, the carinated portions of the elytra being rendered obvious by the presence of pale, almost white, scales.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I found this species at Tairua. The species might become the type of a new genus.

Pactola.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876.

Rostrum capite brevius, cylindricum; *scrobes* obliquæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Antennæ* subterminales; *scapus* elongatus, pone oculos superans; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo primo majusculo, quatuor ultimis transversis; *clava* magna, ovata, concreta. *Oculi* prominuli, laterales, rotundati, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* angustus. *Elytra* ampliata, supra irregularia, humeris callosis. *Pedes* quatuor anteriores mediocres, femoribus simplicibus; *tibiis* subrectis; *pedes* posteriores

majores; *femoribus* fortiter clavatis, infra dente magno armatis; *tibiis* arcuatis, haud compressis, omnibus apice muticis; *tarsis* articulo tertio late bilobo; *unguiculi* subdentati; *coxæ* anticæ contiguæ, intermediæ et posticæ late distantes. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

It is with some doubt that I refer this genus to the *Erirhininæ*. In the form of the hind legs it approaches the two preceding genera (*Stephanorhynchus* and *Hoplocneme*); but the head, not constricted behind to form a neck, would seem to indicate a different type. *Ixalma*, another anomalous genus, with somewhat similar legs, but having a free pygidium, I refer to the neighbourhood of *Tachygonus*. M. Roelofs (*Ann. Soc. Belg.*, xvii., *p.* 126) places his genus *Celia*, apparently identical with *Ixalma*, among the *Eugnomides*, *i.e.*, with the *Erirhininæ*. These are all isolated forms; but I think the pygidium offers a more important character than the separation or the contiguity of the anterior coxæ. The species described below differs considerably in colouration, some individuals being of an almost uniform dark brown, others pale brown on the disc of the elytra; some have the elytron prettily variegated—a central dark triangular spot with a light semicircular line behind, and other variations.

825. **P. variabilis**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *P. oblonga*, fusco- vel brunneo-squamosa, aliquando variegata; *antennis* fulvis, apicem versus infuscatis; *prothorace* subcylindrico, in medio bituberculato; *elytris* basi prothorace fere triplo latioribus, supra tuberculatis, antice subdepressis, late striato-punctatis; *corpore* infra sparse punctato.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland (Captain Broun).

826. **P. demissa**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *P. anguste* ovata, fusca vel silacea, griseo-squamosa; *rostro* lato; *antennis* tenuatis; *prothorace* quadrato, supra haud tuberculato; *elytris* basi quam prothorace fere duplo latioribus, haud tuberculatis, striato-punctatis, pone medium fascia notatis; *femoribus* posticis minus clavatis, et nigro-annulatis.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

Much narrower than *P. variabilis*, and apparently an extreme form of the genus.

Note.—Both species occur at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

Brexius.

I have not been able to refer to the description of this genus, and I have not a specimen of any of the species belonging to it.

827. **B. ascitus**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *B. angustus*, vix depressus, piceo-brunneus, squamis obscure griseis tectus;

rostro supra lineis quinque elevatis distinctis, quarum intermedia majore, instructo; *antennis* ferrugineis, clava pubescente; *prothorace* longitudine latitudini æquali, in medio nonnihil carinato; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* striatis, leviter punctatis, interstitiis convexis, quinto versus apicem tuberculato-elevato; *tibiis* anticis intus denticulatis.

Long., $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Waikato.

A much narrower form than the Victorian *B. murinus*, to which it is the most nearly allied.

Group—APIONIDÆ.

The under-*mentum* with a slender and prominent peduncle. *Mandibles* very short. *Head* more or less prolonged behind the eyes; *rostrum* long, arcuated, cylindrical, sometimes bodkin-shaped; its *scrobes* foveiform, more or less remote from the mouth. *Antennæ* straight, their scape short; funiculus seven-jointed, the seventh free; club normal. *Eyes* distant from the thorax, almost rounded, lateral. *Prothorax* without ocular lobes. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* strongly embracing the body. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical, prominent; the intermediate contiguous: *tibiæ* unarmed and truncated at apex; third tarsal joint wider than the preceding; claws free. Second *abdominal segment* soldered to, and almost confounded with, the first. *Metathorax* rather short; its episterna very narrow. Mesothoracic *epimera* small. *Body* apterous.

Apion.

Herbst.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vi., *p.* 533.

Rostrum long, sometimes thickened behind, cylindrical in front. *Antennæ* inserted near base or middle of the beak; first joint of *funiculus* longer than the others, which are short; *club* stout, oval, acuminate. *Eyes* moderate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, cylindrical, or conical, truncated at base, obliquely in front. *Elytra* convex, oval, gradually widening, then narrowing behind, wider than thorax, base emarginate. *Legs* long, *thighs* moderately incrassated, unarmed, *tibiæ* straight; *tarsi* long, sponge-like below, fourth joint moderate, so also the claws. The second abdominal *segment* not very distinct from the first, the latter larger than third and fourth. Projecting *intercoxal process* rather large, narrowed in front. Body oviform.

828. **A. metrosideros**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, sub-cylindrical, æneous, sparingly clothed with pallid pubescence. *Antennæ* inserted near the middle of the rostrum, stout; scape ferruginous, flexuose and incrassated towards the apex; the remaining joints are fuscous, second joint stout, longer than third, the others nearly equal in length, each a little stouter than its predecessor; club stout, ovate.

Rostrum cylindrical, rather robust, and finely sculptured.

Eyes moderately prominent, rather coarsely facetted.

Thorax elongate, cylindrical, a little contracted anteriorly, with sub-parallel sides, base sinuous with a central lobe; its surface is closely and very finely punctulate.

The *elytra* are wider than the thorax at the base, more so posteriorly, yet not greatly distended; their sculpture consists of coarsely punctured striæ, the interstices being scarcely as wide as the striæ and somewhat convex.

Legs ferruginous, long and stout; the femora are inflated but scarcely dentate; tibiæ straight; tarsi stout, infuscate. *Scutellum* distinct.

Length, 1¼ line (rost. incl.).

I found this species at Tairua, on the foliage of *Metrosideros tomentosa*.

Group—RHINOMACERIDÆ.

Under-*mentum* with a broad neck of variable length. *Mandibles* slender, sometimes lamelliform and somewhat prominent, simple at apex. *Head* short or rather elongate, in the latter case cylindrical: *rostrum* often long, slender, and dilated anteriorly; its median *scrobes* generally linear, superficial, and attaining the base. *Antennæ* straight (not geniculate); funiculus seven-jointed; club elongate and more or less laxly articulated. *Eyes* rather large and prominent. *Prothorax* without ocular lobes, not hollowed in front or below. *Elytra* leaving (or not) the pygidium exposed. Front *coxæ* moderately prominent; the intermediate contiguous or separated by the mesosternal projection; *tibiæ* unarmed at apex, their corbels small, terminal and open; tarsal claws bifid or free. Abdominal segments free; projecting *intercoxal process* very short, acutely triangular. *Episterna* of the metathorax variable. Mesothoracic *epimera* moderate.

Body winged, smooth, or pubescent.

Rhinomacer.

Fabricius; *Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop.*, *Tom.* vi., *p.* 560.

Differs from *Diodyrhynchus* thus:—Maxillary *palpi* prominent, slender. *Labrum* distinct, transversely quadrate. *Rostrum* more robust, a little longer than the head, enlarged at the end. Antennal *club* more elongate, its two first joints obconical. *Thorax* longer than broad, moderately convex, a little rounded laterally, truncated at base and apex. *Elytra* a little more elongate.

829. **R. rufula**, *n.s.* *Rufous*, moderately shining, pilose, antennæ and legs fulvous. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle of the rostrum, moderately stout, eight-jointed, club three-jointed; the two basal joints are of nearly equal length, and, together, nearly half as long as the rest conjointly; third and fourth elongate, each a little shorter than the fifth; sixth to eighth about equal; the club is loosely articulated, its basal joint somewhat cup-shaped, second largest, sub-quadrate, apical

oviform. *Rostrum* rather slender, elongate, somewhat deflexed and arcuated, proceeding from the lower part of the head; its basal half is narrow and cylindrical, a little incrassated near the eyes, the apical half is abruptly (but not greatly) dilated; mandibles prominent; it is of a shining rufous colour, and quite nude. *Head* punctate, nearly as broad as the thorax, short, deflexed in front; eyes moderately large and prominent, nearly circular. *Thorax* oviform, longer than broad, the sides regularly rounded, base sub-truncate, disc finely punctured. *Elytra* oblong, wider than the thorax, somewhat emarginated at the base, shoulders obtuse, the sides nearly parallel and rounded apically; the disc, owing to slight basal and posterior elevations, exhibits a sub-depressed aspect; they are punctate but not perceptibly striated. The *legs* are moderately long, the femora inflated, tibiæ straight, not spined; tarsi stout, basal joint obconical, more slender but rather longer than the second, which is triangular, the penultimate is bilobed, the apical elongate. Scutellum small, somewhat transverse. The *body* is clothed with sub-depressed stiff fulvous hairs, the legs and antennæ nearly nude. The fifth joint of the *antennæ* is obconical and stouter than the others.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line (rost. excl.).

I have used *Rhinomacer* as the generic name of this pretty little beetle; it does not, however, strictly speaking, belong to that genus, nor to *Rhynchites*, the form of the body is similar to that of *Rhinomacer attelaboides*, the only European species of the genus, but the structure of the rostrum and antennæ is quite different, so that, most likely, I shall have to make a new genus for its reception. I found one mutilated specimen at Tairua.

Group—BELIDÆ.

Under-mentum furnished with a rather long peduncle. *Mandibles* short, pincer-like, dentate. *Head* more or less, in general moderately, prolonged behind the eyes; *rostrum* arched, cylindrical; *scrobes* submedial or basal, very short. *Antennæ* straight, gradually thickened towards the extremity but without a well-defined club. *Eyes* more or less large, prominent. *Prothorax* without ocular lobes, bisinuated at its base. A *scutellum*. *Elytra* moderately embracing the body; their epipleuræ sometimes absent. Anterior *coxæ* cylindrical, prominent; posterior *femora* much shorter than the abdomen; *tibiæ* unarmed at the apex, their corbels small, terminal, open; *claws* free. The three intermediate segments of the *abdomen* almost equal or decreasing gradually, separated from the first by a straight suture; projecting intercoxal process small and acutely triangular. Metasternum elongate; its episterna wide. Mesothoracic epimera rather large. Body winged.

Pachyura.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, inserted near the base of the rostrum, eleven-jointed, gradually thickened and flattened towards the extremity; basal joint moderately stout, about as long as the third;

second as stout as the first but shorter than those contiguous ; third and fourth of nearly equal length ; fifth shorter than third ; sixth not much longer, but wider than second ; seven to ten, each a little larger than its predecessors and obtusely produced inwardly ; eleventh elongate-ovate, not so long as ninth and tenth conjointly. *Rostrum* longer but much narrower than the head, incrassated apically and a little distended at the point of insertion of the antennæ. *Head* as long as but much narrower than the prothorax, widest in front and slightly narrowed posteriorly. *Eyes* nearly circular, prominent, finely facetted, and situated on the sides in front. *Thorax* transverse, widest behind, apex truncate, base bisinuated, sides slightly rounded. *Scutellum* moderately large, rounded. The *elytra* are oblong, about twice the width and four times the length of the prothorax, slightly incurved behind the shoulders, and expanded posteriorly, apex rounded. *Legs* rather long and slender. Anterior coxæ contiguous.

These characters are derived from a new species, which I describe below as *P. rubicunda ;* I have not seen Mr. Pascoe's *P. metallica*, and therefore do not know whether both species possess these characters in common. I have not been able, as yet, to refer to the original diagnosis, but I notice that in the *P. australis*, the third antennal joint is nearly as long as the fourth and fifth conjointly, and the antennæ are inserted nearer the front of the rostrum, which is more incrassated than in *P. rubicunda.*

830. **P. metallica,** *Pascoe ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *P. oblonga*, aureo- (♂) vel purpureo-cuprea (♀) ; *antennis* tibiis tarsisque brunneo-testaceis, illis basi rostri insertis ; *capite* prothoraceque fortiter punctatis ; *scutello* majusculo ; *elytris* transversim punctatis, interstitiis (transversis) elevatis ; corpore infra sparse albo-piloso ; *metasterno* in medio longitudinaliter canaliculato.

Long. 2⅓ lin., ♂ ; 4 lin., ♀.

Christchurch. (Mr. Wakefield, most likely.—T.B.)

Except the South American *Homalocerus*, the *Belinæ* (to which this genus belongs) are a purely Australian group ; this species, however, is not to be approximated to any of its congeners, although a most orthodox *Pachyura.* Perhaps the difference in size and colouration of the two sexes is not always so well marked as in my specimens.

831. **P. rubicunda,** *n.s.* The *body* is moderately convex, of a shining metallic-red colour, with occasional golden and purplish tinges, the antennæ and legs are reddish-testaceous, the terminal joints of the former and of the tarsi infuscate. The *rostrum* is smooth and shining except the portion behind the antennæ, which is punctate, and of a metallic purple. The *head* and *thorax* are coarsely and somewhat rugosely, punctured ; the latter bears an impressed dorsal line, and both are densely clothed with short pale-yellow hairs. The *elytra* are a little depressed at the base, except the prominent shoulders and slightly elevated scutellar region; they are rugosely and coarsely punctured, and are clothed with short yellow and white hairs, the pubescence some-

times concentrated as patches. The *under-side* is punctate, and densely clothed with whitish pubescence, and the metasternum is longitudinally furrowed.

Length, 3 lines (rost. incl.).

The five examples of this fine species, which I found at Whangarei Heads, exhibit scarcely any variations of size or colour.

832. **P. sumptuosa,** *n.s.* *Body* brilliant green with a reddish hue, the latter prevailing along the sides; antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi dull red, femora greenish.

Rostrum elongate, almost twice the length of the head, smooth and shining, its apical half red; the point of insertion of the antennæ very near its base, and protuberant, giving the basal portion a somewhat constricted appearance. *Head* very coarsely and closely punctured. *Thorax* so sculptured as to appear covered with transversal rugosities, interrupted by a not very distinctly impressed dorsal line. *Elytra* cylindrical, being, with the exception of the slightly dilated humeral angles, very narrow and parallel-sided, covered with transversal rugosities and punctate intervals; with a sutural depression near the base, and bearing, on each, a patch of white hairs on the middle and another at the apex.

Legs stout, with slightly flexuose tibiæ, and somewhat expanded tarsi.

Length (rost. incl.), 4 lines; breadth, nearly 1.

I am indebted to Mr. Robert Peace, of Parua, for the only specimen I have seen.

Agathinus.

Nov. gen.

Head oblong, transversely convex; *rostrum* not so wide as (but about twice the length of) the head, robust, slightly arched, cylindrical, curvedly narrowed before and behind the middle; *scrobes* small, punctiform. *Antennæ* straight, longer than head and thorax, gradually dilated; basal joint about as long as sixth, obconical; second shortest, as stout as first; third slender, elongate, not so long as fourth and fifth conjointly; fourth and fifth slender, the former the longer; sixth and eighth nearly equal; eighth and tenth rather shorter than the preceding; eleventh joint oblong-oval, pointed, longer than tenth. *Eyes* moderate, very prominent, rounded, not at all coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* subconical, about as long as broad, uneven, apex truncate, the base emarginated at each side of the middle so as to appear trilobed. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, rather large. *Elytra* oblong, nearly twice the width (at the base), and four times the length of the thorax, adapted at their base to the prothorax, with almost prominent but rounded shoulders, they are gradually widened, and then narrowed posteriorly, the apices curvedly excised, the suture and outer angle produced, the outer tooth more acuminate and prolonged than that of the suture; they are uneven, each terminates outwardly in an obtuse tubercle, and bears two discoidal

laterally-compressed elevations; the sides deflexed with narrow epipleuræ. *Legs* moderate; *femora* gradually distended; *tibiæ* slightly flexuous and unarmed; *tarsi* spongy below, basal joint oblong, narrowed at base, as long as the following two, second subcordate, penultimate bilobed and dilated, fourth elongate, claws simple. *Intercoxal process* moderate, conical, depressed at base; *metasternum* moderate, rather convex, grooved longitudinally; *mesosternum* projecting so as to separate (slightly) the middle coxæ; second segment of the *abdomen* nearly as large as the first, its suture straight, the third, fourth, and fifth of nearly equal length.

This genus is formed for the reception of White's *Rhinaria sextuberculata*.

833. **A. sextuberculata**, *White: Voy. Ev. Terr., Ins., p.* 13. *Piceous*, covered with testaceous-grey hairs; antennæ red, with the apical joints dull and infuscate, they are pubescent.

Head and basal half of *rostrum* densely pilose, the apical half of the latter nude, shining and punctulate. The *prothorax* is a little narrowed anteriorly and constricted near the front, and, besides less obvious elevations, bears two obtuse dorsal tubercles behind the middle; its clothing is denser at the sides than elsewhere, so that the median line is shining and very sparsely pilose. *Scutellum* hirsute. Each *elytron* bears two large laterally-compressed tubercles, one basal, the other median, both nearer the suture than the side, and an obtuse one at the outer angle of the posterior declivity; their surface appears rather flat, though not really so, and bears some coarse irregular punctures and indefinite elevations, with clothing similar to that of the thorax. The breast is punctate, with a few granular elevations, and the whole under-surface is pilose.

Length, 6½ lines; breadth, 2½.

The length includes the snout; the breadth has been measured at the posterior declivity of the elytra. I found two examples at Tairua, from which the above description has been taken. White records Wellington as its habitat, and Mr. Earl as the discoverer.

834. **A. tridens**, *Fabricius. C. femoribus* dentatis, cinereus, elytris dentibus tribus, apiceque emarginatis.

Nova Zealandia. Mus. D. Banks.

Note.—Mr. White states (*Voy. Ev. Terr. Ins., p.* 13.) that his *Rhinaria sextuberculata* is nearly allied to another New Zealand species in the Banksian cabinet, the *Curculio tridens*, Fabr., and, on that authority, I have placed both species together, though the present species has toothed thighs; neither belong to *Rhinaria*, which, to say nothing of other characters, has geniculated antennæ.

The *Curculio modestus*, Fabr., I have expunged from the list of New Zealand species, as I do not see how it can be identified by the following description:—"C. cinereus, thorace elytrisque fusco-maculatis."—(*Syst. El.* ii., 512–30.)

Group—SCOLOPTERIDÆ.

Under-*mentum* with a broad and rather prominent neck. *Mandibles* somewhat thickened and pincer-like. *Head* elongate, sub-cylindrical; *rostrum* continuous with the head, rather long and stout; its *scrobes* beginning at about one-third of its length from the apex, linear and oblique. *Antennæ* long; scape at least attaining the hind margin of the eye; funiculus six or seven-jointed. *Eyes* longitudinal. *Prothorax* without ocular lobes and not hollowed apically or inferiorly; prosternum very long in front of the anterior coxæ. *Elytra* covering the pygidium. Posterior *femora* armed with a large tooth; *tibiæ* unarmed at apex; their corbels small, terminal, and open; claws of the *tarsi* simple or appendiculate. The two basal abdominal segments connate, separated by a fine rectilinear suture, sometimes effaced; projecting *intercoxal process* sub-lanceolate. *Metathorax* rather long; its episterna of median width.

Body navicular, smooth.

Scolopterus.

White; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom., vi., *p.* 566.

Rostrum a little narrower and longer than the head, almost straight, vertical, cylindrical and more or less depressed at the end; its *scrobes* oblique and directed downwards. *Antennæ* long and slender; *scape* scarcely thickened at the end, passing a little beyond the hind margin of the eye; *funiculus* seven-jointed, first and second joints elongated, obconical, the former the longer and stouter, joints three to seven very short, almost rounded; *club* stout, elongate, pubescent, articulate. *Eyes* large, much depressed, oval, longitudinal. *Prothorax* longer than broad, very regularly conical, truncated at base and apex. *Scutellum* very small, variable. *Elytra* rather short, navicular, compressed, with a long posterior slope, each furnished with a stout tubercle on the summit of the declivity, very much wider than the prothorax at their base, with their shoulders prolonged outwardly in the form of an acute cone. *Legs* long and slender; *femora* gradually clavate, the posterior armed near the end with a very large triangular tooth, the intermediate with a smaller conical one, the anterior unarmed; *tibiæ* straight; *tarsi* rather long, first joint elongate, slender, third broad, fourth moderate; claws simple. Second abdominal *segment* larger than each of the two following; *intercoxal-process* wide. *Body* navicular, winged.

835. **S. tetracanthus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 15. *Head* and *thorax* deep black; elytra greenish-bronze, the spines purplish-black, the femora purplish-black, the remainder of the legs purplish-ferruginous; head and thorax quite smooth; *elytra* very deeply punctured in lines, the shoulders produced into a thick angular spine directed outwards and very slightly upwards; each elytron about the middle with a strong spine near the suture directed somewhat backwards and tufted with hair at the end; the intermediate *femora* with a compressed spine below near the end.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—This must be regarded as the typical species. Mr. White's description of the head and prothorax is not quite accurate; the former is punctulate, the latter rugulose, and the colouration of the elytra is variable, sometimes assuming a reddish hue.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., for some specimens of this and other species which he collected at Wellington. I found many others in Auckland districts, where indeed the species is tolerably abundant.

836. **S. æquus,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* stout, piceous, rather dull, scarcely punctulate; *eyes* deeply embedded, not at all prominent, oviform, distant from thorax; *head* not so wide as front of thorax, with a shallow elongate impression behind the eyes, otherwise impunctate; *scape* of antennæ dark-rufous, distinctly flexuose at its base in addition to the normal curvature beyond; *funiculus* piceous, with the second joint as long but not so stout as the first; third shorter than the preceding joints but longer than those which follow, the rest about equal. *Thorax* picco-rufous, conical, rather broad, without trace of rugose or punctiform impressions on its disc except a few very fine punctures near the apex, there are also a few lateral wrinkles; the base is bisinuated and rather strongly produced towards the *scutellum*, which is rather elongate, sub-oblong. *Elytra* trigonal, convex, rather broad, with stout produced humeral angles, which are directed laterally without any upward tendency; the posterior tubercles are tufted in front with stiff hairs, the extremity being entire and acute; these tubercles are unusually broad at their base, and their apex has an inward curve not perceptible in *S. tetracanthus;* each bears ten distinct regular rows of large punctures, the larger near the suture; their colour is obscure-rufous. *Legs* picco-rufous, tarsi piceous; the anterior femora curvedly excised near their apex, the intermediate and posterior are armed with a large compressed acute tooth. The basal and apical tarsal joints are of nearly equal length, the second is triangular, the penultimate truly bilobed, transverse, much shorter than second; claws simple.

Length, 4 lines (rostr. incl.).

I have only seen the specimen which I found at Tairua.

837. **S. penicillatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* *Head* and thorax black, the latter with a fine purplish hue; elytra of a glossy olive-brown; legs all black; head and *thorax* very smooth; *elytra* punctured in lines, but not deeply, the shoulders with a bluntish not very prominent angle; about the middle of the elytra a high regular conical protuberance, blunt at the top and with a pointed tuft of black hairs; middle *femora* with a distinct tooth near the end.

Length, 2½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

NOTE.—This is the most widely distributed species. I have seen specimens from Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, and it is tolerably abundant at Auckland.

838. **S. pectoralis,** *n.s. Body* brilliant black, elytra somewhat bronzed, antennæ and legs piceous. The *club* of the antennæ has a rather small basal joint, the apical being as large as the other two conjointly. *Rostrum* finely punctured; head with a few punctures near the eyes, which are rather more prominent than in *S. penicillatus*, and more coarsely facetted. *Thorax* conical, punctulate. The form and sculpture of the *elytra* are similar to those of *S. penicillatus* except the shoulders, which are more produced than in that species. The fore-femur is subdentate, the others strongly toothed, the posterior most so. The sternum bears on each side a conspicuous patch of bright fulvous pubescence, the under-side is punctulate.

The species, though greatly resembling *S. penicillatus*, may be at once distinguished from it by the pectoral pubescence.

Length, 3 lines.

I obtained two specimens at Whangarei Heads.

Nyxetes.

Pascoe.

Antennæ as long as head and thorax, inserted near the middle of rostrum; *scape* slender, incrassated apically, and reaching to behind the eye; *funiculus* six-jointed, basal joint largest, elongate-obconical; second longer than third, slender at the base, dilated towards its apex; third longer than those which follow, sub-cylindrical, rather stouter than second; fourth small, moniliform; fifth and sixth, each a little broader than the immediately preceding joints; *club* large, oviform. *Rostrum* moderately stout, cylindrical; *scrobes* oblique, directed backwards below the rostrum. *Head* thicker than beak, elongate; eyes situated on the sides in front, ovate, large, not prominent, finely facetted. *Thorax* elongate-conical, convex. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* sub-ovate, very convex, tubercular, widest behind, sides compressed, base bisinuated. *Legs* elongate; two front pairs of *femora* moderately inflated, curvedly excised near the extremity, the posterior with a large, laterally-compressed tooth below; the two anterior pairs of *tibiæ* nearly straight, hind pair arcuated, all unarmed and somewhat cavernose at the apex; *tarsi* with the basal joint as long as the following two conjointly, second triangular, third bi-lobed, apical elongate, *claws* toothed. First abdominal *segment* largest, next two small.

This genus is instituted for the reception of the *Curculio bidens* of Fabricius, which White erroneously referred to *Scolopterus*. Mr. Pascoe, in a list of the genera of *Curculionidæ* which he kindly sent me, included *Nyxetes*, but he has not, I believe, published its diagnosis; I do so now, adopting his name, though I had intended to apply a different one.

839. **N. bidens,** *Fabr.; Syst. Ent.*, 136, 51. *Body* bright black, femora red, tibiæ, tarsi, and antennæ fuscous. *Rostrum* punctate, with an almost smooth dorsal line. *Head* with an elongate depression between the eyes, most closely punctured on the sides and behind.

Thorax rugose on the disc, and punctured laterally. *Elytra* with six discoidal striæ, the two outer interrupted, and three or four others on the side, which are more or less irregular; their punctation consists of large oblong depressions; the interstices are slightly convex and rugulose; beyond the middle, on each elytron, there is a large, acute, lateral tubercle, directed upwards and outwards; the apices are obtusely rounded, singly. Under-side punctate and shining.

This species is widely distributed; the descriptions, generic and specific, have been drawn up from specimens in my collection; the size varies a little; that now given is the maximum.

Length, 4 lines (rost. incl.).

Ancistropterus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Head and thorax much narrower than the elytra at the base; *eyes* very large; *beak* long, very slightly curved, somewhat thickened at the end; *mandibles* prominent, thick and somewhat bent at the end; *antennæ* very long, springing from a depression on the upper-side of the beak near the end, the *scape* reaching a little beyond the eyes, nearly as long as the rest of the antennæ, second joint as long as third and fourth together, and at the end double their thickness, *club* long, somewhat pointed at the end, formed apparently of three joints, the two last closely united; *elytra* together triangular, the shoulders hooked, the hook standing out, each elytron about the middle with a strong, somewhat erect spine, bristly at the end; *legs* long, *femora* slightly clavate, with a small tooth below near the end.

Note.—In this genus, allied to *Scolopterus*, the eyes are convex and prominent.

840. **A. quadrispinosus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Head* and thorax black, rather coarsely punctured; antennæ obscure, scape ferruginous; *thorax* down the middle with a band of yellowish hairs; *elytra* brownish red, with longitudinal lines formed of deepish dots, the spines black, a narrow straight line of white hairs runs from behind the middle spines to the tip of each elytron; *under-side* of the body black; legs light ferruginous.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Nicholson (Captain Parry).

Note.—I found this species at Tairua.

841. **A. brouni,** *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Oct.*, 1876. *Rufus*, nitidus, nudus, fortiter punctatus; *elytris* humeris extrorsum prominulis, pone medium tuberculis duobus obtusis.

Long. corp. (rostro incl.), $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Red, obscurely tinged with a darker colour; *head* and rostrum rather closely punctured. *Thorax* about as long as it is broad at the base, much narrowed to the front, rather distinctly but not densely punctured. *Elytra* with rows of coarse punctures, with the shoulder

directed outward as a broad short process; on each, just behind the middle, close to the suture, is an obtuse elevation with a very minute pencil of hairs on its summit; these tubercles are laterally compressed, and separated only by a narrow space.

This fine and very distinct species was recently sent from Tairua by Captain Broun, but only a single individual. I have, with much pleasure, named it in honour of its discoverer. The specimen is, I have no doubt, a male.

842. **A. hochstetteri,** *Redten.; Voy. Novara. Niger,* squamositate cinereo-varia, hinc inde metallico-nitente obtectus; *elytris* humeris bidentatis, pone medium tuberculo magno, conico instructis.

5–2.

Note.—I have not met with this species as yet.

843. **A. pilosus,** *n.s. Robust,* convex, piceous, moderately shining, rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi fusco-rufous. *Antennæ* slender, scape flexuose; the first and second joints of the funiculus are of equal length, the latter cylindrical, the former obconical, the others decrease in length; club ovate. *Rostrum* arcuated. *Eyes* prominent, distant from thorax; head finely granulated, rufo-piceous. *Thorax* conical, about as long as it is broad, slightly constricted in front, the base almost bisinuated; there is a smooth, not very distinct, dorsal line, the rest of the surface rugosely-granulated. *Elytra* sub-trigonal, the base emarginated for the prothorax, the shoulders oblique, with lateral sub-acute tubercles; the hind tubercles are large, laterally-compressed, not crested, of a dark red colour, and placed near the middle, rather distant from the suture; each bears nine strongly-punctured striæ, the outer duplicated, the two nearest the suture placed within the line occupied by the posterior tubercle; suture and apex ferruginous. The *femora* are slender at the base and inflated near the end, the anterior sub-dentate, the others distinctly the posterior very strongly toothed; the fore and intermediate *tibiæ* are flexuose, the posterior arcuated; colour rufo-piceous. The basal and apical *tarsal joints* are rather slender and of nearly equal length, either of them as long as the second and third conjointly; the third is bi-lobed, the second triangular. *Scutellum* distinct. The *body* is sparingly clothed with obscure pubescence.

Length, 3½ lines (rost. incl.).

Of this species I have only seen one individual, which I found at Tairua.

Oropterus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennæ longish, *scape* just reaching to the eye, straightish; *funiculus* seven-jointed, the last joints nearly equal in thickness and close together, *club* ovate, joints indistinct; *beak* long, considerably curved, cylindrical, a groove on the sides for the scape of antennæ; *thorax* gradually wider behind, the sides nearly straight, in front and behind abrupt; *elytra* at the base straight, with a conical protuberance in the

middle, elytra rounded at the end; *legs* longish; *femora* very slightly thickened near the end; *tibiæ* straight.

844. **O. coniger,** *White*; *Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Pale ferruginous; *beak* and head punctured; *thorax* finely striated transversely: *elytra* rather coarsely punctured in lines, with a strong conical pointed protuberance nearer the margin than the suture, smooth and free from hairs; *legs* paler than upper parts.

Length, 2 lines.

New Zealand.

NOTE.—This insect occurs at all the localities at which I have collected; it is usually found on the native *Fuchsia.*

Group—TYCHIIDÆ.

The neck of the under-*mentum* rather prominent. *Mandibles* a little incrassated and pincer-like. *Head* sub-globular; *rostrum* long, slender, cylindrical or nearly so; *scrobes* incipient, more or less distant from the apex, and attaining the eyes. Antennal *funiculus* with six or seven joints; the scape not encroaching on the eye. *Eyes* lateral, strongly separated above. *Prothorax* without ocular lobes; hollowed (or not) at its antero-inferior margin. *A scutellum. Elytra* covering, or leaving exposed, the pygidium. *Tibiæ* unarmed and slightly mucronated at the extremity; tarsal claws appendiculate. Projecting *intercoxal process* rather broad, parallel, truncated in front. The *metathorax* at most of median length; its episterna moderately wide. Mesothoracic *epimera* not elevated.

Body winged, oblong or oval, pubescent.

Sibinia.

Germar.

Rostrum elongate, slender, sometimes cylindrical; its *scrobes* beginning at about a third of the length of the beak from the front, oblique, nearly touching the eyes. *Antennæ* a little robust, the *scape* incrassated at the extremity; *funiculus* six-jointed, first and second long, obconical, the first longer than second, the others transversal, very short; *club* rather stout, oval or oblong-oval, obtuse and articulated. *Eyes* moderate, rounded or short-oval, a little convex or depressed. *Prothorax* moderately convex, widely rounded laterally, slightly bisinuate, or truncate at its base. *Scutellum* small, variable. *Elytra* moderately convex, oblong-oval, rounded behind, and leaving the pygidium exposed. *Legs* rather robust; the *femora* incrassated, unarmed, or dentate below; *tibiæ* straight, a little thickened at apex; *tarsi* moderate, first and second joints triangular, the former the longer, third not very much larger, fourth rather long, its claws small. The second abdominal *segment* a little longer than either of the two following ones. *Body* oblong-oval, pubescent.

These characters have been epitomized from Lacordaire's work.

845. **S. tychioides,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1876. *S. angusta*, elliptica, fusca, sub-depressa, squamulis angustis declinatis cinereo-albidis vestita; *rostro* versus apicem attenuato, arcuato, apice fulvo; *antennis* fulvis, apice nigro excepto; *prothorace* latitudine longitudini æquali; *scutello* inconspicuo; *elytris* basi prothorace paulo latioribus, fortiter striatis, interstitiis solis plerumque squamulosis; pedibus fulvis; *femoribus* dentatis, *tibiis* breviusculis.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Like *Tychius schneideri*, but, in consequence of its more or less exposed pygidium, I refer it to *Sibinia.*

Group—CRYPTORHYNCHIDÆ.

Rostrum variable. Antennal *funiculus* with seven, rarely with six joints. *Eyes* usually very large, and to some extent covered during the retraction of the rostrum. *Prothorax* often prominent in the middle of its front margin, or sinuated towards each side; generally with ocular lobes; *prosternum* canaliculate. The *scutellum* distinct, or not. *Elytra* nearly always covering the pygidium. Front *coxæ* prominent; *tibiæ* spurred or mucronated at the extremity; claws of the tarsi simple. The three intermediate segments of the *abdomen* of variable relative length.

Body of variable form.

Psepholax.

White; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 72.

Forehead vertical, plane; *rostrum* hardly longer than the head, parallel, impressed at the end, with somewhat prominent angles; its *scrobes* profound, oblique, reaching the lower margin of the eyes. *Antennæ* short, robust, *scape* strongly clavate at the extremity, attaining the eyes; first joint of the *funiculus* stout, obconical, second very much shorter and not so thick, joints three to seven transversal, compact; *club* oblong-oval, scarcely articulate, obtuse at the end. *Eyes* rather convex, oblique. *Prothorax* transversal, convex, gradually narrowed, then almost tubular in front, sinuated at the middle of its apex, bisinuated at the base; prosternum widely and somewhat deeply canaliculate, terminated by a cavity for the reception of the tip of the beak. *Scutellum* elongate-triangular. *Elytra* convex, oval, not wider than the prothorax, and, conjointly, hollowed at their base, shoulders obsolete. *Legs* short, robust, compressed; *femora* sublinear, the anterior inflated and dentate below; front *tibiæ* strongly, the others more briefly produced to a point, mucronate, the anterior having the inner apical angle dentiform, the intermediate furnished externally with a stout tooth near the middle; *tarsi* rather long, first and second joints narrow, the former nodose at the extremity, both imperfectly spongy below, third moderately wide, fourth rather long, also its claws. Second abdominal *segment* longer than third and fourth united, separated from the first by a strongly

curved suture. *Mesosternum* horizontal, or nearly so, large, attaining the level of the front coxæ.

Body oval, slightly pubescent, and partially squamose.

846. **P. sulcatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 15. Deep pitchy-brownish-black; *thorax* above with three distinct brownish-ashy lines, the lateral ones broadest and somewhat irregular; these lines are formed by distinct coloured scales; *elytra* ribbed, each with at least six raised ribs, two of which meet at the end, some of them have erect scales along the irregular edge, between each is a line of impressed points, the sides of the elytra at the broadest part are very hairy; *legs* punctate and like the under surface of the body, with brownish-ashy hairs, longest on the posterior part of the tibiæ and tarsi.

Length, about 4 lines.

New Zealand (Dr. Sinclair).

847. **P. granulatus,** *n.s.* This species is intermediate in form between *P. sulcatus* and *P. barbifrons*, being narrower than the former, but shorter and broader than the latter. *Antennæ* ferruginous, with the basal joint of the funiculus stout, but slender at its point of insertion in the scape; second about as long as the first but more slender than it. *Head* and rostrum pitchy, with a depression on the vertex almost concealed by depressed griseous setæ, or scales, and a smaller one between the eyes; the surface is granulated, the granules closer and more confluent on the rostrum, in front of which there is a smooth longitudinal line, and at the sides and in front a few yellowish hairs. The *thorax* is fuscous, not quite so wide as the elytra; the sides are rounded towards the front, and abruptly narrowed near the apex, which is deeply emarginated; there is a smooth discoidal line from base to apex, and a transverse one in front, the rest of the surface being coarsely punctate, and more or less covered with scale-like setæ, which give it a rather granulated aspect. *Scutellum* elongate. The *elytra* are fuscous, broadest behind the base, and narrowed posteriorly; each bears eight longitudinal ridges, the two outer obsolete, the inner merely sutural; the second and fourth become indistinct posteriorly; the third, fifth, and sixth, bent at the end; all more or less granulated and setose; the second and fourth quite tubercular near the middle; the furrows have only indistinct punctation, and the suture is close throughout, whereas in *P. sulcatus* the punctures are coarse, and the suture divaricate towards the apex. In all other respects the two species are alike.

In *Psepholax* the scrobes are broad, and directed backwards to the lower part of the eye; the tibiæ terminate externally in a strong calcar, behind which the tarsus is inserted.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I cut some specimens of this species out of *Fagus* at Tairua; *P. sulcatus* I have found in *Leptospermum*.

848. **P. cornutus,** *n.s.* Pitchy brown, sparsely clothed with pale yellow setæ; legs and antennæ pitchy red.

The insect closely resembles *P. sulcatus*, with a rather shorter but similarly rugosely sculptured *rostrum;* the *thorax* is somewhat longer, so that it is less abruptly narrowed in front; its base is sub-truncate and depressed, and its sculpture consists of shallow rugose punctures. The *elytra* are similar in form to those of *P. sulcatus*, their anterior portion is rugosely sculptured with granular elevations, but behind they bear coarsely punctured striæ; the sutural costa is dilated a little before the middle and there bears a very evident horn-like process, the second is distinctly elevated near the apex only, the third is very little raised in front and terminates at the middle in a tubercular elevation somewhat similar to that on the inner ridge, but situated a little further back, the outer are merely granulated intervals between the striæ, which are punctured near the apex only. *Prosternum* rather deeply hollowed.

Length, 4 lines (rost. incl.).

Described from a single specimen found by Captain Hutton at Martyn's Bay, on the west coast of Otago.

849. **P. barbifrons,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 15. *Beak* with two longitudinal rows of ferruginous hairs on the margin directed forwards; *thorax* thickly punctured; *elytra* narrower than in *P. sulcatus*, with eight longitudinal striæ, the intervening spaces flat at the base, two of these at the tip raised and crested with light brown scales; whole insect deep brown, mixed with lighter coloured scales.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (Mr. Earl).

NOTE.—This and the preceding species occur near Auckland.

850. **P. punctulatus,** *n.s.* *Head* and rostrum reddish-brown, punctate, with an elongate depression on the vertex. *Thorax* moderately constricted in front, the surface densely punctured, and bearing a few griseous scales. The *elytra* are punctato-striated, only six striæ distinct, the basal portion is rugosely granulated, the remainder punctulate; the interstices are broad, particularly near the base, the sutural narrowest; the second, which is the most elevated, bears a row of six small tubercles, which, though present on the others, are very indistinct; the first, third, and fifth are crested with griseous setæ behind, and are bent at the end. Under-side punctate and pilose. Legs and tarsi normal.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Tairua.

851. **P. rostralis,** *n.s.* Obscure ferruginous, antennæ and tarsi clear red. *Rostrum* rather long, shining, finely punctured, with a smooth impressed line in front; the *head* is strongly punctured, the intervals rugose, with a slight depression on the vertex; it bears a few griseous scales. *Thorax* slightly constricted in front, very like that of *P. barbifrons;* except a smooth space on the disc, closely and coarsely punctured. The *elytra* obovate, with rectangular apices, bear six distinct striæ not very deeply punctured; the interstices are nearly straight,

moderately convex, broad at the base, granulated and bent at the end; the first, third, and fifth are covered with yellowish setæ behind, and are rather more elevated (yet only moderately) than the others; the rest of the clothing consists of pale whitish scales. *Under-side* reddish, punctate, sparingly pilose.

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found this species also at Tairua; it is closely allied to *P. barbifrons*, but the absence of the two rows of bristles will at once lead to its identification.

852. **P. coronatus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 15. Black; *thorax* punctured, with three interrupted lines of greyish scales; *elytra* very slightly grooved, the base with many slight transverse rugosities, on the posterior half a circle of erect spines, near the base a transverse band of greyish scales, under-side of body with short greyish hairs.

Length, 4 lines.

New Zealand (Waikouaiti), in the centre of a tree, Mr. Earl.

853. **P. femoratus,** *n.s.* This species, in general outline and size, more nearly approaches *P. simplex* than any other, as yet, known to me.

Colour fuscous; the body, above and below, is clothed with griseous scales, intermingled with a few white ones on the disc of the elytra. *Antennæ* dark red, the first and second joints of the funiculus of nearly equal length; third to seventh transverse. *Rostrum* moderately long, rather narrow, but dilated towards the extremity. *Thorax* transverse, with rounded sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front; base bisinuated.

The *elytra* are oblong, rather wider than the base of the thorax, their sides nearly parallel as far as the hind legs, and from thence roundly narrowed towards the apices; each elytron bears three costæ, not very well defined in front, but distinct, and considerably elevated behind, especially the one nearest to the suture, and all three terminate in front of the apex; the apices are somewhat divergent and pointed; the hind portions of the elytra are declivous from the point where the ridges terminate; there are two narrow striæ between the suture and first ridge, and two more between the first and second, as well as the second and third, all of which have the punctation rather elongate. The form of the *tibiæ* is normal, the intermediate being armed with a prominent tooth, but the posterior *femora* are unusually dilated and subdentate below.

The pointed apex, and widened, sub-dentate hind thigh, will readily lead to the recognition of this species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found two specimens at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

854. **P. simplex,** *Pascoe (Sharp in litt.); Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *P. breviter* subcylindricus, brunneus, squamis flavescentibus vestitus; *rostro* brevi lato, in medio et inter oculos lineis duabus brevi-

bus impresso; *antennis* subferrugineis, scapo brevi, funiculo articulis quinque ultimis valde transversis; clava ampla, pubescente; *prothorace* transverso, postice sensim latiore, basi bisinuato, in medio carinato; *elytris* striato-punctatis, interstitiis late planatis, apice rotundatis; *tibiis* sat elongatis, intermediis extus in medio dente tenuato armatis.

Long., 2 lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

This very distinct species has much the habit and colouration of our *Hylesinus fraxini* (a *Scolytid*), but it is considerably larger.

855. **P. tibialis,** *n.s.* Pitchy-brown, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. The *head* bears round, the rostrum elongate, punctures; between the eyes there is a rounded fovea. The *mandibles* are strong and prominent, and meet in front with a straight suture. The *eyes* are somewhat truncated anteriorly, rather large, slightly convex. The *scrobes* are deep and broad, and directed backwards to the lower part of, but not below, the eye. The *thorax* at its base is of the same width as the elytra, and is nearly truncate; the sides are rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and rather abruptly, and considerably, contracted in front; its surface is distinctly punctured throughout. The *elytra* are convex, their sides rather straight and abruptly declivous, narrowed gradually behind, apices rounded, pygidium covered; their sculpture consists of seven distinct striæ, in which the punctation is rather coarse; the interstices are moderately elevated, rather broad, are tolerably smooth behind, but rugose in front, a line along the base being finely granulated.

The *femora* though incrassated are not dentate, and only slightly grooved; the anterior *tibia* is nearly straight inwardly, moderately curved and dilated externally, and terminates in a strongly curved calcar, behind which the tarsus is inserted; the other two pairs are strongly curved, and dilated externally, and besides that outward curve, they are bent from front to rear, so as to give them a somewhat twisted appearance; the *tarsi* are rather longer than in *Psepholax*, are almost destitute of clothing, and have the lobes of the penultimate joint narrower. The *body* is nearly nude, but there are a few griseous setæ on the thorax, and the legs are moderately pilose.

Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I found a specimen of this species at Auckland some years ago. Though I have referred it to *Psepholax*, it cannot remain permanently attached to that genus, and will, I think, form the type of a new one, in close proximity to it.

Aldonus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

Antennæ moderate, first joint not reaching to the eye, very slightly bent and gradually thickened to the end; funiculus seven-jointed, first and second joints longish, the second longer than the first, and considerably thickened at the end, the last five joints somewhat cup-shaped, gradually wider to the end, the club being hardly distinct from the

funiculus, ovate, slightly pointed and indistinctly three-jointed; *beak* rather long, not thickened at the end, the sides nearly parallel, side antennal groove beginning before the middle and continued to the eye, widening behind; *thorax* somewhat contracted in front, rounded on the sides, with a considerable lobe on each side of hind margin, which has two wide sinuations on the middle part, above somewhat depressed; *scutellum* very small and considerably sunk; elytra with the sides for a good space parallel, the end rounded and completely covering the abdomen; *legs* moderate in length and thickness, femora somewhat compressed, deeply notched on the under-side near the end; a wide groove on the *under-side* of thorax extending to the base of second pair of legs.

856. **A. hylobioides,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Black*, thickly covered with greyish-yellow scales; *thorax* thickly punctured; *elytra* with seven longitudinal lines, deeply punctured, thickly covered with greyish-yellow scales, sprinkled with black, some small irregular black marks on elytra, especially about the middle and near the end; underside of body black, rather deeply punctate, with a few scattered yellowish-grey hairs; *legs* black, rather thickly covered with yellowish-grey hairs.

Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

857. **A. celator,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *A. angustior*, sub-parallelus, fusco-piceus, squamis griseis dispersis; *rostro* tenuato, prothorace manifeste breviore, antennis apicem versus insertis; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus longitudine fere æqualibus; *prothorace* apice angusto, utrinque antice rotundato, pone medium parallelo, crebre punctato; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* prothorace vix latioribus, indeterminate striato-punctatis, granulis nitidis squamis intermixtis, pone medium fascia indistincta notatis.

Long., 4 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A much narrower insect than *A. hylobioides*, covered, especially on the legs, with long erect spatulate scales, not setiform as in that species. *Aldonus* is closely allied to *Strongylopterus*, and, like *Pscpholax*, the pectoral canal terminates behind the anterior coxæ, and is not bounded by the mesosternum.

858. **A. rostratus,** *n.s. Convex*, narrow, elongate-oval, piceous, clothed with griseous scales. *Rostrum* elongate, cylindrical, pitchy-red, punctulate, but not grooved and carinated as in *A. celator*, the scrobes not very deeply impressed. *Antennæ* pitchy-red, slender, pubescent, with the second joint of the funiculus longer than the first. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, widest near the middle, with rounded sides, constricted towards the apex; the base is produced towards the scutellum and at each side, and is rather deeply bisinuated; the disc is closely and coarsely punctate, the intervals narrow, the punctures being filled with depressed griseous scales, greatly concealing the punctation, yet

not encroaching on the interstices; the sides are covered with spatulate scales. *Scutellum* small and rounded. The *elytra* are rather long, with prominent shoulders, slightly rounded, not at all parallel, sides, and narrow apex; they are indistinctly striated, the grooves being rather broad, those nearest the suture with large punctures, which, when viewed from the front, seem to be quite regular; the interstices are somewhat elevated, but less so than they, owing to the squamosity, appear to be; the surface generally is rugose and rather uneven, and is densely clothed with spatulate scales, the ground-colour being pitchy-red. The *legs* are ferruginous, and densely clothed with scales and bristles intermixed.

Length, 4 lines.

I cut two specimens out of a log at Whangarei Heads; Mr. Pascoe's specimens of *A. celator* must have been rather small; I have one which measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines, and a second somewhat less.

859. **A. peacei**, *n.s.* *Narrow*, sub-parallel, slightly depressed above; body black, covered with depressed yellowish scales, with black spots on the thorax and elytra.

Antennæ pitchy-red, inserted near the middle of the rostrum, second joint of the funiculus not twice the length of the first, joints three to seven moniliform, club oval, articulate. *Rostrum* moderate, a little narrowed before and behind the antennal insertion, its scrobes reaching the eyes and well-defined; it is pitchy-red, shining, and punctate, the punctation fine and remote in front, more or less coarse and rugose, and scaly towards the base. *Prothorax* longer than broad, its base normal, narrowed and constricted anteriorly, very coarsely and rugosely punctured, with an indistinct smooth dorsal line and two median spots formed of blackish setæ. *Scutellum* small and depressed. *Elytra* rather long, narrowed and obtusely produced behind; their sculpture consists of rows of large punctures; their clothing variegated by patches of broad semi-erect scales, forming two black spots on each near the base, a larger one in line with the posterior femora and one behind on the suture; besides these there is a small tuft of elongate yellowish scales on each side of the posterior slope.

Femora squamose; *tibiæ* coarsely ciliate; *tarsi* red and rather narrow. *Under-side* punctate and squamose.

This species differs structurally from the preceding, the rostral canal being profound and extending into the mesosternum. The first two abdominal segments are large, the basal sub-concave, and the intercoxal process is curvilinearly triangular.

Length (rost. incl.), 6 lines; breadth, $2\frac{1}{5}$.

I found one example at Parua, and I am indebted to Mr. Peace of that district for another; his being the first that was found, I have named the species in his honour.

Indecentia.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, elliptical, twice as long as it is broad; the prothorax large, sub-cordate, broader than the elytra, uneven; elytra twice the length of the thorax, uneven, very convex transversely, sides nearly

parallel to beyond the middle and narrowed behind, with the apex truncate.

Head globose, immersed up to the eyes; these are moderate, sub-ovate, situated on the front of the head and separated by the beak: *rostrum* elongate, stout, arcuated, and slightly narrowed at the middle; its *scrobes* deep, beginning in front of the middle, and continued along the lower edges to the base.

Antennæ rather slender, the *scape* gradually thickened apically and reaching back to the front of the eye; *funiculus* seven-jointed, *club* three-jointed, ovate.

Legs moderately long and stout, the *femora* slightly notched below at the apex, with a shallow groove proceeding from the notch; the *tibiæ* nearly straight, and armed at the apex with a rather straight process; *tarsi* longish, the basal joint hardly as long as the second and third conjointly, narrow, the second joint oblong, third bi-lobed, fourth elongate, claws simple.

Pectoral canal very deep, limited by the greatly elevated hind border of the mesosternum; the *metasternum* short; *abdomen* with five visible segments, the basal large, its broad projecting portion separating the hind coxæ, the last segments inclined, leaving an obvious gap between them and the epipleuræ. Front and intermediate *coxæ* sub-globose, the anterior prominent, and forming part of the wall of the pectoral canal. *Epipleuræ* narrow.

860. **I. nubila**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* piceous, finely sculptured, with a shallow groove on each side above from the point of insertion of the antennæ to the base, the latter portion squamose. *Antennæ* shining, red, finely pubescent; the first joint of the funiculus as long as the second, obconical; second more slender than first; joints three to seven about equal, each about as long as broad.

Thorax nearly as long as broad, considerably dilated laterally in front of the middle, from thence obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the sides behind narrowed to the width of the base of the elytra; its frontal portion is a little elevated, not so much so as the disc, at each side of the middle it bears an elongate, irregular elevation, and the rest of its surface and sides are rough and uneven.

Elytra long, narrow, the sides nearly straight but uneven, a good deal narrowed posteriorly, the apex rather broad and truncate; they are extremely convex transversely, particularly on the middle, depressed towards the base, declivous behind, their sides vertical and uneven; there is a longitudinal tubercular elevation at each side near the middle, two oblique ones behind these, and the remainder of the surface is rough.

The *body* is piceous and dull, with a few coarse scale-like setæ, most conspicuous on the apex. *Legs* long and stout, their knees reddish, and more or less covered with coarse setæ; *tarsi* red. The insect is partially covered with an exudation extremely difficult to remove, and concealing much of the sculpture, base of thorax, &c.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ (maxim.).

I found one specimen of this curious weevil in the Cemetery gully, at Auckland.

861. **I. stramineum**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* longer than prothorax, arcuated, widely narrowed at the middle, the space in front of the antennal insertion (one-third of its length from the apex) nude and punctate, the remainder densely covered with dark straw-coloured scales. *Prothorax* very broad in the middle, obliquely and abruptly narrowed anteriorly to the width of the head, and again narrowed posteriorly to the width of the elytra, to which it is so closely applied that its basal lobe and sinuations are hardly perceptible; the apex projects as far as the eyes and is elevated and crested, it is depressed transversely behind the apex and again at the base, on the middle near each side it is strongly but irregularly elevated, so that the dorsal space seems depressed, its whole surface, in fact, is very uneven with irregular elevations and cavities, and densely covered with dark straw-coloured scales and coarse setæ, the latter predominating on the more elevated parts. *Scutellum* small, depressed. *Elytra* elongate, nowhere as broad as the middle of the thorax, a little narrowed behind, with almost vertical sides; they are greatly elevated in front of the middle, and from thence slope posteriorly, so that the hind part, which is somewhat flattened above, is considerably prolonged; their whole surface is clothed in the same way as the thorax, and in one example, which I judge is the male, the elevated dorsal space bears many very long coarse setæ, whilst the apex is covered with shorter setæ; their sculpture is indefinite, consisting of coarse punctiform impressions and irregular elevations; the sides, near the shoulders, in one example, are covered with fine white scales.

The *legs* are long, decreasing in length from front to rear, the front and middle pair most distant; *tibiæ* flexuose, with stout curved apical spurs proceeding from the hinder and outer part of the apex and bent forwards; the legs are reddish in colour and densely covered with variegated scales and setæ, and the *tarsi* are clothed with whitish setæ.

When the insect is viewed from the side, it is seen that the highest point is behind the base of the elytra, the next the middle of the prothorax, and between these elevations it is greatly depressed.

The *scrobes* are well-marked, and extend from the eyes to within a third of the length of the beak, so as to receive the whole of the scape; the *antennæ* are elongate; the second joint of the funiculus slender and longer than the first, joints three to seven are small; the club large, oval, larger in the male than the female, and in the latter sex the antennæ are shorter and inserted nearer the middle of the rostrum, and the anterior half of her snout is more slender and more finely sculptured than in the other sex.

♂ Length, 3 lines; breadth, 1⅛.

The length has been taken from the tip of the beak, the breadth across the thorax.

I found one pair only, near Whangarei Heads.

Oreda.

White; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 113.

Rostrum moderate, robust, depressed, parallel, rounded at the angles, and slightly arched; its *scrobes* beginning near the apex (about a third of its length), a little oblique, and attaining the eyes. *Antennæ* short,

robust; *scape* strongly clavate at the extremity, reaching back to the eye; the two first joints of the *funiculus* subturbinate and a little elongate, joints three to seven very short, transversal, thickening gradually; *club* rather stout, articulate, obtuse at the end. *Eyes* finely granulated, large, depressed, short-oval, acuminated inferiorly, somewhat concealed in repose. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, slightly rounded laterally, strongly narrowed in front, with its apex very prominent at the middle, without lateral lobes, rather strongly bisinuated at its base. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong, narrowed posteriorly for a fourth of their length, not wider than the prothorax and trisinuated at their base, with obtuse shoulders. *Legs* rather short, compressed; *femora* gradually distended, strongly at the end underneath; *tibiæ* straight, armed with spur at the end; *tarsi* moderate, the three basal joints sponge-like below, first and second narrow, the former very slender at its base and elongate, fourth moderate and slender; claws slender. Second abdominal *segment* almost larger than the third and fourth conjointly, separated from the first by an arcuated suture. *Intercoxal process* wide; *metasternum* short, mesosternum arcuated resting on the front coxæ. *Body* oblong, partially squamose.

862. **O. notata,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Deep, rich blackish-brown, the *beak* very finely punctured, a slight groove in a small smooth space on the upper side of beak between the antennæ; *thorax* thickly punctured, with black scales in many of the punctures, and two small spots of yellow scales, one on each side in front, each of the posterior angles with a transverse line of yellow scales; *elytra* with distinct, longitudinal grooves, which are punctured and shining black, with small scattered patches of yellowish scales.

Length, 5 lines.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

Note.—The species occurs at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei; there is a variety about 3 lines in length.

863. **O. brevis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1876. *O. breviter* subcylindrica, fusca griseo-varia; *rostro* brevi crasso; *antennis* crassiusculis; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus fere æqualibus, quinque sequentibus valde transversis; *clava* oblongo-ovata; *prothorace* lato, apice angusto, basi bisinuato; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* prothorace vix latioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis late planatis, squamulis erectis albidis adspersis; *femoribus* infra subdentatis; *tibiis* unco valido armatis, intermediis basi extus angulatis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

This is a very much smaller and shorter insect than *O. notata*, White, and is remarkable for its short thick rostrum like *Psepholax*.

864. **O. murina,** *n.s. Sub-ovate,* convex, squamose. *Rostrum* rather short, not very thick, punctate, sparingly squamose and rather hispid in front. *Antennæ* ferruginous, rather short and stout, scape

incrassated; basal joint of funiculus stout and longer than second; second a little longer than third; three to four small, the others larger, each more transverse than its predecessor; club large and stout; the funiculus is pilose, the club finely pubescent. The *thorax* is bisinuated, but not depressed, at the base; the sides are rounded towards the front where they are suddenly contracted; the surface is so densely clothed with grey scales that the punctation, if there be any, is rendered quite indistinct, and there is an indistinct dorsal line. *Scutellum* distinct. The *elytra* are a little broader than the thorax, rather long, their sides very gradually rounded; they are convex and abruptly declivous behind; they bear eight striæ, the outer obsolete, their punctures are oblong, sub-contiguous; the interstices are broad and plane and densely clothed with mouse-coloured grey scales, which are rather paler behind. *Legs* ferruginous; the fore *tibiæ* are simple, the two hind pairs bidentate, the tooth on the middle acute, that at the extremity larger and rather obtuse; the legs and tarsi setose.

Length, 4 lines.

I cut two specimens out of a log at Whangarei Heads, along with a few of the typical species.

865. **O. setigera,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* fuscous, the scape flexuose; first joint of the funiculus stout; second obconical; those which follow become each a little stouter and more transverse than the preceding; club large, apical joint smallest. The *rostrum* has its anterior portion nude and punctate, the remainder is clothed like the head with griseous scales. The thorax is nearly as wide as the elytra, except towards the front, where it is rather abruptly contracted to the width of the head, and depressed anteriorly; the sides behind are almost straight; the base slightly bi-sinuated; its surface is punctate, but the punctation is concealed by its dense clothing of griseous and piceous scales, those of the latter predominating on the disc behind. The *elytra* are transversely convex, abruptly declivous posteriorly, with rather vertical sides; they are striated, the striæ bear oblong punctures, and their surface is densely covered with pale-grey and piceous scales, those of the darker colour being chiefly distributed in an oblique mass at each side; intermingled with these are many erect setulæ, which are most conspicuous posteriorly. The *legs* are reddish, and clothed with griseous setulæ; the femora are incrassated and excised below near the apex; the anterior *tibiæ* are flexuose, the other two pairs bear a tooth near the base, and the extremity of each is produced externally.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ line (rost. excl.).

This species, which I found at Tairua and Whangarei, may be considered aberrant. It is more nearly allied to *O. murina* than the typical form.

Acalles.

Schœnh.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins., Tom. vii., *p.* 94.

Rostrum rather long, more or less robust, slightly widened and depressed apically; its *scrobes* beginning at or beyond the middle, recti-

linear. *Antennæ* moderate, more or less robust, *scape* clavate, adjoining the eye; first and second joints of *funiculus* elongate, the others somewhat rounded and compact; *club* oblong-oval, obtuse, articulate. *Eyes* more or less strongly facetted, large, sub-depressed, triangular, acuminated below. *Prothorax* transversal or not, more or less convex, laterally rounded, narrowed anteriorly, moderately projecting in front, with feeble lobes, and truncated or slightly bisinuated at the base. *Scutellum* none. *Elytra* convex, ovate or oblong-oval, wider than thorax, narrowed at base, truncated. *Legs* usually robust; *femora* gradually incrassated; *tibiæ* straight, compressed, uncinated; *tarsi* rather short, moderately dilated, sponge-like below, first joint elongate, fourth rather large, as are its claws. *Pectoral canal* short. *Body* oblong-oval, unequal.

This genus scarcely differs from *Tylodes (Lacord. Hist. des Ins., Tom.* vii., *p.* 96.), and is not very well defined, the form of the species is very variable.

866. **A. intutus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *A. ovatus*, fuscus, griseo-squamosus, squamulis erectis adspersus; *rostro* breviusculo, modice crasso; *antennis* subferrugineis, funiculi articulo primo quam secundo paulo longiore; clava breviter ovata; *prothorace* subtransverso, antice constricto, postice rotundato; *elytris* breviter ovatis, basi prothoracis paulo latioribus, striato-punctatis, punctis linearibus, interstitiis secundo quartoque leviter elevatis et postice paulo callosis; *pedibus* squamis erectis numerosis vestitis.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

There is a very small but distinct scutellum in this species, which should perhaps exclude it from *Acalles*. It is about the size and shape of *A. roboris*.

867. **A. erroneus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *A. obovatus*, fuscus, squamis griseis fuscisque variegatus, aliis erectis adspersus; *rostro* breviusculo; *prothorace* subtransverso, apice bicristato, supra in medio tuberculis duabus magnis instructo; *elytris* pone medium latioribus, versus apicem gradatim angustioribus, supra elevatis, striato-punctatis, interstitio secundo in medio bicristato; *pedibus* variegatis, squamis erectis vestitis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

Size and shape of *A. misellus*; the elytra furnished on each side with two strongly marked crests crowned with erect scales.

868. **A. hystriculus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *A. subovatus*, ferrugineus, squamis griseis fuscisque variegatus, aliis elongatis erectis numerosis adspersus; *rostro* modice elongato, dimidio basali squamis albidis in seriebus quatuor dispositis instructo; *antennis* pallidis, articulo primo funiculi quam secundo manifeste longiore; clava elliptica; *prothorace* vix longiore quam latiore, utrinque rotundato, antice paulo constricto; *elytris* obovatis, in medio utrinque rotundatis,

apicem versus gradatim angustioribus, striato-punctatis; *pedibus* squamis erectis vestitis.

Long., 1¼ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

Most of my specimens have a black sutural mark, which behind the middle is joined to a transverse one; the latter has a pale posterior border; a pale curved line also occurs on each side at the base, and is feebly prolonged to the prothorax. The scales on *Acalles* and many other (perhaps most) genera of *Cryptorhynchidæ* are of two kinds—one pressed close to the derm, the other kind more or less elongate, club-shaped, or like a hair or bristle, and standing off from the derm. The latter are often denominated *setulæ*.

869. **A. impexus,** *Pascoe: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *A. ovatus*, fuscus, griseo-squamosus, squamulis erectis adspersus; *rostro* modice elongato; *antennis* subferrugineis, pone medium rostri insertis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longitudine æqualibus; *prothorace* latitudine longitudini æquali, antice constricto, apice bidentato, in medio bicalloso; *scutello* inconspicuo; *elytris* cordatis, convexis, rude punctatis, interstitiis secundo bi-tertio juxta basin unicalloso, lateribus minus callosis; *pedibus* rude squamosis.

Long., 1½ lin.

Canterbury (C. M. Wakefield).

Size and shape of *A. intutus*, but elytra more cordiform, and with the prothorax very irregular.

870. **A. perpusillus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *A. ovatus*, fusco-piceus, esquamosus, rostro antennisque pallidioribus, illo lineatim punctulato; *prothorace* latitudine longitudini æquali, antice constricto, supra vage punctato; *elytris* breviter ovatis, prothorace latioribus, humeris obsoletis, supra modice convexis, fortiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis latis, lævigatis; corpore infra vage punctato; *abdomine* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis, tribus ultimis pallidis; *pedibus* validis.

Long., 1 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

A very small pitchy-brown species.

871. **A. trinotatus,** *n.s.* *Convex*, sub-ovate, piceous, antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous. *Rostrum* moderate, coarsely punctate, fusco-rufous. *Thorax* longer than broad, with rounded sides, the front narrower than the base; its disc is coarsely punctate, many of the punctures filled with griseous scales, and there are many fuscous and pallid setæ dispersed over the surface. *Elytra* wider than the thorax, oboviform, the sides rounded, apex slightly elongated; they are sub-striated, the rows of punctures large and sub-contiguous; the interstices smooth, scarcely elevated; the squamosity is chiefly confined to the basal and apical portions, and is of a pale brown colour; they are distinctly marked with two small circular spots, formed of white scales, at the base,

and an oblong apical patch of the same colour. The *legs* are squamose, and bear numerous erect griseous setæ; *tibiæ* slightly bent. The basal joint of the *funiculus* is conspicuous, the club oval.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line (rost. incl.).

I found one specimen of this species at Whangarei Heads.

872. **A. pascoei,** *n.s.* *Convex*, sub-ovate, squamose, piceous. The *antennæ* are inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum, the scape is rather short, scarcely reaching to the eye, not quite straight, gradually but not strongly inflated; the basal joint of the funiculus is rather shorter and not much stouter than the second, and both together are as long as the other five sub-equal joints; the club is ovate and of a fuscous colour, the remainder of the antennæ being ferruginous. The *rostrum* is moderately long and arcuated, slightly and gradually narrowed from apex to base, the frontal portion is punctate and shining, the remainder densely covered with griseous scales. *Head* normal, distinctly concave between the eyes, the sides and base infuscate, the rest clothed like the beak. *Eyes* rather small, not prominent, almost circular, yet a little truncated anteriorly. *Thorax* sub-conical, not so wide as the elytra at the base, which is sub-bisinuated, the sides are rounded from the base, the frontal portion being slightly constricted, and narrowed; its surface is rather finely and closely punctured, the disc almost nude, the sides, base, and a medial transverse line are clothed with fuscous scales, and there is a line of griseous scales following the outline of the sides. *Scutellum* invisible. The *elytra* are sub-ovate, with distinct (but not prominent) shoulders, the sides gradually rounded and narrowed to the apex; they bear several series of rather coarse punctures, which, however, owing to the squamosity, are not very apparent, and there is on each a sutural row of small oblong tubercles extending from the base to the middle, the rest of the surface, though a little uneven, is destitute of other tubercular elevations; with the exception of a discoidal spot, they are densely clothed with dark brown scales, and many irregularly-formed isolated tufts of rufo-testaceous scales and setæ.

The structure of the *limbs* is similar to that of the smaller species, and they are clothed with piceous scales and fuscous setæ.

Length, 4 lines (rost. incl.).

I found my only example of this fine species at Auckland in 1872, and have named it in honour of Mr. F. P. Pascoe, F.L.S.

873. **A. signatus,** *n.s.* *Sub-oviform*, convex, piceous, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. The *head* is clothed with fuscous scales except on the vertex, where there are a griseous central spot and three outer white ones. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, not quite so wide as the elytra at the base, from thence the sides are rounded; the apical half is slightly constricted and narrower than the basal; the surface is coarsely punctured and clothed with fuscous and griseous scales, those of the latter colour being confined to the sides, front, and a small scutellar spot. *Scutellum* not visible. *Elytra* sub-cordate, their shoulders of about the same width as the base of the thorax, from thence they are

dilated, and behind the middle contracted towards the apex; they are striated, the striæ scarcely perceptible in the vicinity of the suture, where a few coarse punctures are substituted; their clothing principally consists of fuscous scales, but, on each, near the middle, there is a broad abbreviated fascia composed of griseous scales, which is prolonged obliquely, in the form of a narrow line, towards the suture; the fascia is well defined behind by means of a broad, transverse, piceous band, and there are also a few apical spots (griseous). *Legs* normal, clothed with fuscous scales and setæ.

Length, 2 lines.

My unique specimen of this species also was found at Auckland, at the same time as the other; both have pretty much the same outline, and I have placed them at the end of the list of the described species of this genus, as they form a good connecting link with *Acallopais*.

874. **A. tortipes,** *n.s.* *Convex*, fuscous, variegated with rufous and griseous scales, and fuscous setæ; antennæ and tarsi clear, legs obscure, ferruginous. Scape of *antennæ* moderate, incrassated; funiculus nearly twice as long as the scape, with a stout obconical basal joint, and the second nearly as long, but much more slender than the first, the rest about equal; club ovate, stout. *Rostrum* moderately long, rather wider at the base and apex than in its central part, punctulate, ferruginous. *Head* short, squamose. *Thorax* large, its base truncated, and of the same width as that of the elytra; it is longer than broad, its sides dilated and rounded, a little constricted in front of the middle, and narrowed anteriorly; its surface is punctate and squamose, the scales setiform but depressed, with a patch of griseous scales on each side. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* cordate, longer, and the middle broader, than the thorax, with produced apex; its sculpture is not very perceptible, seemingly rugosely-punctate; their clothing is similar to that of the thorax, elongate rufous scales, somewhat disposed in lines so as to give them a somewhat striated aspect; the griseous squamosity is confined to the shoulders, and a broad, curved, ill-defined fascia near the middle. *Femora* incrassated and sub-dentate; the two hind pairs of *tibiæ* are flexuose, the anterior somewhat twisted.

Length, 1½ line (rost incl.).

I found my unique specimen of this pretty little species at Tairua.

875. **A. crisioides,** *n.s.* *Body* convex, elliptical, pitchy-red, squamose, variegated with black and pallid scales and erect setulæ. *Rostrum* long, moderately stout, shining, piceous, finely punctulated, with its base squamose; scrobes deep and a little oblique. *Antennæ* shining red, the scape reaching the eye; funiculus seven-jointed, the second a little longer, but not so stout as the first, club ovate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, convex, widest behind the middle, a little contracted at the base, somewhat constricted in front of the middle, and narrowed anteriorly, with the frontal portion depressed; it is punctate, but its sculpture is concealed by its clothing; the elevated basal portion is piceous, the lateral and anterior parts are pallid, and there is a depressed dorsal line which is paler than the rest of its surface.

The *elytra* are wider than the thorax, but not very much longer, their shoulders are rounded, and they are narrowed behind, so that they are cordiform; they are sharply striated, but only the sutural striæ are very distinctly punctured; the basal region is piceous, the disc is variegated with black, white, and yellowish scales, the latter predominating on the shoulders, and behind there are six elongate cream-coloured patches. Legs reddish, the knees piceous; they are covered with pale scales and setæ; tarsi elongate.

Length, 1¾; breadth, ⅝ line.

I found a few specimens of this species at Tairua. It has very much the same general outline as *Crisius variegatus*, but the simple femora forbid its association with that species.

876. **A. vividus,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* elongate, as long as thorax, red, with two distinct rows of punctures, those nearest the base filled with greyish scales. *Antennæ* moderate, reddish-testaceous, the first joint of funiculus largest. Head immersed up to the depressed, rounded, moderately facetted eyes. *Thorax* convex, not much longer than broad, somewhat dilated at the middle, narrowed behind, abruptly constricted and depressed in front; its base and apex truncate; its surface densely covered with silvery-grey, piceous, and yellowish-brown scales, the former congregated on the dorsal line, the latter near the sides, and these are intermingled with coarse setæ, especially near the sides. *Elytra* convex, very short and obtuse, sub-ovate, slightly emarginated at base, abruptly deflexed, and much larger than thorax; they are densely covered with red, pallid, and blackish scales and setæ, irregularly disposed. *Legs* red, stout, clothed with yellowish-grey setæ.

Length (rost. incl.), 1 line; breadth, ⅓.

My unique specimen was found near Whangarei Heads.

877. **A. certus,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* longer than the prothorax, robust, a little narrowed at the middle, the hinder half bisulcate, the outer carina terminates abruptly in front of the eye so that the snout seems to be abruptly constricted at that point; the scrobes are deep, and extend from the eye to the middle, so as to receive the whole of the scape. The *funiculus* is not twice the length of the scape, its first joint is elongate-obconical, joints two to seven decrease in length and become more transverse; club ovate, rather solid. *Prothorax* contracted anteriorly for a third of its length, the hind part of nearly equal width throughout; the apex projects as far as the eyes and is crested with fuscous setæ, the surface is densely and coarsely punctured, and bears four small tufts of setæ on the middle, and three indistinct lines of yellowish setæ behind, one on the middle, and one near each side.

Elytra short, of the same width at the base as the thorax, wider near the middle, and considerably narrowed behind; when viewed from the side, it will be observed that their base is on the same plane as the hind part of the thorax, that they are then a good deal elevated and rounded, being highest in front of the middle, and suddenly deflexed towards the apex, the posterior slope, when looked at from above or

behind, has a peculiarly flattened aspect; each elytron bears six or seven rows of coarse punctures which are most regular on the posterior declivity, they are quite destitute of tubercular elevations, and are clothed with fine yellowish scales.

Legs robust, dark red in colour, and covered with coarse yellowish scales and setæ.

The beak and thorax are blackish, the elytra, antennæ, and tarsi are red.

Length, 1¼ line; breadth, nearly ⅔.

The insect has been measured from the eyes to the apex, and across the summit of the elytral declivity. It somewhat resembles *Tychanus ferrugatus*, but is more convex, flatter behind, and very much smaller.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Heads.

878. **A. scitus,** *n.s.* Elliptical, convex; black, its clothing variegate, the antennæ and tarsi red.

Antennæ inserted before the middle of the beak, elongate, the scape a little shorter than the funiculus, club oval. *Rostrum* long, arcuated, parallel, slightly rufescent, almost smooth along the middle, punctate laterally, squamose at the base. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, constricted anteriorly, its sides rounded; its surface is coarsely punctured, covered with depressed ferruginous and greyish scales, and besides bears many short, coarse, fuscous setæ. *Elytra* obovate, narrowed and deflexed posteriorly, coarsely striate-punctate in front, and clothed with fine, chiefly ferruginous, scales; in line with the hind thighs there is a conspicuous transversal space covered with minute, pale-testaceous scales bordered laterally with similarly coloured setæ, whereon there are no perceptible punctures; there is a pale ferruginous spot on each shoulder, two pitchy-brown setose spots behind the base, and two dark marks, one before the other behind the cream-coloured posterior space; besides these, there are a few greyish scales, and coarse erect setæ border the sides and apices.

Legs coarsely setose; the posterior tibiæ obliquely-truncated and dilated at the apex, and the terminal joint of the tarsi stout.

Length (rost. incl.), 1¾–2 lines; breadth, ¾–⅘.

I found two specimens, one mutilated, at Parua.

Acallopais.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby., 1877.

Rostrum validum, apicem versus gradatim incrassatum; *scrobes* laterales. *Antennæ* pone medium rostri insertæ; *scapus* brevis; *funiculus* ad clavam gradatim crassior. *Oculi* majusculi, grosse granulati. *Prothorax* basi latior. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* breviter sub-cordata. *Rima* pectoralis ampla, apice cavernosa. *Femora* crassa, infra canaliculata; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice uncinatæ; *tarsi* articulo penultimo bilobo; *ungues* divergentes.

The pectoral canal is large, terminated by the raised border of the mesosternum, forming a well-marked cavity, to which, as I have explained, I apply the term *cavernosa*, whether the raised portion is erect

or bent over the apex of the canal, the passage between the two being too gradual to be of any practical value. It is in that character that it differs principally from *Acalles*.

879. **A. rudis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feby.*, 1877. *A. ellipticus*, valde convexus, fuscus, squamosus, squamis erectis numerosis adspersus; *rostro* nitide fusco, capite vix longiore; *antennis* piceis; *prothorace* oblongo, utrinque sub-rotundato; *elytris* prothorace paulo latioribus, nigro-variegatis, in medio niveo-subquadrinotatis; *abdomine* segmentis duobus basalibus amplissimis.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Captain Broun).

880. **A. sculpturatus,** *n.s. Elongate*, ovate, convex, piceous, sparingly clothed with reddish-yellow scales, and rather short coarse setæ.

Rostrum short and broad, very similar to that of *A. rudis*, coarsely punctured and squamose. *Thorax* convex, longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the front, its base widest; it is deeply and closely punctured, rather shining and very scantily clothed. *Elytra* convex, scarcely narrowed at the shoulders, not much more elevated than the thorax, and very little dilated near the middle, so that the form of the body is an uninterrupted oval; they are finely but sharply striated, the striæ distant, and not at all coarsely punctured. *Legs* rather short and stout, the anterior femora much incrassated; they are obscure reddish in colour, and are covered with scales and coarse setæ. *Antennæ* short and robust, scape short, they are dark shining red, and the funiculus is pubescent.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found one example only near Whangarei Harbour. It is nearly allied to the typical species.

Dolichoscelis.

Nov. gen.

Body narrow, elliptical, convex. *Rostrum* moderate, slightly expanded towards the base and apex, a little arcuated; *scrobes* deep, not of sufficient length to receive the whole of the scape, commencing behind the middle and attaining the eyes. *Head* globular, immersed up to the eyes; these latter scarcely perceptible from above, depressed, distinctly facetted, and situated at the base of the beak. *Antennæ* inserted just behind the middle of the rostrum; *scape* gradually incrassated; *funiculus* seven-articulate, nearly twice the length of the scape, the two basal joints nearly equal; *club* ovate. *Prothorax* longer than broad, produced anteriorly so as to cover the head, incurved downwards, narrowed in front, base truncate. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* broader and much longer than thorax, narrowed in front to the same width as the base of the latter. *Pectoral canal* profound, extending half-way through the mesosternum. *Metasternum* very short. *Abdomen* very long, its basal segment longer than the other four conjointly, broadly de-

pressed longitudinally, widely separating the hind coxæ, so that the elytral epipleuræ are abruptly excised from behind the intermediate coxæ, second and third very short, fourth quite twice the length of the preceding two united, fifth nearly vertical. *Legs* long; *femora* mutic; *tibiæ* slightly bent, spurred at apex; *tarsi* long, second joint shortest, third bilobed; *claws* simple.

This form may be easily recognised by the long legs and abdomen.

881. **D. celsus,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, rather narrow, very convex transversely, pitchy-brown. *Rostrum* rather long and narrow, a little thickened apically, shining brownish-red, finely punctulated, with a few small scales near its base. *Thorax* longer than broad, widest behind the middle, narrowed, with a slight constriction, anteriorly, and also a little narrowed behind; it is very convex, moderately coarsely but not closely punctured, and covered with a sort of exudation, and erect fuscous setæ. *Elytra* very convex, about twice as long as broad, a little wider than thorax, towards which they are somewhat rounded, and they are narrowed towards the apex; they bear distant rows of moderate punctures, and are sparingly clothed with hair-like yellowish scales and erect setæ. The *legs* are reddish, very long, rather slender, and covered with scales and setæ like those seen on the elytra. *Antennæ* rather slender and elongate, dark red, shining, pubescent, but with the scape nude and moderately elongate; club rather dull, pale red.

Length, 1¾ (rost. incl.); breadth, ⅔ line.

I obtained one example only at Whangarei Heads.

882. **D. lineithorax,** *n.s.* This species greatly resembles *D. celsus*, being similar in form, but with a somewhat shorter and broader *rostrum*, which is a little shining, quite nude, except at the base, where there are some yellowish scales. *Thorax* narrowed in front, very convex, widest near the base; it is rather closely but not coarsely punctured, with an indistinctly elevated smooth dorsal line. *Elytra* moderately shining, the basal portion reddish, the rest piceous; they are very convex, their shoulders are narrowed to the width of the base of the thorax, and they are a little broader near the middle; they bear shallow punctured striæ; the sutural region, and a broad fascia-like space near the middle, are nude, the rest of their surface is covered with small yellowish and whitish scales and erect fuscous setæ. *Legs* long, moderately slender, clothed in a similar manner to the elytra. *Antennæ* rather slender and elongate, shining, reddish, scape moderate, funiculus with yellow pubescence, the club paler and dull.

Length, 1⅔ by ⅔ line.

Described from two specimens found at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Paromalia.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, broadly oval; the thorax being as long as the elytra, as wide at the base, rounded and narrowed anteriorly, and the elytra

slightly dilated behind the shoulders and rather obtusely rounded behind.

Rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, a little dilated towards its apex; *scrobes* deep, directed backwards towards the eyes. *Head* large, globose, immersed up to the eyes; these are moderate, placed in front of the head and separated by the beak. *Thorax* large, rather longer than broad, slightly projecting over the head, its base is truncate and closely adapted to the elytra. *Legs* moderately long, very stout; the femora strongly excised below near the apex, incrassated, and strongly dentate near the middle; *tibiæ* slightly flexuose and armed at apex; *tarsi* short and stout, four-jointed, the basal joint obconical, second transverse, third bilobed and quite twice the width of the basal joint, fourth slender, as long as the first, with simple claws.

Antennæ inserted at the sides near the middle of the rostrum, yet rather in front of it; the *scape* reaching to the front of the eye, not so long as the funiculus, flexuose, and incrassated towards the extremity; *funiculus* seven-jointed, the club stout and ovate, its basal joint large, the apical small.

Pectoral canal large and deep, extending to middle coxæ; *metasternum* short. *Abdomen* with five visible segments, the basal large, a little prominent and separating the posterior coxæ, next two mere bands and transversely grooved, the apical obconical. Front *coxæ* large, globose; all widely separated.

883. **P. setiger,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* rather coarsely sculptured, with a smooth longitudinal carina on the middle, and of a pitchy colour. *Antennæ* reddish-yellow, the second joint of the funiculus a little longer and much more slender than the obconical basal joint, the others nearly equal to one another. *Thorax* piceous, rather coarsely punctured; the sides are rather densely covered with cream-coloured scales, the disc bears yellowish setulæ or hair-like scales, and there are many erect setæ or bristles disposed over the surface. The *elytra* are pitchy-red, with the basal and discoidal portions paler or reddish; they are longitudinally grooved, the lateral abbreviated, and these striæ are coarsely punctured, the interstices are somewhat convex; they are sparingly clothed with elongate yellowish scales, intermingled with slender upright fuscous setæ. *Legs* reddish and squamose, and bearing numerous setæ similar to those on the body, and the anterior tibiæ are covered externally with scales of the same colour as those on the sides of the thorax.

The insect is very convex, quite ovate, very abruptly deflexed behind, and without any visible *scutellum*.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found five specimens on the ground near Whangarei Harbour.

884. **P. vestita,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* and *tarsi* ferruginous, legs infuscate-red, body piceous and slightly rufescent; its clothing is variegated, consisting of depressed ferruginous and white hair-like scales, intermingled with short coarse erect reddish setæ. *Rostrum* piceous, indistinctly bi-sulcate, its base squamose. *Prothorax* punctate, with a not

very well marked dorsal line. *Elytra* coarsely but not deeply punctured in rows. *Legs* robust, setose; all the femora distinctly dentate; the tibiæ flexuose; the penultimate tarsal joint expanded.

The insect is almost precisely similar to the preceding one in form and structure, being broadly oval, but the hind-body is scarcely inflexed behind so that the whole contour is easily perceptible.

The squamosity being rather dense causes the insect at first sight to appear ferruginous.

Length (rost. incl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, 1 line.

I found one example at Pataua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Tychanus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Acalli vicinum, sed prothorace basi bisinuato, et scutello manifesto. *Rostrum* tenuatum. *Antennæ* in medio rostri insertæ. *Elytra* callosa, prothorace basi haud latiora. *Femora* infra dentata.

It would perhaps be difficult to define *Acalles* very strictly, the species showing so many structural modifications; but it is quite certain that such a character as the prothorax presents in the present genus may be advantageously used in facilitating the systematic location of the numerous species, mostly small and dull-coloured, which centre round *Tragopus*, from which *Acalles* itself is but little removed.

885. **T. gibbus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *T. breviusculus*, fuscus, sat dense griseo-squamosus; *rostro* modice arcuato, prothorace vix breviore; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus elongatis; *prothorace* utrinque pone apicem fortiter calloso, apice ipso constricto, et supra bifasciculato; *elytris* apicem versus gradatim latioribus, fere a medio declivibus, dorso elevato, bicristato, lateribus fortiter carinatis, sulcato-punctatis, punctis paucis ampliatis, parte declivi dilutiore; *femoribus* infra dente parvulo instructis.

Long., 4 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

The elytra in this species, as well as in the two following, are a little produced at the apex; and this being rounded gives, in conjunction with the abruptly terminating sides, a trilobed character to their posterior portion.

886. **T. ferrugatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *T. perbrevis*, fuscus, griseo ferrugineoque squamosus; *rostro* gracili, haud arcuato, prothorace breviore; *funiculo* articulis duobus basalibus haud elongatis; *prothorace* valde transverso, pone apicem elevato, apice ipso valde constricto; *elytris* sub-parallelis, modice convexis, rugosis, postice declivibus, apicibus utrinque callosis; *femoribus* infra dente determinato armatis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

This and the preceding are very short thick-set species, the former, *inter alia*, readily distinguished by its very convex elytra. It is very likely that both have the transverse ridge, formed by the sudden constriction of the anterior portion of the prothorax, tufted as in the following species, but not very marked in *T. gibbus;* probably a good deal depends on age.

Note.—There is hardly any indication of the tufted transverse ridge in either of these two species, the apex only bears erect scales.

887. **T. densus,** *n.s.* This species closely resembles *T. ferrugatus*, but is larger and broader, with more elongate antennæ. The general ground-colour is piceous; the clothing, which is rather dense, consists of elongate white and yellowish scales, those of the latter colour being chiefly confined to the anterior portion of the thorax, where they assume the form of tufts, and the base and margins of the elytra. The *rostrum* in front is finely punctulated, behind grooved and carinated, the grooves are coarsely punctured, but the punctation is partially concealed by griseous scales. The *thorax* is of the normal form, the posterior portion being of the same width as the elytra, the anterior abruptly contracted so that it becomes almost as narrow as the head; the sides are rounded towards the base, those of *T. ferrugatus* being straight, and the base has a more prominent central lobe than that species; the surface is punctate and squamose. The *elytra* are convex, abruptly deflexed posteriorly; the sides are vertical and straight to beyond the hind thighs, from this point they are suddenly contracted, so that the apex has a strongly lobed appearance; each elytron bears seven rows of very large oblong punctures. The *legs* are pitchy-red, and clothed with setulæ.

Length, 3 lines (rost. excl.); breadth, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$.

I found two examples of this species at Whangarei Heads.

888. **T. verrucosus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *T. ovatus*, niger, subfusco-squamosus; *rostro* modice arcuato, prothorace vix breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo paulo longiore; *prothorace* subtransverso, pone apicem modice constricto, apice ipso bifasciculato, in medio transversim quadrifasciculato; *elytris* brevibus, convexis, substriato-punctatis, tuberculis fasciculatis dispersis, postice declivibus; *femoribus* infra dente parvulo instructis; tibiis breviusculis.

Long., 3 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Note.—The oblique tubercular line, extending from the shoulder to the suture, bears pale-rufous erect scales, as do a few of the other tubercles; the size given is exclusive of the rostrum, but most specimens do not exceed two lines in length. The three species are rare, *T. ferrugatus* most so.

Sympedius.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Acalli vicinum, sed prothorace basi bisinuato et scutello manifesto, a *Tychano* elytris haud callosis, et femoribus inermibus. *Rostrum* arcua-

tum, basi crassius. *Elytra* æquata, prothorace haud latiora. *Tarsi* articulo penultimo late bilobo, secundo angusto.

This genus differs from *Tychanus* in the form of its elytra and the mutic femora.

889. **S. testudo,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *S. brevis*, squamis silaceis griseisque varius; *rostro* prothorace breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo primo quam secundo fere duplo longiore; clava ovata, breviuscula; *prothorace* valde transverso, antice abrupte constricto, apice fasciculis duabus nigris et pone medium quatuor transversim dispositis, instructo; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* subcordatis, vage fasciculatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis plus minusve elevatis, striis squamis elongatis instructis, lateribus plaga limitata alba notatis; *abdomine* segmentis tribus ultimis, secundoque in medio, nigris.

Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Varies considerably in size and also in colouration.

890. **S. vexatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *S. oblongus*, fuscus, squamis griseis tectus; *rostro* prothorace vix breviore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo breviore, clava oblongo-ovata; *prothorace* valde transverso, antice fortiter constricto, apice bi- in medio quadri-subfasciculato; *elytris* parallelis, postice rotundatis, impresso-punctatis; *femoribus* infra canaliculatis.

Long., $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

Differs from the last in being longer, and the femora being grooved beneath for the reception of the tibiæ. In some examples there are, owing to the dense squamosity, two pale oblique spots at the sides of the elytra.

Crisius.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1876.

Rostrum modice elongatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, rectæ. *Antennæ* tenues, funiculo articulo secundo elongato. *Prothorax* conicus, apice productus. *Elytra* subcordata, basi quam prothorace multo latiora. *Femora* clavata, infra dentata; *tibiæ* rectæ, posticæ extus arcuatæ; *tarsi* articulo penultimo late bilobo. *Rima* pectoralis ad coxas intermedias postice extensa.

This is obviously an *Acalles* form; but the elytra greatly exceeding the prothorax in breadth, and other characters, will not allow it to be referred to any known genus.

891. **C. binotatus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *C. fuscus*, squamis obscure griseis vestitus; *rostro* prothorace longiore, versus apicem sensim latiore; *antennis* ferrugineis; funiculo articulo secundo quam primo duplo longiore, sequentibus sensim brevioribus; clava ampla, distincta, pubescente; *prothorace* apice bi- in medio quadri-

tuberculato, basi nigro-binotato; *scutello* parvo; *elytris* convexis, sparse fasciculato-tuberculatis, substriato-punctatis, apice rotundatis, basi utrinque juxta scutellum macula atra notatis; *pedibus* squamosis.

Long., 3 lin.

Tairua (Capt. Broun).

892. **C. variegatus,** *n.s.* *Rostrum* piceous, rather stout, indistinctly grooved and carinated, finely squamose. *Antennæ* ferruginous and finely pubescent; the second joint of the funiculus long; the first and third about equal; club elongate-oval and rather pointed. *Thorax* narrower than the elytra, the hinder half transverse, the anterior contracted abruptly and produced; the disc is rugose and clothed with piceous scales and setæ, the sides and prosternum with whitish scales, there being an elongate patch of the latter near the scutellum, and beyond that one, on each side, a less conspicuous fuscous patch there are four discoidal tubercles, the larger ones near the middle, the others, less remote from each other, behind. The *elytra* are subcordiform, with almost parallel but tubercular sides; the shoulders are narrow, and immediately behind each, at the side, there is a squamose tubercle; there are six distinct discoidal tubercles on each disposed in two rows, rather distant from the suture; the colour is black; to beyond the middle they are variegated with a few griseous scales and erect rufous setæ, the latter being distributed on the posterior tubercles; the hinder portion is paler, less of the ground-colour being visible, and more variegated, the clothing consisting chiefly of griseous and white scales, with a few erect rufous and black setæ intermingled. The *legs* are squamose, the clothing of the anterior pair being griseous, that of the others black, variegated, and almost annulated, with white. Tarsi ferruginous, rather slender.

Length, 3 lines.

I found two or three specimens at Tairua, but I have described the species from my only remaining example; it may be at once distinguished from *C. binotata*, apart from its colour, by its more elongate antennal club, larger prothorax, distinctly transversely-quadrate behind, and more slender tarsi.

893. **C. scutellaris,** *n.s.* Similar in form to *C. variegata*, but with a rather smaller (relatively) prothorax. *Rostrum* moderate, punctulate, the basal half covered with ferruginous scales, the apical shining. *Prothorax* black, bi-crested at apex, with four setose tubercles on the middle, the outer quite lateral and two near the base; its punctation concealed by the dull ferruginous squamosity. *Elytra* convex, much broader than the thorax, uneven, attenuated posteriorly; their dorsal space nearly plane; each elytron with three more or less distinct rows of setose tubercular elevations, the outer lateral, causing the uneven appearance of the sides; they bear rows of punctures; their basal portion is nearly free from scales, those on the rest of their surface are small, testaceous or ferruginous in colour, but leaving an obvious oblong space in line with the posterior femora quite nude and of the prevailing

pitchy-brown hue. *Legs* moderate, squamose, the thighs distinctly dentate below, the tibiæ setose externally. The *tarsi* are red; the *antennæ* reddish, the second joint of the funiculus quite twice the length of the small third joint. *Scutellum* very small.

Length (rost. excl.) 2–2¼ lines; breadth, 1⅓.

I found my two specimens at Parua.

Rhyncodes.

White; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 108.

Rostrum rather long, more or less robust, depressed, rounded at the angles, sub-parallel, moderately or scarcely arched; its *scrobes* commencing at the middle, rectilinear or oblique. *Antennæ* rather long, moderately robust; *scape* clavate at the end, not quite attaining the eye; first two joints of the *funiculus* elongate, obconical, of variable length, joints three to seven, short, sub-turbinate or sub-globular; *club* oblong-oval, compact or sub-compact. *Eyes* very large, slightly convex, oval, transversal, moderately separated above. *Prothorax* transversal, moderately convex or plane above, parabolically rounded or sub-rectilinear at the sides behind, strongly narrowed in front, with its apex moderately prominent and without lateral lobes, bisinuated at the base with a median lobe of variable form. *Scutellum* moderate, oval. *Elytra* rather convex, compressed and carinated laterally, gradually and strongly narrowed behind, declivous and callose near the extremity, not wider than the prothorax, and sinuated at their base, with rectangular shoulders. *Legs* long, the anterior most so; *femora* sub-linear or gradually incrassated, finely dentate underneath; *tibiæ* compressed, a little arcuated or nearly straight, armed with strong spurs, their inner angle furnished with a tuft of hairs and sometimes dentiform, the anterior ciliated inwardly with fine long hairs; *tarsi* rather long and broad, very pubescent and fringed with long hairs at the edges, their first joint elongate, strongly narrowed and arched at its base, second triangular, third transversal, cleft, fourth large, claws moderate. Second abdominal *segment* longer than the third and fourth united, separated from the first by a slightly curved suture. *Intercoxal process* rather broad, elongate; metasternum at most of medium length, its episterna more or less wide; mesosternum of variable form.

Body oblong-navicular (*i.e.* boat-shaped), pubescent.

In the *females* the legs are more slender, the anterior tibiæ are not provided with long fine hairs on the inner edge, and their tarsi are narrower and not ciliated on the edges.

894. **R. ursus**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Deep brown; the *thorax* with two longitudinal bands of a lighter colour near the side; *elytra* above with five rows of hairs, on each side of which is a row of very deep punctures, between every two of which is a smoothish ridge; across the elytra are two obscure, dark brown bands; *legs* black, femora above at the end with a spot of yellowish brown hairs; *abdomen* beneath with the last segment having two tufts of hair.

Length, 10½ lines.

Port Nicholson (Mr. Earl).

NOTE.—I have seen none from Wellington; my specimens are from Canterbury (C. M. Wakefield). Colonel Haultain sent me some he had cut out of a *Rimu*, near Auckland; and I found one at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

895. **R. saundersii,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Covered with a light, grey down, the hairs of which run in different directions; *thorax* closely punctured, a short ridge in the middle behind; *elytra*, on upper part with three double rows of punctures, between every two of which is a slight ridge; antennæ more slender and less heavy than in *R. ursus; femora* with the inside and the tips above with short, greyish hairs.

Length, 8¼ lines.

New Zealand (Mus. Saunders).

NOTE.—I have not seen this species, nor heard of its having been found since the date of its discovery.

Euthyrhinus.

Schœnherr; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom., vii., *p.* 111.

Head transversely convex behind the eyes; *rostrum* rather short, moderately robust, depressed, rounded above, slightly widened at its base and extremity. *Antennæ* moderate, a little robust; incrassated apically, nearly reaching the eye; first two joints of the *funiculus* elongated, obconical, sub-equal; joints three to seven very short, compact, thickening gradually; *club* rather stout, oblong-oval, sometimes not very obviously articulated, almost obtuse at the end. *Eyes* rather large, finely-facetted, short oval. *Prothorax* transversal, almost plane above, slightly narrowed at a third of its length behind, strongly in front, its apex moderately prominent, without lobes, deeply sinuated at each side of the base at a distance from the angles. *Scutellum* oval or triangular, sloping, placed on the anterior declivity of a small sutural callosity of the elytra.

Elytra rather short, depressed at their base, transversely convex immediately behind the middle, rounded and vertical behind, scarcely wider than the prothorax, profoundly sinuously emarginate inwardly. *Legs* rather short, robust, compressed; *thighs* gradually distended, obtusely dentate below; *tibiæ* almost straight, sharp outwardly, armed at apex; *tarsi* moderate, their two basal joints narrow, the first elongated and arched at its base, third rather broad only spongy below, fourth rather long, with moderate claws. Second segment of the abdomen longer than third and fourth taken together, separated from the first by an arched suture. *Intercoxal process* broad, angular in front; *metasternum* of medium length; *mesosternum* rather prominent.

Body rather short, scaly.

896. **E. squamiger,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 16. *Body* black, moderately shining, densely covered with greyish scales, above and below.

Rostrum almost nude and shining, punctulate.

Prothorax considerably narrowed anteriorly, somewhat flattened above, but convex behind; it is coarsely sculptured with punctures and short, rugose elevations, and, besides the squamosity observable on the rest of the body, bears some erect scales on each side of the middle of its apex. The *elytra* have a large rounded lobe at each side of the scutellum, the shoulders are prominent, and between these they are incurved; each elytron has three, not much elevated costæ, the intervals between which bear two rows of coarse and small punctures, and short rugose elevations; the apices are pointed.

Length, 5 lines (rost. incl.).

The above description has been taken from two specimens which I cut out of a *Rewa-rewa* at Tairua. In this species the scrobes are oblique, extending from the middle to the base of the rostrum.

Mitrastethus.

Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara.

Corpus elongatum, cylindricum, squamosum, alatum. *Caput* parvum, rotundatum, convexum, rostro thorace dimidio breviore, antice cylindrico, basi parum dilatato et depresso. *Antennæ* in medio rostro insertæ; *scapo* oculi marginem anticum attingente; *funiculo* septem-articulato, articulis duobus primis elongatis; *clava* oblongo-ovata, acuminata, annulata. *Mandibulæ* minutæ, vix prominentes. *Oculi* laterales, rotundati, convexi. *Mentum* pedunculo elongato instructum. *Thorax* conicus, antice constrictus, margine antico in medio volumodo rotundato-producto, lobis lateralibus nullis, margine postico profunde bi-emarginato. *Scutello* minuto, punctiformi. *Elytra* thorace parum latiora, latitudine duplo longiora, subparallela, leviter convexa, apice singulatim rotundata, anum obtegentia. *Prosternum* profundissime canaliculatum, canali alte marginato, mesosterno mitræformi terminato. *Metasternum* latum, planum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus primis longitudine subæqualibus, primo margine apicali emarginato, secundo, tertio, quartoque simul sumtis vix breviore. *Pedes* elongati, postici parum longiores; *coxis* valde distantibus; *femoribus* in medio modice incrassatis, edentatis, *tibiis* compressis, apice unco valido armatis, *tarsis* articulo tertio valde dilatato, bilobo, ultimo unguiculis duobus liberis, simplicibus.

897. **M. bituberculatus,** *Fabr.; White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Pitchy-brown; *antennæ* and legs reddish; *beak* not impressed at the base; *thorax* deeply punctured, slightly constricted within the tip, slightly rounded on the sides; *elytra* towards the tip somewhat attenuated, punctato-striated, the spaces between flattish, the points over the body filled with greyish scales.

New Zealand, in the wood of the Kauri *(Dammara australis)*, varying much in size.

From an oversight Fabricius has described the thorax as two-tuberculated, the elytra, where they begin to be narrowed, project a little, and the name would seem to be derived from this circumstance. In some

of the specimens, longish, suberect, whitish scales are mixed with the grey. It is very doubtful whether the insect described by Schœnherr, and figured here, be the Fabrician species.

Note.—I have placed the species with *Mitrastethus;* it has been referred by White and Schœnherr to *Dryopthorus*, by Olivier to *Calandra*, and by Fabricius to *Curculio*. Its habits I indicated in vol. ix. *Trans. N.Z. Inst., p.* 369.

Paranomocerus.

Redtenbacher; Voy. Novara.

Corpus oblongum, subdepressum, densissime squamosum, alatum; *caput* parvum, vertice valde convexo, *rostro* thoracis longitudine, basin versus sensim dilatato et depresso. *Antennæ* elongatæ, tenues, *scapo* sensim clavato thoracisque marginem anticum attingente, *funiculo* septem-articulato, articulis duobus primis valde elongatis, longitudine æqualibus, sequentibus brevibus, *clava* elongata, sub-cylindrica, articulo primo funiculi vix breviore, exarticulata. *Oculi* laterales, rotundati, vix convexi. *Thorax* conicus, latitudine basali duplo fere longior, basi subrecte truncatus, margine antico in medio rotundato producto lateraliter vix lobatus, dorso depresso, longitudinaliter concavo. *Scutellum* parum rotundum. *Elytra* oblongo-quadrata, basi thorace parum latiora, apice compressa et simul obtuse rotundata, anum obtegentia. *Prosternum* profundissime canaliculatum, canali alte marginato, mesosterno excavato terminato. *Metasternum* subelongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus primis elongatis, longitudine æqualibus, secundo tertio quartoque simul sumtis vix brevioribus. *Pedes* tenues, antici parum longiores, *femoribus* sub-linearibus, muticis, *tibiis* rectis, apice unco valido armatis, *tarsis* articulo tertio dilatato, valde bilobo, unguiculis liberis, simplicibus.

898. **P. spiculus,** *Redten.; Voy. Novara. Nigro-fuscus*, squamositate densa cinerea et fusca variegatus; thorace sex-, elytris plurimis-tuberculatis, tuberculis elytrorum inæqualibus, fuscis, mediis cristam obliquam formantibus.

Long. (ex rost.), $2\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua. In the *male* the antennæ are as long as the body, in the other sex not half that length; the male is usually the larger.

899. **P. maurus,** *n.s. Body* black, tarsi red, antennæ pitchy-red; covered with black and testaceous scales, those of the former colour predominating on the dorsal space of the thorax, a broad linear longitudinal space on each elytron, the basal half of the rostrum and the front legs. *Rostrum* large, shining-black, its apical half punctulate, the base indistinctly quadri-sulcate. *Prothorax* of the normal conical form, with a bare dorsal line, its apex bi-crested, and the surface uneven but destitute of distinct tubercles. Each *elytron* bears an elongate longitudinal elevation near the base, and two longitudinal rows of setose elevations between the middle and the posterior declivity, and between these a

considerable depression; their surface generally is uneven and punctured in rows. *Antennæ* robust, of normal structure, inserted at the middle of the rostrum.

In the typical species the antennæ of the male are inserted close to the apex, in the female a little before the middle of the rostrum; the elytral elevations form two sides of a triangle.

Length (rost. excl.), 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

I took one ♀ off *Fagus* at Parua.

Idotasia.

I regret having been unable to find the description of this genus, and I have no examples of any of the species from which the generic characters might have been derived.

900. **I. egena**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *I. elliptica*, nitide nigra; *rostro* pone basin fortiter arcuato, dimidio basali antice punctis magnis oblongis approximatis impresso; *oculis* grosse granulatis; *antennis* fulvo-ferrugineis; clava oblongo-ovata; *prothorace* sat vage punctato; *elytris* vage leviter punctulatis; pedibus piceis.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Waikato (Captain Hutton).

This species is more nearly allied to the Batchian *I. scaphioides* than to either of the Australian members of the genus; it is, however, broader and less convex, the posterior portion of the elytra less attenuated, the intervals of the punctures on the rostrum less decidedly elevated or cariniform, &c. *Idotasia* now contains nine species,—five from New Guinea and the neighbouring islands, two from Queensland, one from New Caledonia, and the above. They are very homogeneous, except the one from New Caledonia, but are differentiated by well-marked characters.

Genus of Doubtful Position.

Aldonida.

Nov. gen.

Body oblong, transversely convex, very *Aldonus*-like.

Rostrum stout, as long as the prothorax, a little contracted behind; scrobes deep, beginning near the apex and extending below the rostrum to the eyes. *Eyes* sub-ovate, their greatest bulk above, coarsely facetted. *Head* immersed up to the eyes. *Prothorax* large, subovate, a little constricted in front, rounded laterally, the base and apex sub-truncate. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* rather short, not much longer than the thorax, their shoulders not greatly exceeding the width of the thorax at the base, parallel-sided, apex obtuse. *Legs* robust; *femora* scarcely clavate, somewhat notched near the extremity; *tibiæ* stout, flexuous, acutely produced

inwardly at the apex, the outer spurs strongly developed; *tarsi* stout, basal joint rather elongate, slender at base; second sub-quadrate; third dilated and bi-lobed; the terminal nearly as long as the preceding three; claws small. Front *coxæ* but little separated, the intermediate a little more so, posterior distant. *Metasternum* short; first and second ventral *segments* large, third and fourth very short.

Antennæ stout, rather short, closely articulated; *scape* attaining the eye, gradually thickened; *funiculus* seven-jointed, basal joint longest, slender at base, second to fifth about equal, sixth broader than fifth, *club* stout, ovate, rather solid.

Though similar to *Aldonus* in many respects, it may be at once separated by the absence of the pectoral canal, of which there is not the least trace. Its systematic position is doubtful.

901. **A. scabiosa,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex, densely covered with depressed, scurf-like, yellowish-grey scales and erect setæ, which conceal the piceous ground-colour; legs obscure-red, antennæ and tarsi red.

Rostrum stout, squamose, apparently grooved longitudinally. *Prothorax* longer than broad, widest near the middle, very little narrowed posteriorly, more so in front, where it is constricted; its disc is moderately convex, and coarsely punctured, the intervals between the punctures almost rugose.

Elytra longer but not much broader than the thorax, declivous behind; they are deeply grooved longitudinally, and the striæ are coarsely punctured, but their sculpture is rendered indistinct by their clothing of scales and rows of setæ.

Legs robust, clothed with yellowish setæ. *Antennæ* finely pilose; club obtuse-ovate. *Under-side* coarsely punctate and finely setose.

Length (rost. incl.), 1⅘ line; breadth, ⅔.

Found in roots of trees at Auckland.

902. **A. rufula,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, dark red, *rostrum* stout, with fine yellow setæ, slightly arched, as long as the prothorax, with two longitudinal grooves above: *prothorax* large, rather longer than broad, rounded anteriorly, very slightly narrowed towards the base; its surface is coarsely punctured and sparingly clothed with upright yellowish setæ. The *elytra* are longer and a little broader than the thorax, transversely convex, and very little narrowed posteriorly; each elytron has seven broad deep grooves in which the punctures are oblong and almost contiguous; the interstices bear bright, yellowish, erect setæ, which give them a somewhat costate appearance, though, when viewed from the front, they are seen to be plane. The *legs* are robust, and clothed with fine yellow setæ.

Length, 1⅓ line; breadth, nearly ½.

I found my specimen at Tairua.

Group—COSSONIDÆ.

The *mouth* with a strongly-hollowed outline. Neck of the *undermentum* short, sometimes but little apparent. *Mandibles* pincer-like and

very short, or more slight and prominent. *Jaws* often entirely exposed. *Antennæ* short, inserted at variable points of the rostrum; *funiculus* with seven, six, five, or only four joints; *club* more or less oval or subglobose, corneous at base, its spongy portion more or less prominent. The *eyes* sometimes finely, sometimes coarsely, facetted, often small or obsolete, invariably strongly separated underneath. *Elytra* covering the pygidium. *Tibiæ* armed with spurs at apex; *tarsi* short, filiform, their third joint very often wider than the preceding, but rarely bilobed. Episterna of *metathorax* narrow; its *epimera* small. Mesothoracic epimera acuminate, not at all (or only slightly) elevated. *Body* almost invariably elongate and linear.

NOTE.—Various structural modifications occur amongst the New Zealand genera.

Pentarthrum.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidæ.

Corpus vel cylindricum vel fusiformi-cylindricum, subnitidum (rariss. subopacum), vel piceum vel castaneum; *rostro* (interdum in ♀ graciliore, ut in *P. huttoni*, et minus sculpturato) plus minus elongato (nunquam longissimo), parallelo; *prothorace* sat magno; *metasterno* valde elongato. *Antennæ* circa (aut interdum in ♂ mox ante. sed in ♀ mox pone) medium rostri insertæ; *scapo* recto, robusto, gradatim valde clavato; *funiculi* (5-articulati) art°. 2^do^ vel (ut in *P. huttoni*) paululum, vel haud, sequentibus longiore; *capitulo* sat parvo subsolido. *Pedes* crassiusculi; *tarsis* art°. 1^mo^ haud elongato, 3^tio^ sæpius latiusculo cordato, sed interdum (ut in *P. cylindrico*) angusto, simplici.

903. **P. zealandicum**, *Woll.; Gen. Cossonidæ, p.* 598. *P. subfusiformi*-cylindricum, subnitidum, piceum elytris plus minus pallidioribus; *prothorace* triangulari-ovato, convexo, dense sed haud grosse punctato, mox pone apicem sat profunde constricto; *elytris* vel piceo-ferrugineis vel clare rufo-piceis, sed per suturam et in limbo plus minus nebuloso-obscurioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis transversim rugulosis ac minutissime uniseriatim punctulatis; *antennis* pedibusque longiusculis, clare et pallide rufo-piceis; *tarsorum* art°. 3^tio^ fere simplici. Subtus minute et leviter punctulatum.

Mas. Rostro latiore, parallelo, depressiusculo, sat profunde punctato, necnon in medio canaliculato; antennis in medio ejus insertis.

Fem. Rostro graciliore, cylindrico, fere esculpturato, integro, ad basin paululum strangulato; antennis pone medium ejus insertis.

Long. corp., lin. 2.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a Dom. Janson communicatum.

904. **P. longirostre**, *Woll.; Gen. Cossonidæ, p.* 599. *P. fusiformi-cylindricum*, nitidum, nigro-piceum; *rostro* elongato, subparallelo (postice, præsertim in ♂, paululum angustiore), arcuato, minutissime leviter et sat dense punctulato, a fronte (fere impunctatâ) lineâ distincte diviso; *oculis* prominentibus; *prothorace* triangulari-ovali, convexo, subgrosse

punctato, mox pone apicem profunde constricto ; *elytris* subfusiformibus basi truncatis, subdilutioribus, punctato-striatis, interstitiis leviter transversim rugulosis ac minutissime uniseriatim punctulatis ; *antennis* pedibusque longiusculis, rufo-piceis ; *tarsorum* art°. 3^tio^ lato et valde profunde bilobo. Subtus grosse et sat profunde punctatum.

Long. corp., lin. 1⅔–2.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam ; ab Auckland misit Dom. Lawson. Ad describendum communicavit Dom. Sharp.

Obs.—Inter *Pentarthra* insigne rostro elongato, subgracili, postice, præsertim in ♂, sensim angustiore, a fronte lineâ conspicue diviso, necnon tarsorum art°. 3^tio^ lato ac profunde bilobo.

905. **P. subsericatum,** *Woll.: Gen. Cossonidæ, p.* 600. *P. subcylindricum*, subopacum, pallide rufo-ferrugineum, ac minutissime parcissimeque sericatum ; *prothorace* ovato-triangulari, densissime sed vix grosse punctato, mox pone apicem profunde constricto ; *elytris* dense et parum grosse striato-punctatis, interstitiis obsolete transversim rugulosis ; antennis pedibusque breviusculis ; *tarsorum* art°. 3^tio^ simplici. Subtus minute et leviter punctulatum.

Mas. Rostro latiore, parallelo, depressiusculo, sat profunde denseque ruguloso-punctato ; antennis in medio ejus insertis.

Fem. Rostro graciliore, cylindrico, multo minutius punctulato, ad basin paululum strangulato ; antennis mox pone medium ejus insertis.

Long. corp., lin. vix 1½.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a Dom. Janson communicatum.

906. **P. apicale,** *n.s.* This species resembles the typical one *(P. zealandicum)* so far as the New Zealand species are concerned, but is considerably larger, more robust, and piceous-black in colour, with pitchy-red antennæ and tarsi.

The *prothorax* is triangularly-ovate, being widest at the base, where it is joined to the elytra by means of a distinct neck, from thence it is gradually and almost curvedly narrowed to the width of the head, with an obvious constriction near the apex ; it is rather large and convex, and its surface is moderately coarsely and almost rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* small, triangular.

The *elytra* are transversely convex, not very perceptibly narrower than the thorax, very parallel-sided, and somewhat obtusely rounded, with a slight sinuation, towards the apex ; they are striated, the striæ have transverse punctures which encroach on the interstices, these are rugulose, and somewhat bent and irregular near the apex ; they are abruptly declivous behind, and the apical margin is somewhat explanated, so as to leave a very evident groove or depression between it and the deflexed portion of the elytra.

The *femora* are very much dilated and compressed, with a notch below near the apex ; the *tibiæ* are flexuose and terminated outwardly by a strong curved spur ; the *tarsi* are comparatively slender.

The *eyes* are rather prominent, much more so than in *P. zealandicum*. The *head* and rostrum are as coarsely punctured as the thorax, the

occiput, however, is much more finely sculptured, and indistinctly constricted. *Antennæ* finely pubescent.

In the *male* the rostrum is stout, parallel and rather convex, and has the antennal club elongate and not very abruptly marked off; in the *female* the beak is more slender, a little depressed, and much more finely sculptured. In both sexes the antennal insertion is behind the middle.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

I found two males and one female at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

907. **P. brunneum,** *n.s.* The form of this insect is very similar to that of the female *P. zealandicum*, and might be readily mistaken for it, but it is smaller, has a larger and more distinctly triangular or elongate-conical *thorax*, which is more closely adapted to the elytra, and very gradually narrowed to the width of the head, and with a very slight apical constriction; it is rather convex, not at all depressed on the dorsum, and is somewhat distantly and distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* transverse, very small. The *elytra* are cylindrical, very slightly wider than the thorax, with punctured striæ, and flattened rugulose interstices; the sculpture of the apical portion is more prominent and confused, the third and marginal striæ being elevated and confluent. The *thighs* are strongly inflated, and the tibiæ rather straight.

The *rostrum* is shining, finely punctulated, of the same form as that of the female *P. zealandicum*. The *eyes* are somewhat flattened and not prominent.

The insect is of a pale brown or chestnut colour; the thorax and rostrum are redder than the elytra, and it is more or less clothed with fine pallid setulæ.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one specimen only at Tairua.

908. **P. rufum,** *n.s.* *Body* dark red, sub-cylindrical. The *rostrum* is similar to that of *P. zealandicum*, but not so much depressed, distinctly punctured, and with the antennal insertion slightly behind its middle part.

The *eyes* are moderately prominent, with a very distinct transverse impression behind them. *Antennæ* stout, the scape short, the club rather elongate and not well limited, the joints of the funiculus being gradually thickened. *Prothorax* rather large, slightly convex, triangularly-ovate, with obtuse posterior angles, it is a little dilated and rounded behind the middle, and narrowed anteriorly, with a distinct frontal constriction; its surface is rather unevenly punctured, the punctation becoming more remote near the middle than at the sides, and much finer near the apex. *Scutellum* transverse.

The *elytra* are cylindrical, slightly narrower than the thorax, with parallel sides, and individually rounded apices; they are very distinctly striated, the striæ are coarsely and closely punctured, the interstices are rugulose, and their apical portion being somewhat abbreviated, leaves a broad groove inside the explanated apical margins.

The *femora* are not much dilated, and the tibial hooks, though distinct, are not very large. The pubescence is scanty, and is chiefly confined to the tibiæ.

This species resembles the female *P. zealandicum*, but is rather smaller, and may be at once distinguished from it by the very distinct depression across the vertex, just behind the eyes.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

I found two examples near Whangarei Harbour.

909. **P. assimilata,** *n.s.* Very similar to *P. rufum*, but of a shorter and broader form, and dark reddish-chestnut colour, with the head and front of thorax pitchy; the eyes less prominent, and the club of the antennæ well-defined and rounded.

Rostrum moderate, a little shorter than that of *P. rufum*, and stouter than in *P. zealandicum*; it is finely punctured, and the antennæ are inserted behind the middle. The *head* has a distinct line behind the eyes, and the occiput is smooth and shining. *Antennæ* stout, the scape and funiculus of equal length, the club pubescent, very distinct, almost circular. *Prothorax* triangularly ovate, a good deal rounded near the base, and the sides rounded forwards to the very evident frontal constriction, which, however, leaves the upper part almost untouched; the disc is scarcely depressed, its punctation is more distant than that of the sides, so that it exhibits a smooth, abbreviated dorsal line. The *elytra* are a little wider than the thorax, rather short, very slightly rounded laterally, and the apex obtusely rounded; they bear distinct coarsely punctured striæ, rather broad rugulose interstices, the three sutural and the marginal reach the apex, and the others being shortened leave an obvious depression near the apex. The *thighs* are not much inflated, and the penultimate tarsal joint is a little dilated and bilobed.

The *body* is nearly nude, but the antennæ, legs, and apical portion of the elytra are pubescent.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found one mutilated individual near Whangarei Harbour.

910. **P. planiuscula,** *n.s.* Allied to *P. longirostre*, but much less convex, and at once distinguished from it by the form of the thorax, which is longer, much more narrowed anteriorly, and with the frontal constriction extending across it as a distinct depression, more distant from the apex than in *P. longirostre*. The *rostrum* on its anterior portion is longitudinally rugulose, the rest, as well as the head in line with the eyes, is more coarsely and rugosely punctured, and behind the moderately prominent eyes there is an obvious line separating the smooth occipital portion from the front; it is hardly as long as in *P. longirostre*, a little stouter, and very gradually narrowed posteriorly with the antennal insertion exactly in the middle. The *antennæ* are long and stout, the thick, distinctly flexuose scape is rather longer than the funiculus, the second joint of which is longer than those which follow; they are shining red, the oviform club being paler and pubescent. *Prothorax* long, with indistinct basal margin, the sides rounded

very gradually, but at about a third of its length from the front it is rather abruptly narrowed and constricted; the disc is quite flat, and on that portion the punctation is more remote than elsewhere. *Scutellum* transverse.

The *elytra* are moderately elongate, sub-depressed, very gradually narrowed to the obtusely rounded apex, and bearing coarsely punctured striæ, and rugulose interstices.

The *thighs* are not thicker than those of *P. longirostre*, but the penultimate tarsal joint is smaller, and very little larger than the second.

The insect is ferruginous, moderately shining, and apparently destitute of clothing, except on the legs and antennæ.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Harbour.

911. **P. brevirostre,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *p.* 12. *Brevius*, robustulum, minus depressum, fortiter punctatum; *rostro* brevi, crasso, parallelo, opaco; *prothorace* elongato, lateribus rotundatis, antrorsum angustato, pone marginem anteriorem depresso, dense, fortiter, profundeque punctato, subopaco; *elytris* sat nitidis, prothoracis latitudine, profundius striatis, striis sat distincte punctatis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

In this species the club of the *antennæ* is short, stout, and abruptly marked off, and is either circular or oval according as it is viewed from above or from one side; the second joint of the funiculus scarcely differs from the following ones. I do not know the sex of the individuals before me, but probably they are males.

I have recently received a pair of this species from Captain Broun, accompanied by the information that they were cut off a log near Whangarei.

912. **P. fulvicornis,** *n.s.* Allied to *P. longirostre* and *P. brevirostre*, but much smaller than the former, more depressed, and of a dark castaneous-red colour, with yellowish antennæ, and fine pallid pubescence.

The *head* has the smooth occipital portion distinctly defined by a transverse depression behind the eyes, in front of which it is distinctly punctured, the punctation becoming finer towards the apex of the rostrum; the latter is very similar to that of *P. brevirostre* in both sexes, that of the male is broadest in front, and of the female longer and narrower and a little dilated at the antennal insertion, which, in both sexes, is rather in front of its middle portion. The *thorax* is triangularly-ovate, being a little rounded behind, and a good deal but gradually narrowed towards the apex, where it is only slightly constricted; it is sub-depressed, punctate, and bears some fine pallid setæ. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel, with coarsely punctured (not very distinct) striæ, so that the surface seems quite rugose. The *eyes* are not prominent, and are placed in front of the head. The *antennæ* are stout, the scape is straight and not so long as the funiculus, the second joint of which is a little longer than the third.

Length, 1 line.

I found one of each sex near Whangarei Harbour.

913. **P. parvicorne,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *p.* 11. *Brevius*, subdepressum, sat nitidum, ferrugineum, fortiter punctatum; *prothorace* elongato, antrorsum fortiter angustato, pone marginem anteriorem leviter constricto, lateribus versus basin evidenter rotundatis et angustatis, crebrius fortiter punctato; *elytris* sat fortiter striato-punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis.

Long., 2 mm.

In this species the *eyes* are prominent and quite near the neck; the second joint of the *funiculus* is not longer than the following ones, the third tarsal joint is distinctly larger than the second and bilobed, though the lobes are not large; the sculpture of the *elytra* takes the form of series of rather coarse punctures which are somewhat depressed, so that the elytra might almost be said to be striate, the interstices appear a little rough, and on examination with a very good glass are seen to bear excessively short indistinct setæ; all the portion of the *rostrum* in front of the antennal insertion is broader than the posterior portion, and the antennæ are inserted about the middle. The rostrum is thick, especially in the *male*, and in that sex it is opaque; in the *female* it is rather longer, more slender and more shining, and is nearly as long as the thorax behind the constriction.

Auckland: the male sent by Capt. Broun, the female by Mr. T. Lawson.

914. **P. remotum,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *p.* 11. *Brevius*, robustulum, subdepressum, sat nitidum, rufo-piceum, antennis clava elongata, nigra; *prothorace* lateribus rotundatis, antrorsum angustato, pone marginem anteriorem depresso, crebrius fortiter punctato, medio ad basin subfoveolato; *elytris* prothorace paulo latioribus, fortiter punctato-striatis.

Long., 2–2½ mm.

This little species is easily recognizable by the club of the *antennæ*, which is elongate, so that it quite equals in length all the rest of the funiculus, and it is also darker in colour than the other joints, and entirely covered with fine pubescence. In each sex the *rostrum* is rather shining; in the male it is very broad, in the female it is a good deal more slender, though still rather stout; in each sex the point of insertion of the antennæ is a little before the middle; the second joint of the funiculus is quite small.

This species was sent me by Capt. Broun, from Tairua.

915. **P. æneopicea,** *n.s.* This beautiful Cossonid in its general outline, colouration, and clothing, is quite different from any of the New Zealand *Pentarthra* I have seen as yet.

The *body* is shining, of dark bronze and reddish colours, which, however, are somewhat confluent, and it is clothed with longish bright yellow hairs, the femora are piceous, and the tibiæ, antennæ, and rostrum are dark red.

The *antennæ* are stout, the scape is about as long as the funiculus, and the elongate club is quite as long as the funiculus. The *rostrum* is

moderately long and stout, very gradually narrowed behind, and finely and rugosely sculptured; the antennæ are inserted at the middle. The *eyes* are distinct but not very prominent. The *prothorax* is sub-depressed, rather short (comparatively), yet much longer than it is broad, triangularly-ovate, rounded towards the base, rather abruptly, and more gradually towards the constricted apex; its punctation is not very close on the disc, and there is there an abbreviated, slightly elevated, smooth line. The *elytra* are wider than the thorax, gradually rounded behind and transversely depressed in front and behind the middle; they are striated, but the punctation of the striæ is not very evident, and the interstices (apparently) bear a row of punctures and fine transverse impressions, so that their sculpture seems to be rugulose, the three (on each elytron) nearest the suture reach the apex, and the others being abbreviated leave an obvious depression near the apex. The penultimate tarsal joint is not much larger than the second.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found one individual only on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Harbour. In the structure of the antennæ it approaches *P. remotum*, but recedes from that and all the previously described species in colour, clothing, and form.

916. **P. vestita**, *n.s.* This insect more nearly resembles *P. planiuscula* than any other described species.

The *body* is of a brownish-red colour and sparingly clothed with fine elongate, but distinct, yellow hairs. The *rostrum* is moderately long and stout, its anterior half a little broader than the posterior, and its whole surface, as well as that of the head, is distinctly and somewhat rugosely sculptured, but without any impression behind; the eyes are prominent and situated in front. The antennæ are stout and red, with the club paler. *Prothorax* long, sub-depressed, triangularly-ovate, being widest behind the middle, a good deal and rather abruptly narrowed behind, but much more gradually anteriorly, with a constriction near its apex; its surface is coarsely and rugosely punctured. The *elytra* are elongate, sub-parallel, being scarcely narrowed till near the apex; the narrowed apical portion is of the same length as their declivous part; they bear distinctly punctured striæ, and the interstices also have a row of smaller punctures on each.

The *antennæ* are rather long and stout, the straight scape is shorter than the funiculus, the second joint of which is scarcely larger than the third.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Described from a single individual found in the forest at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

917. **P. wollastonianum**, *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *Part* 1., *p.* 9. *Perelongatum*, angustum, subdepressum, subnitidum, subtiliter punctatum, piceo-ferrugineum; *oculis* a collo remotis; *prothorace* sat elongato, antrorsum fortiter angustato, ad marginem anteriorem levissime constricto, crebre subtiliter punctato, dorso plano;

elytris valde elongatis, subtiliter seriatim punctatis, et transversim rugulosis, apice extremo brevissime setigero.

Long. (excl. rost.), $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; lat., vix. 1 mm.

In this species the head and rostrum of the *male* are very thick, and are rather closely and evenly punctured ; the rostrum is dilated at the extremity, and only a little longer than the head ; in the *female* the rostrum is rather slender, and is twice as long as the head ; in each sex the *antennæ* are inserted near the eyes, so that in the female the portion of the rostrum in front of the point of insertion is three or four times as long as the part between the insertion and the eyes ; the second joint of the funiculus is not at all longer than the following ones ; the *thorax* is very little contracted at the base ; the sculpture of the *elytra* is peculiar, consisting of fine series intermediate between punctures and striæ, with distinct transverse rugæ. The development of the *head* and rostrum in the male sex varies much, so that in some individuals it is not much thicker than in the female.

I have named this very remarkable species in honour of the able author of the paper on the *Genera of Cossonidæ*, published by the Entomological Society of London four years ago. A large colony of the species seems to have been discovered recently by Mr. Thos. Lawson, at Auckland.

Note.—I found this insect recently near Whangarei Harbour, where it lives on the *Nikau*.

918. **P. debile,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *p.* 10. *Elongatum*, angustum, subdepressum, nitidum, ferrugineum ; *oculis* a collo remotis ; *prothorace* minus elongato, antrorsum fortiter angustato, ad marginem anteriorem leviter constricto, crebre fortiter punctato ; *elytris* sat fortiter punctato-striatis, apice brevissime setigero.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This little species in all its characters closely approaches the *Pentarthrum wollastonianum*, but it is very much smaller, and the sculpture of the *thorax* and *elytra* is coarser, the latter being, however, nearly destitute of transverse rugæ ; the form of the head and rostrum is similar in the two species, but, in the male of *P. debile*, the incrassation of these parts does not attain such an extreme point as it does in *P. wollastonianum*. The point of insertion of the antennæ is not so near the eye in *P. debile*, it being in the male just about the middle of the rostrum, in the female a little behind it.

For this species I am also indebted to Mr. R. Lawson, who recently received it from his brother, with the *P. wollastonianum*.

Note.—This species also is found on the *Nikau*.

919. **P. piceum,** *n.s.* This species very much resembles a *Rhyncolus*, and is, therefore, quite unlike the true *Pentarthra*.

Its *body* is pitchy-black and moderately shining, with the legs and antennæ pitchy-red ; it is robust and convex.

The *antennæ* are inserted at the middle of the rostrum, are rather short and stout ; the scape is shorter than the funiculus, the basal joint

of which is of the usual form, the other four are transverse, and gradually widened till the fifth becomes about as broad as the short club.

The *rostrum* is stout and rather short, a little arched, parallel, and, like the head, somewhat rugosely punctulated; the *eyes* are rather small, moderately prominent, and situated at the sides in front, so that they are remote from the thorax; the *head* is not at all constricted behind, and is large and bulging below. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, convex, almost conical; being a little rounded at the hind angles, obtusely rounded behind the middle, and narrowed and constricted anteriorly; it is moderately coarsely and somewhat rugosely punctured, with a slightly elevated dorsal line. *Scutellum* small but distinct. The *elytra* are sub-cylindrical, transversely convex, of about the same width as the thorax, and bear coarsely punctured striæ; the interstices have a row of small punctures on each, and the sculpture is continued to the apex. The *legs* are stout, the front tibial hook is well developed and strongly curved; the tarsi are moderate, with the third joint bilobed. The *body* is nude, but there are some fine hairs on the antennæ and tibiæ.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Harbour. The insect will form the type of a new genus.

920. **P. badium,** *n.s.* Allied to *P. remotum*, having similarly formed *antennæ*, but with the pubescent club slightly shorter, though about as long as the funiculus; they are inserted just before the middle of the rostrum in both sexes. The *rostrum* is punctate, the punctation becoming coarser, till, just behind the eyes, it abruptly ceases, leaving the occiput almost smooth and shining. The *prothorax* is larger than in that species, and much broader, it is rounded behind and laterally, and a good deal narrowed and constricted in front; it is rather flat above, and rugosely punctured. The *elytra* are moderately elongate, very little wider than the thorax, very gradually and slightly rounded laterally, so as to be almost parallel; they are slightly transversely depressed behind the base, bear sharply-defined, punctured striæ, and excessively indistinct setæ, which, in conjunction with minute punctures on the interstices, give them a slightly roughened aspect. The *legs* are rather long and stout, and the strongly-curved spurs of all the tibiæ are very distinct. Eyes slightly prominent.

In the *female* the rostrum is nearly as long as the thorax, the portion behind the antennal insertion being narrower than that in front; the *male* has a shorter and broader rostrum more contracted behind.

The insect is somewhat depressed, and of a pale testaceous-brown colour, with the club of the antennæ fuscous.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found one of each sex in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

921. **P. asperirostre,** *n.s.* This insect somewhat resembles the male form of *P. badium* and *brevirostre*, but has a much shorter *rostrum*, which is nearly as broad as the head, rather flattened and gradually

contracted behind; it is punctate, very rough and uneven, and perceptibly depressed at the base. The *head* is rather large and punctate, a little constricted behind the eyes, and the occiput is almost smooth and shining. The *prothorax* is sub-conical, being widest behind, but with the hind angles rounded; it is moderately rounded laterally, and considerably narrowed and distinctly constricted anteriorly; the disc is depressed, and its surface is moderately punctured. The *elytra* are elongate, sub-depressed, as broad as the thorax in front and gradually attenuated posteriorly; they bear punctured striæ, and the interstices are punctulated and rather flat. The *legs* are stout, with distinct tibial hooks.

The *antennæ* are inserted at the middle of the beak, are short and stout, with a short thickened scape; the funiculus is longer than the scape, of almost equal thickness throughout, the first joint is not very much larger than the second; the club is ovate and distinct.

The *body* is of a moderately shining pitchy-red, almost piceous, whilst the legs and antennæ are of a lighter and clearer red colour.

Length, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

My three specimens, found near Whangarei Harbour, are, I believe, all males.

922. **P. gratum,** *n.s.* *Body* somewhat reddish testaceous, with the club of the antennæ infuscate.

The *rostrum* is shorter than the thorax, cylindric, and slightly contracted and depressed at the base; it is reddish, finely punctate and shining, with the point of insertion of the antennæ just in front of the middle.

The *antennæ* are rather long; the scape as long as the funiculus, a little bent, and incrassated apically; the first joint of the funiculus is stout, obconical, second distinctly longer than third, the others are small, and the club is large, ovate, nearly as long as the funiculus, but quite different in shape from that of *P. remotum.* The *thorax* is longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed and constricted in front; it bears rather coarse shallow punctures and yellowish hairs. The *elytra* are moderately long, parallel, and rounded behind only; they are wider than the thorax, a little depressed transversely before and behind the middle, bear punctured striæ, and the interstices are not quite smooth, the third, moreover, is somewhat elevated behind, and there is a depression beyond, near the apex, caused by the abbreviation of the outer interstices; they are sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs. *Legs* rather long, with small but distinct tibial hooks and very elongate tarsi, their last joint particularly is elongated and longer than the other three.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found one individual only near Parua. The species is allied to *P. formosa.*

923. **P. contiguum,** *n.s.* Closely allied to *P. planiuscula*, being of similar form, only slightly darker in colour, but much smaller.

Antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, stout ; scape stout, straight, not quite so long as the funiculus, the joints of which are rather short, the second slightly longer than the third, the fifth nearly as broad as the basal joint of the club ; they are reddish-yellow. *Rostrum* nearly as long as the prothorax, a little narrowed posteriorly, somewhat depressed longitudinally on the middle, aud rather closely sculptured. *Head* densely punctate to behind the eyes. *Thorax* triangularly-ovate, sub-depressed, a little constricted in front, and rather coarsely almost rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* not twice the length of the thorax, nor broader than it, parallel-sided, with shallow punctured striæ, and somewhat rugulose interstices. The *body* is dark-red, not very shining, with the head somewhat pitchy, and sparingly clothed with rather long but exceedingly fine hairs, which are not, however, very perceptible.

Length, 1 line.

Described from one example found near Whangarei Heads.

924. **P. lateritia,** *n.s.* This species resembles *P. sharpianum* in general outline, but it is much more slender, smaller, and of a paler red colour ; the *eyes* are similarly situated but are smaller and less prominent ; the rostrum is relatively longer, and there are other differences. *Antennæ* inserted at the middle of the rostrum, rather slender, scape slender but thickened towards the apex, and as long as the funiculus, the first joint of which is stout, the second much longer than third, slender at its base, thick at the apex; joints four to six increase in size ; the club large, ovate. *Rostrum* cylindrical, parallel, arcuated, rather slender, about as long as the head and thorax, a little depressed at its base, finely punctulated, and of a shining red colour. The *head* is more distinctly punctured than the beak, the punctation terminating behind the eyes, leaving the occiput or neck smooth and shining. *Thorax* longer than broad, triangularly-ovate, a little contracted behind, more gradually narrowed anteriorly, and slightly constricted in front ; it is very slightly convex, distinctly but not closely punctured on the disc, but more finely and closely beyond. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, very little wider than thorax, twice its length, sub-depressed, with punctured striæ, these, however, are not very deep, the interstices are finely punctulated, and their sculpture is abbreviated at the apex beyond the third stria. The insect is of a brick-red *colour*, the thorax somewhat lighter than the rest of the body, which exhibits no distinct pubescence.

Length, 1½ line (rost. incl.).

I found one mutilated individual at Tairua.

925. **P. punctatum,** *n.s.* *Cylindrical*, moderately shining, dark-red, the legs and antennæ paler, the elytra sparsely clothed with rather long cinereous hairs. *Rostrum* short and stout, about two-thirds the length of the thorax, cylindrical, not very finely punctate, with a few fine hairs near the front. *Eyes* distant from thorax, moderate, not prominent, and coarsely facetted. *Head* narrowed anteriorly and distinctly punctured for some distance behind the eyes. *Prothorax* longer than

broad, oviform, but slightly compressed near the middle, and not perceptibly constricted; its surface is moderately coarsely punctured and sparingly pubescent. *Elytra* cylindrical, twice as long as thorax, but very little broader than it; they are feebly striated, the striæ with strong punctures, so that they have a somewhat rugose aspect. *Legs* moderate, tibial hook small; tarsi yellowish, the last joint as long as the other three. *Antennæ* moderately long and stout, inserted at middle of rostrum, scape scarcely so long as the funiculus, gradually incrassated; basal joint of funiculus stout, second distinctly longer than third, fifth larger than fourth, club rather obtuse, well-defined.

The cylindrical outline is interrupted by the posterior narrowing of the thorax, the apex of which is a little elevated and shining.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I do not remember the exact locality of capture, but probably Tairua.

926. **P. sharpianum,** *Wollaston.*

Note.—I have not seen the description of this species, but the following corresponds with two specimens in my collection, which, Dr. Sharp informs me, belong to the species bearing his name.

Dark red, elytra castaneous; *body* elongate, sub-parallel, sub-depressed. *Rostrum* elongate, longer than thorax, cylindrical, arcuated, with antennal insertion rather behind the middle, it is nearly parallel, punctulated, the punctation becoming coarser on the head. *Eyes* distant from thorax, not very prominent. *Antennæ* rather long and stout, the funiculus longer than the scape, with an elongate club not much thicker than the fifth joint of the funiculus. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, widest behind the middle, a good deal narrowed and constricted in front, with its surface distinctly but not coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* distinct, smooth. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel, a little narrowed behind, with distinctly punctured striæ, somewhat elevated, punctulated interstices, the first and second convex at the apex, the third abbreviated, and a little raised at the shoulders. *Legs* moderate, tarsi stout, with the third joint distinctly bi-lobed.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines (rost. incl.), ♀.

I believe the insect was described by the late Mr. T. V. Wollaston, from a specimen found at Auckland by Mr. T. Lawson. I found mine at Tairua.

Entium.

Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc., 1878, *pt.* 1, *p.* 13.

Body clothed with fine hairs; *rostrum* stout, moderately long, subcylindric; *eyes* moderately developed; funiculus of *antennæ* composed of five joints, all of which except the basal one are small and slender; the second, however, being a little longer than the following ones; insertion of antennæ near middle of rostrum. *Scutellum* small but distinct. Front *coxæ* only very narrowly separated, but middle and hind ones broadly distant. *Metasternum* very elongate; first and second ventral segments elongate. *Legs* feeble, with slender feeble linear tibiæ,

whose apical uncus is very small. *Tarsi* small, four-jointed, first and second joints small and short, third rather larger, with slender and short lobes.

927. **E. aberrans**, *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *p.* 13. *Perdebile*, angustum, subcylindricum, sat nitidum, rufescens, setis tenuissimis, sat elongatis vestitis; *prothorace* angustulo, cylindrico, fortiter crebre punctato, medio longitudinaliter angustissime impunctato; *elytris* fortiter seriatim punctatis; metasterno elongato.

Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The *rostrum* is more than half as long as the thorax; it is rather finely and indistinctly punctured, and like the rest of the upper surface bears fine hairs.

The *eyes* are rather small, oval, and have their greatest length in the longitudinal direction.

The *thorax* is narrow and cylindric, being only very little narrowed in front, and scarcely at all constricted or depressed there; it is coarsely and rather closely punctured, but the punctures become more sparing towards the middle, so that they almost leave a smooth space along the middle line.

Elytra elongate and slender, but distinctly broader than the thorax, not at all striate, but with very regular rows of coarse punctures, which at the apex, however, become fine and indistinct. *Under-surface* sparingly punctured and shining, its setæ excessively short.

Agrilochilus.

Nov. gen.

Body long and narrow, depressed, coarsely sculptured, and densely clothed with fine setæ.

Rostrum elongate, cylindric, somewhat arcuated, longer than thorax, gradually narrowed anteriorly, rough, setose; *scrobes* deep, oblique, beginning at the middle, expanded behind, so that they are but little separated below. *Antennæ* stout and elongate; *scape* flexuose, incrassated towards the extremity, reaching the eye; *funiculus* five-articulate, its basal joint largest, pyriform, rather slender at base, second similar in shape but smaller, joints three to five sub-moniliform; *club* rather small, but distinct, ovate. *Head* abruptly constricted behind, so as to form a broad neck, a little dilated behind the eyes. *Eyes* distant from thorax and from each other, situated in front at the sides of the beak, slightly convex and distinctly facetted. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, gradually narrowed and slightly constricted anteriorly, a little bisinuated at the base, with rounded posterior angles. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* a trifle broader than thorax, elongate, parallel-sided, obtusely rounded apically. *Legs* robust, femora simple, tibiæ short, with distinct hooks; *tarsi* moderate, third joint sub-bilobed and rather broad, the terminal elongate. *Sternum* plane; *mesosternum* moderate, truncate in front; *metasternum* elongate. *Abdomen* long, its two basal segments large, third and fourth small, all with straight sutures.

928. **A. prolixus,** *n.s. Elongate,* narrow, depressed, sub-cylindrical, rather thickly covered with fine yellow setæ ; slightly glossy, dark red, legs and antennæ dilute in colour, tarsi yellowish. *Rostrum* longer than thorax, coarsely sculptured almost to its apex, punctate-rugose. *Head* blackish, very coarsely punctate-rugose, very suddenly contracted behind, cheeks rather prominent, its vertex distinctly more elevated than the neck. *Prothorax* nearly twice as long as broad, very little rounded laterally, rounded towards its base, narrowed towards the front, where it is slightly constricted, with the front margin a little raised and rather smooth ; it is closely, coarsely, and rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* transverse, smooth. *Elytra* but little broader than the thorax, very long, parallel-sided, apex rounded ; they are punctate-striate, with rugulose interstices, and appear rather rough. *Legs* clothed with fine hairs. *Under-side* castaneous, metasternum impressed longitudinally.

The insect must be thoroughly freed from impurities ; otherwise it seems dull and rough.

♂ Length (rost. incl.), 1½ lines ; breadth, nearly ¼.

I discovered this species on *Areca sapida* at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Sericotrogus.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidæ, p. 446.

Funiculus 5-art.; *scutello* conspicuo. *Corpus* et cæt. fere ut in *Pentarthro,* sed illud minus, angustius, sensim minus parallelum (sc. magis fusiforme), necnon subæneo-micans pubeque grossâ demissâ subæneo-cinereâ parce vestitum ; *capite* magis exserto, rostro vix longiore et graciliore magisque curvato ac fere parallelo, aut (saltem in ♂) pone antennas vix subangustato, *oculis* valde prominentibus ; *antennis* magis ante medium rostri insertis, subgracilioribus; scapo præcipue graciliore; funiculi (5-articulati, laxi) art°. 2^do^ sequentibus paulo longiore; capitulo sat magno, et paululum magis abrupto ; *prothorace* convexiore et magis ovali (*i.e.* minus triangulari et minus cylindrico), ad latera subæqualiter rotundato, antice fere integro, et subtus subconcavo; *elytris* minus parallelis (sc. antice sensim angustatis), ad apicem ipsissimum integris (nec subrecurvis, nec singulatim subrotundatis) ; metasterno minus elongato; abdominis *segment°*. 1^mo^ (in ♂) longitudinaliter concavo ; *tarsorumque* art°. 3^tio^ multo latiore, et profundius latiusque bilobo.

Habitat Nov. Zealandiam (ab Auckland missus).

929. **S. subænescens,** *Woll.: Gen. Coss., p.* 602. *S. angustus,* elongate subparallelo-fusiformis, subæneo-piceus, nitidiusculus, pubeque grossâ demissâ subæneo-cinereâ parce vestitus ; *capite prothoraceque* profunde punctatis, illo valde exserto (rostro longiusculo, arcuato, dense ruguloso-punctulato, oculis prominentibus), hôc subovali, convexo, ad latera subæqualiter rotundato, antice fere integro, necnon in lineâ mediâ sublæviore ; *elytris* longe fusiformibus basi truncatis (sc. antice sensim angustioribus), leviter punctato-striatis ; *antennis* pedibusque rufo-piceis (illis tarsisque clarioribus), capitulo ferrugineo. *Subtus* subalutaceus, parcissime et minutius pubescens, antice vix punctatus, sed in

meso- et meta-sternis abdominisque segm^{tis}. 1mo et 2do valde profunde grosseque punctatus.

Long. corp., lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Nov. Zealandiam, ab Auckland missus; a D. Sharp amice donatus, necnon in coll. Dom. Lawson.

930. **S. longipes,** *n.s.* This species is intermediate in form between *Pentarthrum* and *Sericotrogus*.

The *antennæ* are rather long and not stout, the scape somewhat arcuated and as long as the funiculus, the fifth joint of which is scarcely broader than the preceding ones, so that the ovate club is distinctly marked off, and about as long as joints two to five taken together; they are pubescent, reddish, with the club fuscous. The *rostrum* is not so long as the thorax, a little arched, moderately stout, and gradually narrowed behind; it is reddish, finely punctured, with the point of insertion of the antennæ one-third of its length from the apex. The *head* is piceous, smooth behind but longitudinally rugulose in front, and a little depressed between the not very prominent *eyes;* the rugulose and smooth portions are defined by an angular line. The *prothorax* is somewhat depressed, widest behind the middle, rounded laterally, and a good deal constricted near the apex; its surface appears somewhat roughened, owing to its rather shallow but coarse punctation, and the fine yellowish setæ with which it is clothed; it is dark red in colour, with the apex pitchy, and rather dull.

The *elytra* are rather long and sub-parallel, being only slightly rounded laterally; they are a little wider than the thorax, somewhat depressed before and behind the middle, and their punctured striæ are most obvious near the apex, where the sutural and third interstices are a little elevated; the interstices are not smooth, yet not distinctly sculptured, their whole sculpture, indeed, is more or less obscured by their clothing of fine yellow hairs; they are somewhat pitchy in colour, with the basal and elevated apical portions reddish. The *legs* are long and rather slender, piceous and reddish in colour, with the apical tarsal joint as long as the others conjointly.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

Described from one example found in the forest near Whangarei Harbour.

931. **S. ovicollis,** *n.s.* Moderately shining pitchy-bronze, with the antennæ and tarsi red, and very sparingly clothed with short cinereous hairs.

The *rostrum* is stout, similar to that of the common typical species, punctate, with longitudinal rugæ, the sculpture is coarser in line with the eyes, and behind is replaced with large shallow punctures, leaving almost smooth spots on the vertex. The *thorax* is longer than broad, quite oviform, being rounded laterally, and constricted at the apex, so that there is a distinct transverse impression in front; it is a little convex, depressed along the base, and moderately coarsely and closely punctured, and much more dilated laterally than in *S. subœnescens*. *Elytra*

cylindrical, almost as wide as the thorax, with distinctly punctured striæ, and a row of small punctures on the interstices. The insect is more obscurely coloured, larger, and more robust and elliptical in outline than the typical form.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

One example found near Whangarei Harbour.

932. **S. stramineus,** *n.s.* This species greatly resembles *S. subænescens* in sculpture, but differs from it in its rather shorter *thorax*, broader *elytra*, distinctly depressed along the suture, and shorter and more robust *legs*. The whole of the *body* and limbs are of a moderately shining straw-colour, the thorax and rostrum slightly reddened, and it is clothed with cinereous pubescence.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Two examples found at Tairua.

933. **S. simulans,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *pt.* 1, *p.* 13. *Debilis*, angustus, minus elongatus, subtus nigricans, supra pube depressa elongata vestitus, rufo-obscurus, antennis testaceis clava picea, pedibus rufis, femoribus obscurioribus; *rostro* nitido, subtiliter punctato; *prothorace* lateribus rotundatis, antrorsum angustato, pone marginem anteriorem leviter depresso, opaco, dense fortiterque sed parum profunde punctato, medio versus basin indistincte depresso; *elytris* minus profunde striatis, striis fortiter punctatis, interstitio 2° ad apicem paululum acute elevato; *corpore* subtus sat fortiter punctato; *coxis* anterioribus valde distantibus.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species, on account of its colour, sculpture, and pubescence, bears a superficial resemblance to *S. subænescens;* but it is really extremely distinct therefrom, the rostrum is shining and but little punctate and differs in structure from that of *S. subænescens*, its basal part being much more constricted; it has also the front coxæ much more widely separated.

I have seen but a single individual, which I had formerly put aside as a very small variety of *S. subænescens*. The specimen is from Auckland, and was sent either by Captain Broun or Mr. Lawson; probably by the former.

Note.—In my only specimen the legs are longer and more slender than is usual in the typical species.

934. **S. setiger,** *Sharp; Trans. Entom. Soc.*, 1878, *pt.* 1, *p.* 13. *Gracilis*, elongatus, angustus, fusco-rufus, per-opacus; setis robustis, depressis, flavis, conspicue vestitus, antennis pedibusque rufis; *prothorace* elongato, cylindrico, sed in medio dilatato, pone marginem anteriorem fortiter constricto, obsolete punctato, dorso deplanato; *elytris* elongatis, minus argute punctato-striatis; *corpore* subtus fortiter punctato.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This peculiar species at first sight reminds one of a *Styphlus* or *Orthochætes;* it departs structurally in several respects from *S. subænescens*,

but may be at present arranged in the same genus with that species; it is of more slender and depressed *form*; has the *rostrum* more slender and the *head* is very much smaller, so that the smooth neck is continued forwards almost directly as the rostrum; the *antennæ* are more slender, the joints before the club being bead-like instead of transverse; the lobes of the third *tarsal joint* are remarkably largely developed and distinct; and the hind *coxæ* are rather more distant; in *S. subænescens* the antennal *scrobes* are remarkably well developed, and are continued backwards, passing to the under-surface of the rostrum, while in *S. setiger* they are quite small and indistinct.

I received a specimen of this species a few months ago from Capt. Broun. It was found by him at Tairua. A second individual, sent by Capt. Broun at the same time, belongs doubtfully to this species; it is more rufescent in colour, and has the setæ of the upper surface less developed, and shows also other slight differences in sculpture and structure.

Mesoxenophasis.

Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol. I., *p.* 199.

Corpus minutum, fusiforme, angustum, nitidum, calvum, clare pallido-castaneum; *capite* sub-globoso, *rostro* longiusculo, graciusculo, parallelo (aut postice etiam sub-graciliore), *oculis* parvis, demissis, superioribus (*i.e.*, supra haud latissime separatis); *prothorace* regulariter ovali (sc. in medio rotundato, antice et postice æqualiter angustiore), convexo, antice integro (nullo modo etiam obsolete constricto); *scutello* distincto, rotundato; *elytris* fusiformibus basi truncatis, convexis; *metasterno* breviusculo; *abdominis* segm. 1mo et 2do inter se omnino suffusis (vix obsolete separatis). *Antennæ* longiusculæ, graciusculæ, mox ante medium rostri insertæ; *funiculi* (5-articulati) art. 2do sequentibus sensim longiore; *capitulo* magno, elongato. *Pedes* longiusculi, crassiusculi; *tarsis* art. 1mo vix elongato, 3^{tio} multo latiore et profunde bilobo.

A *Mesoxenus (i.e., Amaurorrhinus)*, et phasis, *aspectus.*

Obs.—Genus corpore fusiformi calvo, rostro graciusculo, oculis subapproximatis, antennis longiusculis sub-gracilibus, tarsorumque art. 3^{tio} profunde bilobo *Microtribo* (Novæ Zealandiæ) simillimum; sed scutello conspicuo (nec obsoleto), oculis omnino demissis ac minus grosse granulatis, prothorace antice nullo modo constricto, funiculo minus laxo, capitulo minus abrupto, coloreque pallido, inter alia, facile distinguitur. A *Sericotrogo* differt corpore calvo et magis fusiformi, rostro antennisque gracilioribus, oculis sub-approximatis demissis (nec late separatis prominentibus), prothoraceque integro.

The position of the present curious genus, which is founded upon a minute Cossonid detected by Captain Broun in New Zealand, and recently communicated to me by Dr. Sharp, appears to be amongst those particular types of the *Pentarthrides* in which the eyes and scutellum are developed, and the body is free from every trace of pubescence; for although *Sericotrogus* is the form near which I should be inclined to place it, I may add that the coarse decumbent fulvescent hairs with

which that singular little insect is sparingly clothed is altogether exceptional in the groups with which it is associated. Were it not, however, for the existence of a scutellum I would rather have put *Mesoxenophasis* alongside *Microtribus*,—which is equally peculiar (like *Sericotrogus*) to New Zealand, and with which, in its exceedingly fusiform, medially-divided outline, comparatively slender rostrum and antennæ, sub-approximated eyes, and bald surface, it better agrees; nevertheless, the total want of a scutellum in that genus throws it in reality into a different section of the sub-family.

In its minute size and pallid hue, as well as in its very oval, anteriorily unconstricted prothorax, and in the fact of its first and second abdominal segments being completely suffused *inter se*, *Mesoxenophasis* (which, *primâ facie*, has much the appearance of a very diminutive *Amaurorrhinus*, or *Mesoxenus*) presents a combination of characters which will still further tend to separate it from its immediate allies.

935. **M. brouni**, *Wollaston*; *Cistula Entomologica*, *vol.* I., *p.* 200. *M. fusiformis*, angustus, nitidus, calvus, clare pallido-castaneus; *rostro* (sub-gracili, sub-parallelo) parce sed distincte punctulato; *capite* convexo et antice minute foveolato; *prothorace* regulariter ovali (in medio sc. rotundato, antice et postice æqualiter angustiore), convexo, antice truncato et integro (nullo modo constricto), ubique parce et leviter punctulato; *elytris* ellipticis, convexis, grosse substriato-punctatis; antennis pedibusque vix obscurioribus, illarum capitulo sensim nigrescentiore. *Subtus* parcissime punctatus (punctis maximis in sternis sed in abdomine minutissimis, fere obsoletis).

Long. corp., lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{3}$.

In honorem Dom. Broun, scientiæ naturalis in Novâ Zealandiâ investigatoris, hanc speciem inter Cossonidas valde distinctam nuncupavi.

Canthorhynchus.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, not very narrow, sub-depressed, pilose. *Rostrum* elongate, slender, cylindrical, arcuated, and rather longer than the prothorax; its scrobes well-marked, beginning just in front of the middle and prolonged to the eyes. *Head* sub-globular, constricted just behind the eyes so as to form a broad neck. *Eyes* moderate, prominent, ovate, placed laterally near the base of the snout. *Antennæ* long and slender; the scape attaining the eye, slightly flexuous, and a little incrassated apically; funiculus as long as the scape, the first joint elongate-obconical, the second longer than first, the third about equal to the first in length, the fourth and fifth decrease in length, obconical; club large, ovate, articulate.

Prothorax longer than broad, about as wide as the elytra, widest near the middle, moderately narrowed behind, more so in front where it is constricted, apex truncate, base bisinuated. *Scutellum* distinct, transversal. *Elytra* elongate, sub-parallel, a little narrowed and rounded posteriorly.

Legs long; the *femora* clavate; *tibiæ* compressed, flexuose, terminated by rather small spurs; *tarsi* four-jointed, spongy below, their basal joint rather small, obconical, second transverse, about twice as broad as the first, third very large, bilobed, fourth elongate, not so long as the other three conjointly, with distinct claws.

Metasternum moderately elongate, the first and second abdominal *segments* large, of nearly equal length, third and fourth very short and transversely grooved; *coxæ* about equidistant, rather remote.

In the *male* the rostrum is rather longer than the prothorax, cylindrical, slender, arcuated rather slightly, gradually narrowed anteriorly and slightly incrassated at its apex; on the lower part of the head there is an inter-ocular tooth-like protuberance; the rostrum is finely bicarinated below, the lines converge beyond the middle (behind) where they terminate in two very obvious spines or acute protuberances. The *antennæ* are inserted close to the apex, are quite one line in length, much longer and more robust than in the female, with the funiculus rather shorter than the scape. The prothorax broader than the elytra, longer than broad, oviform, and contracted at the apex.

This remarkable genus may be placed in proximity to *Tychioides* in Mr. Wollaston's arrangement; it is, however, abundantly distinct from any other known form.

936. **C. bellus**, *n.s.* *Elongate*, sub-depressed, pilose; body reddish-testaceous above, legs yellowish, the rostrum and antennæ red.

Female.—Rostrum shining, finely punctate, a little dilated towards the base. *Head* distinctly punctured, clothed with yellow hairs, the coarse punctation ceasing abruptly behind the eyes, leaving the neck or occiput almost smooth. *Prothorax* somewhat depressed above, more gradually narrowed anteriorly than behind, rounded laterally, coarsely and rather closely punctured, and clothed with yellow hairs.

The *elytra* are elongate, about as wide as the thorax, slightly incurved near the middle and almost depressed; they have distinct punctured striæ and rugulose interstices, and are rather densely covered with yellowish hairs, which are coarser and shorter than those on the thorax—the coarsest may be termed setæ, and are disposed in almost regular lines.

Under-side shining, pitchy-brown, rather strongly punctured, particularly the prosternum, with short pallid hairs proceeding from the punctures; metasternum grooved longitudinally.

Male.—Rostrum rather coarsely and rugosely sculptured (the coarse punctation, however, terminates suddenly behind the eyes, leaving the broader basal portion or neck almost smooth), indistinctly carinated longitudinally, more or less pilose, red in colour, and not at all dull. *Antennæ* in both sexes pubescent. *Prothorax* broader than the elytra, longer than broad, and, excluding the anterior contraction, quite oviform.

Length (rost. incl.), ♂ ——; breadth, ♀ 2–2⅓ lines.

I found this fine species, three males and two females, in different localities north of Whangarei Harbour.

Microtribus.

Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p. 451.

Corpus fusiforme, subnitidum, fere calvum (solum versus elytrorum basin pilis perpaucis obsitum), nigro-piceum; *capite* convexo, rostro longiusculo, graciusculo, parallelo, oculis parvis sed prominentibus, superioribus *(i.e.*, supra haud latissime separatis); *prothorace* magno, ovali (ad latera valde et æqualiter rotundato), convexo, antice leviter constricto; *elytris* fusiformibus basi truncatis, ad basin præsertim versus humeros pilis perpaucis obsitis; metasterno brevi, et postice (una cum abdominis segm^to. 1^mo.) paululum concavo. *Antennæ* longiusculæ, mox ante medium rostri insertæ; funiculi (5-articulati, laxi) art^o. 2^do. sequentibus conspicue longiore, reliquis tribus subglobosis, submoniliformibus, vix crescentibus; *capitulo* magno, valde abrupto. *Pedes* longiusculi, crassiusculi; tarsis art^o. 1^mo. vix elongato, 3^tio. multo latiore et profunde bilobo.

(Genus inter formas proximas distinctum rostro longiusculo subgracili parallelo, oculis parvis sed valde conspicuis prominulis atque supra minus late separatis, prothorace magno ovali in medio latiusculo, elytris fusiformibus necnon ad basin pilis perpaucis obsitis, funiculi laxi art^o. 2^do. sequentibus conspicue longiore, capitulo magno abrupto, tarsorumque art^o. 3^tio. lato ac valde profundeque bilobo).

Habitat Novam Zealandiam.

937. **M. huttoni,** *Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p.* 605. *M. fusiformis*, subnitidus, calvus (solum versus basin elytrorum, et ipsissimam prothoracis, pilis perpaucis fulvescentibus parce obsitus), nigro-piceus; *capite* convexo, fere haud punctulato; *rostro* (longiusculo, graciliusculo, parallelo) distinctius sed parce punctulato; *prothorace* (ovali, convexo, utrinque æqualiter rotundato) sat grosse et profunde punctato; *elytris* (fusiformibus basi truncatis) subalutaceis, paulo subtransversim malleato-rugulosis et obsolete remoteque subundulatim subpunctulato-lineatis; antennis pedibusque longiusculis, picescentioribus. *Subtus* alutaceus et parcissime punctatus (punctis in sternis maximis ac profundis, sed in abdomine gradatim multo levioribus ac minutioribus).

Long. corp., 1⅔ lin.

Habitat in Novâ Zealandiâ, a Dom. F. W. Hutton deprehensus, cujus in honorem nomen triviale proposui.

Novitas.

Nov. gen.

Body convex, elongate, and elliptical, the thorax and elytra being narrowed at their bases.

Head a good deal immersed; *rostrum* cylindrical, arcuated, rather slender, as long as the prothorax, with the antennal insertion rather in front of the middle; *eyes* distinct, not prominent, rather coarsely facetted, nearly circular, situated at the base of the rostrum, and not very widely separated above. *Prothorax* rather large, convex, ovate, with the base

slightly rounded. *Scutellum* invisible. *Elytra* convex, ovate, widest behind the middle, longer and broader than the thorax, and emarginated at the base.

Antennæ very large, the scape attaining the eye, very slender till near the apex, where it is abruptly clavate, its apical portion not very much smaller than the club; *funiculus* five-jointed, the first obconical, rather large; the second larger than the third, sub-ovate; third ovate; fourth shorter than the third, transverse, rounded; the fifth a little larger than the fourth, also rounded, very much smaller than the *club*, which is therefore well-marked, large, and ovate.

Legs rather large, remarkably stout; the *femora* thick, yet not very appreciably clavate; the *tibiæ* short, arched externally, and apparently unarmed at the apex; the *tarsi* excessively developed, about as broad as the thighs, their basal joint minute, second very broad and somewhat cup-shaped, the third also very large, even more dilated than the second, transverse, and almost bilobed, the fourth short and slender, with slender claws; the joints spongy below.

The *legs* are about equi-distant, indicating a short metasternum.

938. **N. rufus**, *n.s.* *Body* nude, moderately shining red, tarsi yellowish. *Rostrum* arched, gradually attenuated towards the apex, very finely, and seemingly rugosely punctate. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, depressed towards the base, widest at the middle, distinctly but not very closely punctured, with the intervals very minutely sculptured, so as to be rather dull, and very slightly constricted in front. *Elytra* convex, narrowed and depressed anteriorly, moderately rounded; they are not very distinctly striated, but the striæ are distinctly punctured, the interstices are very minutely sculptured and rather dull.

Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Described from one example found near Parua.

939. **N. nigrans**, *n.s.* Very similar to *N. rufus*, but with a very slender, cylindrical, arcuated, and quite parallel *rostrum*, which is shining red, and a little depressed near the eyes. The *antennæ* as in the preceding species, but with their second joint more elongate, they are yellowish, and inserted at the middle of the rostrum. *Eyes* rather large, coarsely facetted, and somewhat flattened. *Head* closely punctate near the eyes. *Thorax* longer than broad, oviform, its widest part rather in front of the middle, and a little contracted near the apex; it is convex, depressed at the base, and bears large, shallow, distant punctures, with the entire surface very minutely sculptured. *Elytra* widest behind the middle, wider than thorax, narrowed anteriorly; convex, particularly behind; they are finely striated, with large punctures in the striæ, and the interstices are sculptured very minutely. *Legs* very stout, femora punctulated, tarsi very much dilated as in the typical form. The *body* is pitchy-black and but little shining, the tibiæ are reddish and the tarsi yellowish.

Length, nearly 1 line.

I found one specimen in the forest near Whangarei Harbour.

Heteropsis.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidæ, p. 452.

Corpus parvum, angustum, parallelum, subdepressiusculo-cylindricum, nitidum, calvum, piceo-castaneum; *rostro* brevi et (præsertim in ♂) latissimo, postice paulo angustiore, a capite (supra et subtus) lineâ diviso; *prothorace* elongato, ovato-triangulari, pone apicem leviter constricto; *elytris* (prothorace etiam subangustioribus) parallelis; metasterno elongato; abdominis segm^to. 1^mo. in ♂ obsolete longitudinaliter concavo. *Antennæ* pone apicem rostri insertæ; scapo brevi, robusto, subito et valde clavato; funiculi (5-articulati) art^o. 2^do haud sequentibus longiore; capitulo breviter ovali. *Pedes* breves, crassiusculi, ad basin (etiam antici) late separati (posteriores subæqualiter distantes); tarsis breviusculis, art^o. 1^mo. haud elongato, 3^tio. angusto, simplici. *Scutellum* distinctum.

Inter *Pentarthrides* insigne oculis obsoletis, ægerrime observandis, tamen scutello conspicuo; et præterea exstat corpore parvo angusto parallelo, rostro brevi latissimo postice sensim angustiore necnon a capite lineâ distinctâ diviso, scapoque brevi et abrupte clavato.

Hab. Nov. Zealandiam.

940. **H. lawsoni,** *Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p.* 606. *H. angustus,* parallelus, depressiusculo-cylindricus, nitidus, piceo-castaneus; *rostro* a capite (fere impunctato) lineâ distincte diviso, brevi et (præsertim in ♂) latissimo, postice paulo angustiore, depressiusculo, subarcuato, dense et minute punctulato; *prothorace* elongato, ovato-triangulari, antice leviter constricto, paululum profundius punctulato; *elytris* parallelis, leviter punctato-striatis, interstitiis minutissime et parce uniseriatim punctulatis; *antennis* pedibusque paulo clarioribus. *Subtus* paulo grossius sed vix profunde punctatus.

Long. corp., lin. 1–1¼.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam; ab Auckland misit Dom. Lawson cujus in honorem nomen specificum dedi.

Phlœophagosoma.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidæ, p. 464.

(*Scapo* plus minus elongato, interdum brevi, nunquam brevissimo). *Funiculus* 7-art.

Corpus vel fusiformi-, vel longe subovato-cylindricum, nitidiusculum, calvum, aut nigrum aut (rarius, ut in typo) piceum; *rostro* plus minus elongato, graciusculo, parallelo, rarius vel in medio (subg. *Amorphorhynchus,* mihi) vel ad basin paulo ampliato, oculis subdemissis, sæpius in fronte haud latissime separatis; *prothorace* plerumque elongato, ovato-triangulari, antice leviter constricto; *metasterno* longiusculo, postice in medio argute canaliculato; *abdominis* segm^tis. 3^tio. 4^to. et ult^mo. punctis magnis (in lineâ transversâ positis) postice marginatis. *Antennæ* longiusculæ, subgraciles, circa medium rostri insertæ; funiculi art^o. 2^do. vel

haud vel vix sequentibus longiore; *capitulo* magno, abrupto, parum distincte annulato. *Pedes* ad basin fere ut in *Rhyncolo*, sed intermedii sensim magis distantes (sc. antici parum evidenter separati, posteriores multo magis et sæpe subæqualiter remoti); tibiis ad angulum internum in spinulam parvam productis; tarsis art°. 1mo. vel haud vel vix elongato, 3tio. paulo latiore sed plerisque fere simplici, rarius sub-bilobo.

(Genus rostro antennisque longiusculis, graciusculis, capituloque abrupto cum *Phlœophago* parum congruens; sed corpore sæpius majore angustiore et minus convexo, rostro, prothorace metasternoque longioribus, scutello conspicuo, funiculi art°. 2do. necnon tarsorum 1mo. brevioribus, coxis anterioribus latius separatis, tibiisque ad angulum internum in spinulam evidenter productis. A *Rhyncolo* præcipue differt corpore majore, rostro antennisque longioribus gracilioribus, his in medio illius insertis, capitulo majore ac magis abrupto, oculis minus prominentibus ac sæpius in fronte sensim magis approximatis, metasterno paulo magis elongato, coxisque intermediis sensim magis distantibus).

Hab. Ins. Japonicas, Malayenses, Indiam, Nov. Zealand., et cæt.

941. **P. corvinum,** *Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p.* 613. *P. parallelo-fusiforme*, angustulum, subcylindricum, convexiusculum, nitidum, atrum; *rostro* longiusculo, parallelo, minute et parce punctulato; *oculis* parvis, prominulis; *prothorace* (pone medium latitudine elytrorum) triangulari-ovato, antice leviter constricto, paulo profundis tamen leviter punctulato; *elytris* subcylindricis, punctato-, aut fere subcrenato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis, subrugulosis ac minutissime (vix perspicue), parcissimeque punctulatis; *antennis* subgracilibus, rufo-piceis, capitulo sub-obscuriore; *pedibus* subgracilibus, piceis. Subtus remote et leviter punctulatum.

Var. B. (affine).—Elytrorum interstitiis vix perspicue punctulatis, striis postice sublevius impressis.

Long. corp., lin. $2\frac{1}{3}$.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a DD. Fry et Janson communicatum.

(Obs.—Species *P. morio*, in ins. Ceylon degenti, valde affinis, sed magis parallelum, aut minus fusiforme, prothorace paululum minus elongato minusque conico, sc. pone medium evidenter magis rotundato; elytris magis parallelis, ad apicem ipsissimum magis integris, minus profunde, præsertim postice, striatis, interstitiis minus convexis minutiusque punctulatis; pedibusque sensim minus incrassatis).

942. **P. constricticolle,** *n.s.* *Body* of a shining variable chestnut colour, in one example pale, in the second reddish, and the third of a somewhat pitchy hue, with the legs and antennæ red.

The *scape* of the latter is short, not much more than half the length of the funiculus. The *rostrum* is rather narrow, somewhat similar to that of *P. corvinum*, very slightly narrowed behind, finely punctured, distinctly marked off from the head, there being an abrupt transverse impression close to the eyes, and with the antennal insertion a little in front of the middle. The *eyes* are moderate, rather prominent, and situated just at the sides of the base of the rostrum. The *prothorax* is longer than broad, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed and constricted anteriorly, the contraction extending across the thorax as a

frontal depression; its surface is rather coarsely and almost rugosely punctured, and very little elevated. The *elytra* are elongate, very slightly rounded laterally, and a little wider than the thorax; they bear punctured striæ, and the interstices a row of small punctures. The legs are stout, the external apex of the tibiæ is produced in the form of a strongly curved calcar. The insect is almost destitute of pubescence.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found three examples near Whangarei Harbour.

943. **P. thoracicum,** *Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol.* I., *p.* 203. *P. parallelo fusiforme*, angustulum, sub-cylindricum, convexiusculum, nitidum, nigro-piceum, elytris piceis; *rostro* longiusculo, parallelo, subarcuato, sat dense punctulato; oculis parvis sed prominentibus; *prothorace* (pone medium latitudine elytrorum) magno, elongato, triangulari-ovato, antice obsolete constricto, sat grosse sed vix dense punctato; *elytris* sub-cylindricis basi rectissime truncatis, profunde punctato-, aut fere subcrenato-striatis, interstitiis sub-convexis ac minutissime parcissimeque punctulatis; antennis pedibusque piceis.

Long. corp., lin. $2–2\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat in Novâ Zealandiâ, a Dom. Broun ad Dom. Sharp nuperrime missum.

Obs.—Species *P. corvino*, Novæ Zealandiæ, primâ facie similis; sed differt colore magis piceo (nec atro), prothorace majore sublatiore subremotius punctato et antice obsoletius constricto, oculis magis prominentibus, elytrisque profundius punctato-striatis necnon ad basin conspicue rectius truncatis.

The two examples from which the above diagnosis has been drawn out have recently been communicated by Dr. Sharp, who received them from Captain Broun in New Zealand; and the species which they represent is evidently much allied to the *P. corvinum*. It is, however, unquestionably distinct from the latter, differing from it not merely in its more piceous hue, but likewise in its larger or somewhat more developed prothorax (which is more obsoletely constricted in front, and a trifle more remotely punctured), in its eyes (although small) being more prominent, and in its elytra being more deeply punctate-striate, as well as more "straightly-truncated" (or less bi-arcuate) at their base.

944. **P. dilutum,** *Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol.* I., *p.* 204. *P. corvino* affine, sed paulo minus et vix subangustius, colore minus nigro (in elytris etiam piceo-castaneo); *rostro* (præsertim antice) sensim sublatiore, et a fronte obsolete subdiviso; *scapoque* conspicue longiore, sc. paulo ultra apicem rostri currente.

Long. corp., lin. $1\frac{3}{4}–2\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, ab Auckland a Dom. Lawson missum, et a cl. D. Sharp ad describendum nuperrime communicatum.

The present *Phlœophagosoma* is very closely allied to the *P. corvinum* (likewise from New Zealand), but it appears to be altogether a little smaller and just appreciably narrower; and its *colour* (instead of being deep black) is dark-piceous, with the elytra piceo-castaneous. Its *rostrum*, too, in proportion to its size, is a trifle broader, and obsoletely

impressed transversely between the eyes (causing it to appear obscurely sub-divided, as it were, from the forehead); and its *scape*, which extends perceptibly beyond the apex of the rostrum, is more elongated.

945. **P. pedatum**, *Wollaston; Cistula Entomologica, vol.* 1., *p.* 204. *P. præcedenti* simile, sed paululum longius magisque parallelum (aut vix minus fusiforme), *fronte* distinctius foveolatâ, *tarsorumque* art. 3^tio. multo latiore et valde profunde bilobo.

Long. corp., lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Novâ Zealandiâ, una cum specie præcedenti ab Auckland a Dom. Lawson missum.

The above diagnosis is drawn out from a single example which has been communicated by Dr. Sharp as having been received from Auckland, in New Zealand, by Mr. Lawson; and, judging from the type now before me, the species would appear to be a trifle larger (and in proportion to its size just appreciably more parallel or less fusiform) than the *P. dilutum;* its *forehead*, too, is more distinctly impressed with a central line or fovea, and the third joint of its *feet* is very much larger and wider, and (instead of being nearly simple) most deeply bilobed.

Lasiorhinus.

Nov. gen.

Body rather broad, sub-depressed, closely sculptured, and with short pubescence.

Head immersed up to the eyes; *rostrum* moderately stout, cylindrical, a little arcuated, and about as long as the prothorax; its *scrobes* well-marked, beginning at about a third of its length from the apex, and continued backwards to the eyes; in the *males* it is densely ciliated below with fine elongate golden hairs.

Eyes large, depressed, subovate, their greatest bulk below, a little truncated in front; they are situated at the base of the rostrum and extend downwards.

Prothorax a little longer than broad, depressed, subovate, being rounded laterally, and constricted in front, where it is narrowest. *Scutellum* distinct.

Elytra a little broader than, but not twice the length of, the prothorax, widest in front, and very gradually narrowed.

Legs moderately long and stout; the *femora* compressed, rather slender near the base, but considerably dilated, and very strongly dentate near the middle; *tibiæ* bent, dilated inwardly near the middle (beyond) and terminated with distinct but not large hooks; *tarsi* moderately long and narrow, four-jointed, the first obconical, not so long as the second and third, second joint short, third excavated for the insertion of the last joint, and but little broader than the second.

Antennæ moderately stout and long, the *scape* reaching the eye, straight or nearly so, and gradually incrassated: *funiculus* as long as the scape, seven-jointed; first joint largest, obconical; second obconical, distinctly larger than the third; joints three to seven of about equal

length, each more transverse than its predecessor, so that the seventh is as broad as the *club*, which is large, ovate, and triarticulate.

Metasternum moderate, grooved longitudinally, the first and second ventral *segments* largest, yet not elongate, the third and fourth very short and deeply grooved at the base; anterior *coxæ* with large cavities, more approximated (but not at all contiguous) than the others, of which the hinder pair are more widely separated.

This is a very distinct form; the mass of *pubescence* on the rostrum of the *male* is peculiar, and the strongly dentate *thighs* are quite an exceptional character, more resembling some of the *Erirhinidæ* than any known *Cossonideous* insect.

946. **L. opacus**, *n.s.* *Body* rather dull fuscous-red, legs and antennæ reddish, the club of the latter fuscous and pubescent. *Rostrum* slightly grooved above, not smooth, and covered with yellowish hairs.

Thorax large, widest behind the middle; the disc is depressed, with an almost smooth dorsal line, is very closely and rather coarsely punctured, the punctation becoming finer towards the front, so that the apex is almost smooth; its surface is clothed with short yellowish hairs which, however, are chiefly confined to the sides. *Elytra* sub-depressed, rather broad, gradually round posteriorly; their sculpture consists of rows of quadrate punctures separated from each other by rather narrow intervals, so that they appear striate, the interstices are so sculptured as to be rugulose, and they are sparingly clothed with short yellowish hairs. *Under-side* punctate, with short pubescence. The *female* has a longer rostrum, not ciliated as in the male, and more slender antennæ.

Length, 2–2⅕ lines.

I sent a specimen of this remarkable species to Dr. Sharp upwards of a year ago, but in his recent paper on the *Cossonidæ* it is overlooked. I found two males at Tairua, and one female at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

Arecophaga.

Nov. gen.

The only exponent of this genus as yet known to me subsists on the *Nikau* (New Zealand palm), a circumstance which has suggested its generic name; it is closely allied to *Lasiorhinus*, and bears a superficial resemblance to *L. opacus*, but the body is less depressed; the rostrum is longer, more slender, and cylindrical, and not ciliated below in either sex; the *legs* are more slender, and the *femora* though thickened near the middle, are not dentate; the *tibiæ* are longer and not dilated inwardly; the third *tarsal joint* is more expanded and sub-bilobed, and the *antennæ* also differ; these latter are rather elongate and slender, the *scape* is flexuose and incrassated at the extremity, and reaches the eye; the *funiculus* is seven-jointed, the two basal joints are elongate, the second a little shorter and more slender than the first, the third and fourth are small, the seventh is longer and broader than the sixth, and the *club* is ovate. The two front pairs of *coxæ* are equally separated, and not so far apart as the posterior pair.

947. **A. varia,** *n.s.* *Body* rather broad, sub-ovate, somewhat piceous in colour, with the shoulders and apices of the elytra reddish, the legs and antennæ are reddish, the latter having an infuscate club.

Rostrum elongate, cylindric, arcuated, so sculptured as to appear smooth along the middle, with a shallow groove near each side, a depression at the base, and some short hairs above. *Thorax* not much longer than broad, widest behind the middle, rounded laterally, with an obvious frontal constriction forming a transverse depression near the apex; it is very slightly convex, with a smooth dorsal line, the punctation on its middle portion is moderate, but towards the sides and apex becomes much closer and finer; it is very sparingly clothed with yellowish hairs, which are somewhat congregated along the base and near the sides, leaving the disc nude. The *elytra* are a little wider than the thorax, and are gradually narrowed posteriorly; they bear strongly punctured striæ, the intervals between them are so punctulated as to appear rugulose, and they are clothed with fine short yellowish hairs. The *legs* are moderately slender.

The *male* has a rather more robust rostrum than the female with the antennal insertion nearer the apex than the middle; in the *female* the antennæ are more slender, and the rostrum is elongate, finely sculptured, and the point of insertion of the antennæ is very near the middle.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I found several individuals of this species in the forests near Whangarei Harbour. The colouration is somewhat variable.

Eutornus.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidæ, p. 491.

Corpus et cæt. fere ut in *Conarthro* sed illud minus parallelum, aut magis fusiforme, levius sculpturatum, et rufo-ferrugineum, antice et postice paulo obscuratum (nec omnino nigrum), *rostro* in utroque sexu parallelo, minus lato ac paulo magis arcuato, *scutello* horizontali (nec declivi), *prothorace* ad basin paululum minus recte truncato (sc. obsolete subsinuato), *elytris* ad apicem ipsissimum (ut in *Heterarthro*) sæpius obsolete et minute singulatim subrotundatis, *abdominis* segm$^{tis.}$ 1$^{mo.}$ et 2$^{do.}$ convexiusculis (vix longitudinaliter subconcavis), *tarsorumque* art$^{o.}$ ult$^{mo.}$ minus conico. Funiculus 7-art.

Hab. Ins. Malayenses, et Ceylon.

948. **E. dubius,** *Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p.* 638. *E. elongatus*, fusiformis, nitidus, piceo-niger sed in elytris ferrugineus, capite rostroque profunde et parce punctulatis; *prothorace* elongato, ovato-cylindrico, antice sat profunde constricto, paulo grossius sed parce punctato; *elytris* subfusiformi-cylindricis basi recte truncatis, striato-punctatis (striis postice levioribus); interstitiis minutissime parcissimeque uniseriatim punctulatis; *antennis* pedibusque piceo-ferrugineis. *Subtus* subalutaceus, grosse sed parce punctatus.

Long. corp., lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam, a Dom. Lawson repertus. Benigne communicavit D. Sharp.

Obs.—Species ad hoc genus forsan vix omnino pertinens. Ab *E. jansoni* et *ferrugineo* differt corpore minore nitidiore et paulo grossius sculpturato, rostro subangustiore, prothorace elytrisque ad basin rectius truncatis, his ad apicem haud sinulatim rotundatis, scapo minus curvato, tarsisque subgracilioribus, art. 3^tio. magis simplici.

949. **E. vicinus,** *n.s.* This species closely resembles *E. dubius*, but has a longer and more anteriorly-narrowed thorax, a much narrower and rather longer rostrum, and less flexuose antennal scape.

The *rostrum* is finely and almost rugosely punctured, and of a pitchy-red colour. The *antennæ* are red, their club is finely pubescent, very much rounded, and obtuse at the apex. The *thorax* is rather closely and coarsely punctured, with an indistinct depression near each side in front of the base, and of a piceous colour. The *elytra* are somewhat testaceous, with the suture pitchy; they are striated, the striæ are impressed with moderately large punctures, and the interstices with a row of smaller ones; their sculpture is somewhat interrupted behind so as to leave a depression on each near the apex beyond the third interstice; they are wider than the thorax and gradually attenuated posteriorly. The *legs* are moderately slender, but the third tarsal joint is a little dilated, so as to appear sub-bilobed.

Length, 1⅔ line.

Described from my unique example, which was detected at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

950. **E. breviceps,** *n.s.* *Body* dark reddish-chestnut, antennæ and legs reddish. *Antennæ* stout, the funiculus scarcely more than half the length of the scape, and with the club elongate and rather longer than the funiculus. *Head* and rostrum short, the latter a little depressed near the apex, distinctly but not very closely punctured, and with an impression in front of the eyes, these latter small and sub-depressed. The

It is a thick somewhat convex insect, greatly resembling *E. dubius* in general appearance, but at once distinguishable by the structure of the antennæ.

Length, 1¼ line.

I found a specimen of this species also at Parua.

951. **E. amplus,** *n.s.* *Body* piceous, moderately shining, the legs and antennæ pitchy-red. *Antennæ* rather long, yet not at all elongate or slender, with the joints of the funiculus distinctly defined, and the club stout. The *rostrum* is rather long, yet not narrowed, a little uneven and rather deeply but finely and distinctly punctured. The *head* is rather large and slightly constricted behind. *Prothorax* large, much longer than that of *E. dubius*, somewhat dilated behind the middle, rounded behind, gradually narrowed anteriorly and widely constricted in front, the constriction forming a broad transverse frontal depression; its disc is a little depressed, and it is moderately coarsely and almost rugosely punctured. *Elytra* elongate, broadest at the base, from thence sub-parallel but gradually attenuated; they bear punctured striæ, and

the interstices have a row of distant punctures on each; the second striæ are deeply impressed, the three sutural interstices only reach the apex, the others being abbreviated leave an obvious apical cavity or depression.

The *body* is nude, but there is some yellowish pubescence on the anterior tibiæ and the antennal club.

It may be easily recognised by its long laterally dilated thorax, gradually attenuated elytra, and large size.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The species occurs in the forests near Whangarei Harbour.

952. **E. littoralis,** *n.s.* *Cylindrical*, elongate, piceous, the thorax reddish, and the legs and antennæ dark red.

The *head* and rostrum are very finely and rather remotely punctured; the eyes small and not all prominent. *Thorax* long, more than half the length of the elytra, its hind angles rounded, the sides very gradually narrowed towards the front, where there is only a very slight constriction, and with its surface minutely and distantly punctured. *Elytra* cylindric, a little convex transversely, not wider than the thorax, very slightly narrowed behind and feebly striated, but the striæ are distinctly punctate; the interstices are almost plane, but the sutural are a little rugose.

The *colouration* is variable. I have two specimens of a pale chestnut colour, and others of intermediate hues, but they are generally as described above.

The insect may be at once identified by its narrow cylindrical outline, rather long prothorax and small size.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found several specimens adhering to the under-side of a log, on the sea beach at Tairua.

Xenocnema.

Woll.; Genera of the Cossonidæ, p. 499.

Corpus crassum, parallelum, latiusculum, depressiusculum, dense et argute sculpturatum, calvum sed postice minute pubescens, subnitidum, piceo-ferrugineum; *rostro* brevi, robusto (sed haud latissimo) parallelo, a capite lineâ diviso; *oculis* prominentibus; *prothorace* (elytris vix angustiore) magno, elongato, sub-quadrangulari, pone apicem profunde constricto; *elytris* parallelis, costatis, basi recte truncatis; metasterno longiusculo; abdominis segm^{tis} 1mo et 2do (præsertim hôc) haud valde elongatis atque inter se distincte separatis, hôc in planum inferiorem depresso, 3^{tio}, 4to, et ult^{mo} punctis magnis (in lineâ transversâ sitis) postice marginatis. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, sub-graciles, circa medium rostri insertæ; funiculi 7-art. (valde compacti) art^{o} 1mo antice late truncato et intus minute sub-producto, 2do haud sequentibus longiore; capitulo sat magno, abrupto, distincte annulato. *Pedes* breviusculi, robusti, antici parum distincte et posteriores paulo remotius ac subæqualiter (sed haud valde) separati; *tibiis* latis, compressis, sub-triangularibus, ad angulum internum spinâ robustâ (in anticis elongatâ, sub-

horizontali) armatis, ad externum haud uncinatis tamen (præcipue in posterioribus) subito ampliatis, parte ampliatâ dense spinulosâ; *tarsis* artº 1mo elongato, 3tio vix latiore sed minute sub-bilobo et subtus longe piloso.

(Genus inter *Cossonidas* valde anomalum, tibiarum structurâ necnon abdominis segmtis 1mo et 2do inter se profunde divisis cum *Hylesinidis* melius congruens, tamen, nisi fallor, ad hanc familiam vere pertinens. Præcipue exstat unco tibiali obsoleto, tamen tibiis versus apicem externum abrupte spinoso-ampliatis, necnon ad internum calcari robusto, in anticis elongato sub-horizontali, munitis. Inter alia distinguiter corpore crasso parallelo latiusculo sub-depresso piceo-ferrugineo ac dense arguteque sculpturato, elytrorum interstitiis costiformibus, sed costis quasi e duabus efformantibus, rostro breviusculo parallelo necnon a fronte conspicue diviso, prothorace magno sub-quadrangulari, abdominisque segmtis 1mo et 2do minus elongatis et distincte divisis, illo convexo sed hôc in planum inferiorem adjecto).

Hab. Novam Zealandiam (ab Auckland missa).

953. **X. spinipes,** *Woll.; Gen. Cosson., p.* 648. *X. parallelo-oblonga*, crassa, depressiuscula, subnitida, piceo-ferruginea; *rostro* breviusculo, robusto, parallelo, densissime rugoseque punctulato, a capite (nitidiore et fere impunctato) linea distincta diviso; *oculis* prominentibus; *prothorace* magno, elongato, sub-quadrangulari, ad latera subrecto, antice profunde constricto, densissime et argute punctato sed in linea media postica leviore; *elytris* sub-parallelis, basi recte truncatis, postice minute fulvo-pubescentibus, profunde et grosse punctato- (fere crenato-) sulcatis, interstitiis sub-depressis ac obtuse costiformibus, costis in medio linea dense punctulata divisis (quasi e costis duabus efformantibus); *antennis* pedibusque breviusculis fere concoloribus. *Subtus* sat grosse sed haud valde profunde punctata.

Long. corp., lin. $1\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat Novam Zealandiam; in Auckland collegit Dom. Lawson. A Dom. Sharp ad describendum amice communicata.

Note.—This insect lives on *Dammara australis.*

FAMILY—SCOLYTIDES.

Head of variable form; terminating in a short muzzle, often almost obsolete. *Mentum* prominent, its base generally received into a hollow of the under-chin; the *ligula* placed behind it and projecting, or not, beyond its front margin. The *maxillæ* with one lobe. *Palpi* very short; the labial with one to three, the maxillary with three or four, joints. *Mandibles* seldom projecting, arched at the extremity, often wide, and more or less denticulated inwardly. *Antennæ* inserted on the sides of the muzzle or between the eyes and mandibles; short, geniculated, with from three to twelve apparent joints, the last forming a club of variable form, sometimes pectinate. *Eyes* variable, ordinarily large and transversal. The *pronotum* frequently confounded with the flanks of the prothorax. Anterior *coxæ* contiguous or not, their cotyloid cavi-

ties closed behind; the posterior transversal. *Tibiæ* compressed, nearly always denticulated externally; *tarsi* sub-pentamerous, not spongy underneath, filiform, their third joint entire or bilobed, never very broad. The *abdomen* composed of five segments.

Group—SCOLYTIDÆ.

Head of variable form, immersed in the prothorax, often covered by it and invisible above. *Ligula* free, at least in part, and projecting beyond the mentum. Labial and maxillary *palpi* three-jointed. *Labrum* indistinct. *Prothorax* not narrowed or hollowed laterally for the front femora, widely and profoundly hollowed at its antero-inferior margin. Front *coxæ* more or less prominent, not oblique; the posterior transversely oval. The basal joint of the *tarsus* very much smaller than the following conjointly. The mesothoracic *episterna* very seldom large.

Pachycotes.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June, 1877.

After an examination of the following species, which belongs to the *Scolytidæ*, its exact affinities appear to me so doubtful that I have given it a new generic name.

The club of the *antennæ* is rather large and but little flattened, covered with hairs, but these do not extend over the whole surface, so that the four joints can be discriminated. *Eyes* moderately coarsely granulated, very distant on the vertex, transverse, separated from the antennæ by a rather deep constriction. Anterior *coxæ* distinctly separated, middle coxæ broadly separated. Ventral *segments* rather short, the basal one peculiarly prominent, as long as the three following short ones together, these being about equal *inter se* and separated by very deep sutures. *Tibiæ* not stout, moderately broad at the apex, with their outer edge and apex denticulate, their front face rough, their posterior one pubescent (not smooth or excavate); *tarsi* slender, lobes of the third joint but little developed. The insect has the form and appearance of *Hylurgus ligniperda*, but is rather shorter and thicker, but the granulation of the *eyes* is distinctly coarser, and the peculiar prominence of the basal abdominal *segment* suggests an early stage of *Scolytus*-differentiation, to which genus however its relationship is otherwise quite remote; I think for the present it may be placed near *Hylurgus ligniperda*.

954. **P. ventralis**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., June*, 1877. *Fusco-ferrugineus*, opacus, crassiusculus, sub-cylindricus, *elytris* minus elongatis, crenato-striatis, interstitiis rugosis, parte apicali setis parcis erectis fulvis instructâ.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ moderately long, basal joint elongate, second very short, four to seven very short and very closely packed, eight to eleven form-

ing a rather large but little flattened acuminate club. *Head* very short, large, rather coarsely and closely punctured. *Thorax* about as long as broad, a good deal narrowed towards the front, coarsely punctured, with a very narrow space along the middle forming an obsolete carina.

Elytra rather short, coarsely sculptured, the apical part bearing distinct erect tawny hairs.

Riccarton, a single individual found by Mr. Wakefield.

Hylastes.

955. **H. peregrinus**, *Chapuis: Synopsis des Scolytides*, 1869, 21.

NOTE.—I have been unable to procure a copy of the above work, and, consequently, could not undertake the description of the species of this group.

Group—PLATYPIDÆ.

Head free from the prothorax, vertical or oblique in front. The *ligula* represented by a ridge of the posterior face of the mentum. Labial *palpi* with from one to three, the maxillary with four, joints. *Labrum* ordinarily distinct. *Antennæ* with six apparent joints, having four to the funiculus; their club in the form of a palette, compact and tomentose. *Prothorax* excavated laterally to facilitate the free motion of the anterior femora, and very often sinuated or hollowed at the sides of the pronotum; *prosternum* not at all or only slightly hollowed in front; its hind margin profoundly bisinuate. Anterior *coxæ* very robust, oval, oblique: *tarsi* long; their basal joint at least as long as the following conjointly, the third always entire. *Metasternum* very elongate. Mesothoracic *episterna* very large, rounded anteriorly, and elevated between the prothorax and elytra.

Platypus.

Herbst.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 391.

Lower *mentum* semicircular; mentum sometimes linear and elongate, never narrowed at its base. *Labial palpi* with two joints, the second slender and a little longer than the first. A simple very elongate lobe to the *jaws*, a little twisted, prolonged exteriorly and furnished with long hairs. *Maxillary palpi* very large, membraneous, depressed, first joint very large, the third and fourth articulated one within the other, fourth very small. *Mandibles* furnished internally with two molar teeth. *Labrum* very short, but little exposed. *Head* a little wider than the prothorax, plane, or slightly concave in front. *Scape* of the antennæ rather large, of very variable form, but always having the funiculus at its extremity, first and second joints of the *funiculus* obconical, a little longer than joints three and four, its last transversal; *club* oval. *Eyes* finely granulated, rather large, oval, or oblong-oval, sub-vertical, rather prominent, sometimes a little sinuated in front. *Prothorax* very rarely

transversal, sub-cylindrical or a little depressed above, equal, truncated or a little rounded in front, bisinuated at its base, with a sharp narrow median lobe, strongly sinuated at each side. *Scutellum* concealed, elongate, acute-triangular. *Elytra* elongated, cylindrical, declivous behind and almost or entirely covering the pygidium, sometimes attenuated and prolonged at their extremity. The anterior and posterior *legs* sub-contiguous or contiguous, the *coxæ* of the second prolonged inwardly, with a quadrangular plate; the first joint of the hind *tarsus* nearly always prismatic. *Abdomen* very much shorter than the metasternum, and on the same plane with it, its three intermediate segments arched at their extremity. *Metasternum* relatively much elongated; *mesosternal process* short, triangular, or a little inclined.

The *females* differ less from the males than in *Crossotarsus*; they are usually distinguishable at first sight by the form of and spines on the posterior part of their elytra, and by the sculpture of their legs being more pronounced.

NOTE.—These characters have been derived from the descriptions of *Crossotarsus* and *Platypus*.

956. **P. douei,** *Reich.; Chapuis, Mon. de Platyp.*, 237, 1865. *Reddish-brown* or fuscous; under surface, as well as the antennæ and tarsi, rufo-testaceous.

♂ *Forehead* uneven, oblong-punctate, grooved down the middle, laterally bicarinate; *prothorax* almost punctate, with two large congeries of dots; *elytra* striate-punctate, interstices sub-convex, the first the narrowest, third granulate at the base; their posterior depression sub-concave, vertical, granulate, densely pilose.

♀ *Forehead* unequal, striate in the middle, almost strigose longitudinally; *prothorax* punctate, with two large congeries of punctures; *elytra* deeply sulcate, the grooves obsoletely punctate, interstices nearly flat, the first the narrowest, posterior depression nearly flat, oblique, furnished with two spines.

The *male* has the forehead sub-depressed in the middle, elevated towards the lateral margins, where on each side it presents two parallel keels separated by a deep groove, one keel proceeds from the inner margin of the eye, the other from within the first, more elevated and longer; surface irregularly finely punctate on its anterior part, strongly rugosely punctate behind, with oblong punctures; a median groove down the middle. *Scape* linear, short.

Prothorax oblong, with a narrow median groove, with a heart-shaped space formed of very fine dense punctures, divided in the middle by the dorsal line, the rest of the surface shining, with a few punctures that are more crowded at the anterior margin, and sub-confluent at the lateral indentation, which is deep and of the form of the segment of a circle. *Elytra* striate-punctate, the striæ rather closely punctured, the interstices slightly convex, smooth, four or five fine punctures on the base of the fifth, the first very narrow, scarcely a third of the breadth of the others, the third granulate at the base; terminal depression sub-concave, almost vertical, not very wide, triangular, almost equilateral.

The *female* has the forehead uneven, sub-depressed in front, with a

smooth median stria, impressed with longitudinal wrinkles, and a single slightly projecting lateral rib. *Thorax* as in the male. *Elytra* with deep grooves, with sunken dots, often indistinct by confluence; the interstices hardly convex, sparsely and finely punctate, except the second, fourth, and sixth, which appear usually to be smooth; posterior slope offering two interstices, grooves, and a large oblique depression; these grooves are rugose, the intervals tubercular, bristly, those nearest the outside the longest, the third a little more convex and elevated at the extremity, the fifth stronger and terminated by a large and acute projection situated on the lateral margin of the depression, which is flat, sub-circular in form, the surface finely rugose, with some tubercles arranged along the suture. *Abdomen* transversely convex, more strongly and more closely punctate than in the ♂.

Length, 6¼ mm. ♂.
„ 6 mm. ♀.
New Zealand.

957. **P. apicalis**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 18. *Deep brown*, basal joint of antennæ, metathorax and femora yellow; *head* sloping, a slight keel on the vertex in the middle; *thorax* very smooth, shining, the side with a depression for the fore leg, with a notch hardly visible from above; *elytra* rather deeply channelled, sloping behind, with a strong tooth-like projection on each near the end closer to the margin than the suture; anterior *tibiæ* with oblique grooves which terminate on the outside in teeth.

Length, 2¾ lines.
Kauri wood.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua, but I think Mr. White had been misinformed as to the tree in which it exists.

958. **P. caviceps**, *n.s. Body* cylindrical, convex, castaneous. *Head* sparsely punctate, greatly concave in front, rather shining, with a slight abbreviated carina on the vertex extending to the frontal depression. *Thorax* cylindric, of the same width as the head; the base, which is not closely applied to the elytra, is slightly produced in the middle, and sinuated towards the sides, these are incurved and modified to admit of the free motion of the front femora, the hind part of the excision is obtusely pointed, and from thence they are obliquely rounded; the surface is nearly plane, and exhibits a cordiform space behind formed by a dense punctation, this is longitudinally divided by an impressed dorsal line. The *elytra* are twice the length of, and of the same width as, the prothorax; there is a rather deep scutellar emargination, their sides are almost parallel, a little wider behind than elsewhere, and are rounded posteriorly, there is an excision just before the apex so that the apices seem to be produced; each elytron has eight indistinctly punctured striæ, which hardly attain the base, the suture and middle of each are a little depressed, the basal region is perceptibly granulated, and the insterstices near the sides and apex are more or less punctulated; they are of a dark reddish-chestnut colour in front, and pitchy behind.

The head, front and base of thorax, apical portion of the elytra, and

the legs, are sparingly clothed with fine fulvous hairs. The anterior *tibiæ* are obliquely grooved and carinated.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I cut a specimen of this species out of a *Fagus* at Tairua.

959. **P. castaneus,** *n.s.* *Cylindrical*, convex, of a shining chestnut colour. *Head* declivous in front, with many elongate punctiform impressions, there is a curved groove at each side from the eye to the antenna, and a short one, deepest in front of the middle, extends to the vertex, which is punctate and bears a few yellow hairs.

The form of the *prothorax* differs but little from that of the immediately preceding species, its surface is a little uneven, the cordiform punctate space behind is not very distinct; the apex is coarsely, but not deeply, and the disc finely and remotely, punctured, and there is a short impressed line behind. The sides of the *elytra* are nearly parallel with the suture, the scutellar excision elongate, the apex is abruptly deflexed, almost vertical, and so densely covered with bright yellow hairs, that, when viewed from above, the posterior portion appears almost truncate and incurved; each elytron bears eight distinctly punctured striæ which become merged in the coarse rugose sculpture of the sloping portion; the interstices are slightly and irregularly elevated, particularly near the base, where they are very finely and densely punctured.

The *antennæ*, palpi, and tarsi, are testaceous, and the latter, as well as the tibiæ, are clothed with short yellow hairs.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I shook one specimen off the foliage of a tree at Tairua.

FAMILY—BRENTHIDES.

Head produced in the form of a horizontal rostrum of variable length, rarely reduced in the form of a short muzzle, and bearing the organs of the mouth at its apex. *Mentum* usually very large, and covering the ligula, the maxillæ, and their palpi. *Mandibles* variable. *Labrum* null. *Antennæ* inserted on the beak, straight, with eleven, very seldom with nine joints. *Eyes* rounded. The *pronotum* confounded with the flanks of the prothorax; the latter imperfectly, or not at all, contiguous to the elytra. Anterior *coxæ* rarely approximated, their cotyloid cavities closed behind. *Tarsi* generally spongy underneath, sub-pentamerous, with a small distinct knot at the base of the fourth joint, the third as often entire as bilobed; claws always free and simple. *Abdomen* composed of five segments; the two basal very elongate, confounded together, or defined by a fine superficial suture; the following two short, equal or almost equal.

Body invariably elongate, often linear and very narrow.

Brenthus.

Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 442.

Head usually moderately elongated, convex, more or less narrowed and truncated behind, with a deep circular contraction, its neck short

and bulbiform ; *rostrum* more or less elongate, moderately robust, its two parts of equal length, the basal conical, then swelling and convex between the antennæ, the anterior a little arched, quadrangular or rounded, gradually, and in general, dilated at the end ; the *mandibles* slightly prominent. *Antennæ* medium, among the greater number of species attaining (hardly) the prothorax, robust, gradually thickening, more rarely filiform ; their basal joint obconical, and longer and stouter than the others, which are cylindrical, often hispid, the eleventh joint longer than the tenth, attenuated at apex. *Prothorax* elongate, attenuated anteriorly, frequently depressed and deeply canaliculate ; convex, conical, and without furrow in some species ; abruptly narrowed at its base. *Elytra* longer than the prothorax, depressed and plane above, appendiculate or not at the extremity. *Legs* moderate, the anterior a little longer and more robust than the others ; *femora* briefly pedunculated or not at their base, the posterior attaining or not the tip of the second abdominal segment ; *tibiæ* compressed, the anterior angular, scollopped or dented at the middle inwardly ; *tarsi* spongy underneath, joints one to three short, equal. The two first segments of the *abdomen* longitudinally excavated. *Body* elongate, smooth.

In the *female* the head is always shorter and less narrowed behind than in the male ; the rostrum also is shorter, and its anterior part filiform ; and the prolongation of the apices of the elytra is quite rudimentary.

960. **B. cylindricornis**, *Fabricius ; Syst. El.*, ii., *p.* 554. *B. femoribus* dentatis, *thorace* rotundato, nigro æneo, *elytris* ferrugineis, flavo-substriatis.

Hab. in Nova Zealandia.

Note.—I have not seen this species, which, from the description, does not belong to *Brenthus*.

Lasiorhynchus.

Lacordaire ; Hist. des Ins. Coléop., *Tom.* vii., *p.* 469.

Head elongate, perfectly cylindrical, scarcely contracted behind, without a distinct neck ; *rostrum* continuous with it, almost as long as the body, its basal part cylindrically conical, strongly inflated at the antennal insertion ; the anterior short, depressed, gradually widened in front. *Antennæ* a little shorter than the snout, very slender, shaggy ; first joint stout, clavate, the following sub-equal, joints two to eight nodose at the end, nine to eleven cylindrical. *Eyes* moderate, prominent. *Prothorax* very elongate, almost quite conical, a little depressed and narrowly canaliculated above, finely margined at its base. *Elytra* parallel for two-thirds of their length, then gradually narrowed, prolonged and clavate, concave underneath, compressed at the base ; very plane above with regularly punctured striæ. *Legs* very long, *femora* elongate, clavate, briefly pedunculated at their base, the posterior nearly reaching the extremity of the abdomen ; *tibiæ* almost rounded ; first joint of the *tarsi* notably longer than the second and third united, third

bilobed. The two first abdominal *segments* and the metasternum canaliculated.

Body elongated, partially pubescent.

Female very much shorter than the male in every way. Rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, its basal portion conical and shorter than the anterior, which is filiform, and slightly straightened at the extremity. Antennæ not quite attaining the base of the prothorax; the latter oblong-oval, attenuated in front, hardly furrowed above. Elytra, conjointly, obtusely acuminated at their extremity. The two first segments of the abdomen convex, not canaliculate.

961. **L. barbicornis,** *Fabricius.* *Pitchy-brown*, the elytra, though not invariably, with humeral, median, and posterior testaceous spots.

Male.—*Rostrum* rugosely sculptured, with many short pallid hairs above, its sides almost serrate, and the lower surface densely ciliated with curved blackish hairs. The *prothorax* is longitudinally depressed on the middle, and clothed and sculptured very much in the same way as the head and snout. The *elytra* have five discoidal furrows on each, the punctation of which consists of large, sub-quadrate impressions, and the interstices, particularly near the shoulders, are a little elevated, and more or less transversely rugose; their clothing is similar to that of the thorax. Antennæ inserted near the apex of the beak.

Female.—*Rostrum* smooth and shining in front of the point of insertion of the antennæ, which is just behind the middle, sculptured behind in the same way as that of the male but not fringed below; the *thorax* rugosely sculptured, slightly impressed longitudinally, and much shorter than in the male.

The *size* varies considerably; my finest specimen of the male sex measures 34 lines in length by 2½ in breadth, the rostrum alone being 17 lines long; in other examples, however, the whole insect does not attain the length of the snout as specified above, the greater number being from one inch to one and a half inches in length.

I have one male and female from Mr. J. Buchanan, of Wellington. I found one only at Tairua, but several in the forests near Whangarei Harbour, and from these the specific description has been derived.

FAMILY—ANTHRIBIDES.

The *head* produced into a rostrum, sometimes elongate, sometimes very short, always more or less robust. The *under-mentum* with a large broad cordiform or sub-quadrate peduncle, bilobed, and lodging between its lobes the chin and tongue. *Maxillæ* bilobed; their lobes narrow, linear, rounded at the end and finely ciliated. *Palpi* filiform; the labial with three, the maxillary with four joints, the terminal elongate and attenuated at the extremity. *Mandibles* more or less prominent, depressed, widened and denticulated at their base, arched and pointed at their extremity. *Labrum* distinct, rounded and ciliated in front. *Antennæ* inserted on the snout, straight, eleven-jointed, terminated by a club of from three to five joints; sometimes filiform. *Eyes* large, entire

or emarginate. *Prothorax* furnished above with a transverse ante-basal or basal carina which is elevated at the sides. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* sub-globular; the former slightly separated, their cotyloid cavities closed behind; the posterior strongly transversal. *Tibiæ* truncated at their extremity, never mucronated or spurred; *tarsi* quadriarticulate, the third joint nearly always very small and concealed between the lobes of the second; claws free, provided with a tooth underneath. The *abdomen* composed of five sub-equal segments; its pygidium exposed; the projecting intercoxal process like a narrow triangle and acuminate anteriorly.

Anthribus.

Geoffr.; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. vii., *p.* 575.

Head longer than broad; *rostrum* longer than it, slightly and gradually widened in front, with the front strongly and triangularly hollowed, its scrobes distant from the eyes, very deep, almost rounded. *Antennæ* as long as the body, robust; first joint very thick, sub-ovate, longer than the second, which is very short; joints three to eight elongated, sub-equal; ninth to eleventh forming an elongate club, the tenth shorter than the ninth and eleventh, the latter long, acuminate. *Eyes* finely facetted, small, convex, almost rounded, lateral, slightly emarginate in front. *Prothorax* longer than broad, convex, rounded laterally, narrowed in front.

Scutellum almost rounded. *Elytra* moderately elongated, convex, depressed on the disc, a little wider than the thorax, and emarginated at their base, with their shoulders rectangular.

Legs moderate, about equal; *femora* clavate, the posterior obviously shorter than the abdomen; *tarsi* moderate, first joint half as long again as the second, third small, concealed, the claw teeth sub-medial; front coxæ rather strongly separated.

Pygidium like a transversal curvilinear-triangle. *Metasternum* short, its projecting process wide, vertical, transversely quadrate.

Body oblong, finely pubescent.

The New Zealand species bear the above generic name provisionally; very few indeed, if any, will retain it. In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* for June, 1876, p. 425, Dr. Sharp gives a table of the more prominent characters as an aid to the identification of the species.

962. **A. spinifer,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June,* 1876. *A. capite* longius rostrato, oculis convexis, niger, fusco-nigro tomentosus; capite ad oculorum margines, prothorace basi utrinque scutelloque tenuiter ochraceo lineatis; coleopteris brevibus latis, sutura medio acute elevata, apice bipenicillata.

Long. corp. (rostro incl.), 5 mm.

Antennæ reaching to the back of the thorax, black, with the eighth joint clothed with white hairs; first and second joints rather long, about equal to one another; of three to eight each is a little shorter than its

predecessor; eighth joint slender, much longer than broad; ninth joint dilated gradually from base to apex, distinctly longer than broad; tenth transverse; eleventh longer than tenth. *Head* produced into a rostrum, which is greatly dilated at the extremity and is rather shorter than the thorax; the eyes are quite entire, very prominent, and nearly circular; the antennæ are inserted near the apex, quite at the sides, in short cavities which are very slightly prolonged backwards and downwards; it is black in colour, with a line of yellow scales at the inner margin of each eye. *Thorax* a good deal narrower than the elytra, rather longer than broad; the carina distant from the base, nearest to it in front of the scutellum, and gradually curved forwards towards the sides, and not continued forwards after the termination of the curve; in front of the curve it is a good deal narrowed towards the front, and is constricted behind the curve; it is impunctate and clothed with a very fine black tomentum; at the base, at a distance from the middle on each side, is a patch of yellow scales; and there are some yellow scales in front of the *scutellum*, which is densely covered with yellow tomentum; there are also some indications of these marks being carried forwards towards the front of the thorax. *Elytra* short and broad, and quite rounded at the extremity, bearing rows of distant punctures and clothed with a fine dark tomentum, and with a pale mark at the humeral angle; just about the middle of the suture is a large elevation, which is furcate at its apex, and clothed with a long pointed pencil of black tomentum. *Tarsi* nearly black, variegated with white hairs. Under-surface impunctate and sparingly clothed with very fine tomentum.

A single individual has been sent me by Captain Broun, from Tairua.

963. **A. sharpi**, *n.s.* *Rostrum* elongate, rugosely punctate, its apex widely dilated; *mandibles* stout, curved, and prominent; *eyes* oval, entire, moderately large, not very convex. The *antennæ* reach to the base of the thorax, first joint short and stout; second longer and stouter than third and considerably inflated near its apex; third slender, longer than fourth; fourth to seventh decrease in length; eighth obconical, longer than seventh; ninth triangular; tenth transverse; eleventh rounded, larger than tenth; they are inserted at the sides, near the apex of the rostrum, in oblique cavities. The *head* and rostrum are piceous, the former, in some examples, is clothed with white hairs. The *thorax* is narrower than the elytra, rather longer than broad; the carina sinuous, distant from base, terminating at the sides; it is contracted behind the carina, and in front gradually narrowed; the surface is punctate and hispid. *Elytra* convex, rather long, their shoulders obtuse, they are gradually widened posteriorly, the apices are individually rounded, and the pygidium exposed; their sculpture consists of rows of not very large punctures, and they are clothed with white and griseous bristles. The antennæ and legs are tawny, the apices of tibiæ, and tarsal joints fuscous.

Length, 1½ line.

I obtained five specimens at Tairua. According to the present classification of the group, this species should be placed between *A. spinifer* and *A. brouni*.

964. **A. brouni**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. capite* rostrato, oculis prominulis, ab antennis remotis, oblongus, variegato-tomentosus, antennis pedibusque testaceo fuscoque variegatis; elytris punctato-striatis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$–4 mm.; antennarum $1\frac{2}{5}$–3 mm.

Antennæ variable in length, yellowish, the joints more or less marked with dark fuscous, so as in some individuals to be nearly entirely black, the three apical joints forming a broad flat club; first joint short, only moderately thickened; second rather longer than first, third longer and more slender than second; eighth distinctly stouter than the preceding joints. *Head* distinctly rostrate, the rostrum dilated towards the apex; its front margin slightly emarginate behind the labrum; the eyes prominent, oval, widely separated; the antennæ inserted at the sides, very near the apex, and separated from the eye by a space about equal to the eye; the antennal cavities elongate foveæ, and abruptly limited behind; its surface densely and rather finely rugose-punctate, and bearing hairs a little variegated in colour. *Thorax* about as long as broad, much narrowed towards the front, its carina moderately distant from the elytra and gently bent forwards along the sides without forming an angle; the sides of the thorax behind the carina a good deal narrowed; the surface is densely but rather indistinctly rugosely sculptured, and bears variegated hairs as its clothing. *Elytra* much variegated, the sides and extremity being darker than the discoidal part, and near the sides there is a slight metallic appearance; they bear rows of punctures, which are rather coarse, but much obscured by the clothing. The *legs* are yellowish, more or less variegated with dark marks. *Tarsi* rather slender, second joint rather deeply emarginate, third small.

Obs. 1.—This species varies much in size and in the development of the antennæ, and also a good deal in colour. The specimens which I consider to be females are small, and the antennæ are shorter and more slender than in the other sex; the rostrum also varies much in length.

Obs. 2.—This species in general structure much resembles *Tropideres niveirostris*, the antennæ of the two species being very similar. The rostrum, however, is much more produced in *A. brouni*; and its form, as well as that of the head, is different; the eyes are more entirely lateral in *A. brouni*, and the antennal cavities are different in form. *Tropideres sepicola*, however, in all these respects, appears to approach *Anthribus brouni* more closely, so that the generic qualifications (if I may use this term) of *A. brouni* must be considered doubtful.

Sent from Auckland and Tairua by Capt. Broun and Mr. Lawson.

965. **A. rudis**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. oblongus*, fuscus, variegato-pubescens, prothorace macula basali albida; elytris tuberculatis, tuberculis fulvo-tomentosis; metasterno medio rugoso-punctato.

Long. corp., $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ about as long as head and thorax, rather stout, obscure reddish in colour; second joint about equal to first; ninth joint longer than broad, gradually dilated from the slender base to the

broad apex; tenth shorter than ninth, slightly longer than broad; eleventh smaller than tenth, obtusely pointed. *Head* distinctly rostrated, but the rostrum broad and short, hardly longer than broad; the *eyes* narrow oval, convex, very obliquely placed, not emarginate. *Antennæ* inserted at a distance from the eyes in a rather large cavity at the side, the hind part of which is slightly directed down; the surface is covered with a somewhat variegated pubescence, and is finely carinate on the middle near the front. *Thorax* almost as long as broad, a good deal narrowed towards the front; the surface uneven, but not distinctly tuberculate, covered with a rather variegated pubescence, in which a white spot at the base is very conspicuous; on each side of this white spot is a smaller black one; the carina is placed at a distance from the base, is a little sinuate or waved, and is more distant from the elytra at the angles than in the middle. *Elytra* rather short and broad, their surface uneven, it being elevated into some indistinct tubercles, which are clothed with a tawny tomentum; the rather coarse rows of punctures are concealed by a rather dense, somewhat variegated, tomentum. The *metasternum* bears very coarse punctures, which on the middle are rugose; the *legs* are reddish, and not very distinctly variegate.

A single individual, sent by Capt. Broun, from Tairua.

966. **A. bullatus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. capite* breviter rostrato, oculis prominulis, oblongus, variegato-tomentosus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; elytris pone medium quadrifasciculatis; pygidio quadrato.

Long. corp., $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Antennæ formed much as in *A. brouni*, but with the joints of the club more laxly articulated, and with the eighth joint scarcely differing from the seventh. *Rostrum* similar in form to that of *A. brouni*, but yet much shorter, so that the posterior margin of the antennal cavities is near to (though quite distinctly separated from) the eye; it bears two patches of dense white pubescence, which are conjoined behind though divergent in front. *Thoracic carina* distinctly sinuate on each side, and without any angle, and very gradually bent forwards. *Elytra* rather densely clothed, the shoulders and apex paler than the other parts, just above their declivity, with a dense pencil of dark hairs, and with another but less distinct pencil just behind the middle; *pygidium* yellowish, quadrate; ventral plate of apical segment of *hind-body* prominent and peculiarly flattened in the middle; basal joint of hind *tarsus* scarcely longer than second and third together.

Obs.—Though much resembling the *Anthribus brouni*, the *A. bullatus* is readily distinguished therefrom by the short broad rostrum and by the waved thoracic carina.

Tairua; a single individual sent by Capt. Broun. I believe it to be a male, and it is very probable that the peculiar form of the apex of the abdomen is peculiar to that sex.

967. **A. vates,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. capite* rostrato, oculis perconvexis, piceus, tomento griseo fuscoque

vestitus ; prothorace conico, angulis posterioribus minus discretis, carina ab elytrorum humeris remota.

Long. corp., 5 mm.

Antennæ moderately stout, shorter than the body, obscure reddish ; second joint rather elongate, third nearly one and a half times length of second. *Head* with a short broad rostrum ; antennal cavities large but not sulciform, placed quite at the side of rostrum, and distinctly prolonged on its under face, the space separating the hind edge of these cavities from the eye small but distinct ; the *eyes* are almost hemispherical. *Thorax* conical, not quite so long as broad ; its carina in the middle is separated by a short distance only from the base of the elytra, but is curved so that its angle is twice the distance from the elytra that the middle is ; the angle of the carina is almost a right angle (but not sharply marked), and it is only produced a very short distance forwards along the side ; behind the carina the sides of the thorax are narrowed, so that a very evident gap is left on each side, between the angles of the thorax and those of the elytra. The *elytra* are covered with a dense variegated tomentum, which conceals their lines of punctures.

Obs.—Though this species in general structure is closely allied to *A. huttoni*, it is very readily distinguished therefrom by the difference in the form of the basal parts of the thorax. The legs and antennæ are similar in structure to those of *A. huttoni*, but are rather stouter, and the second joint of the antennæ is more elongate in *A. vates*. *A. incertus*, White, is possibly an allied but rather larger species.

Tairua ; a single male specimen sent by Captain Broun. The ventral segments in this sex are distinctly flattened and impressed along the middle.

968. **A. lanuginosus**, *n.s.* *Antennæ* testaceous, as long as thorax and elytra ; inserted at the sides, midway between the eyes and apex of rostrum, in deep cavities just large enough to permit the free motion of the basal joint, which is short and stout ; second short, almost oviform ; third longest, very slender ; fourth to eighth, each shorter than its predecessor, these eight joints a little dilated at their extremity ; club elongate, closely articulated ; ninth joint elongate-triangular ; tenth quadrate ; eleventh larger than tenth, rather acute. *Head* produced into a short broad rostrum, which is a little constricted just in front of the eyes ; it is of a pitchy colour and densely clothed with yellowish hairs ; mandibles very strong, nearly straight externally, but curved in front and strongly dentate internally. *Eyes* prominent, not very large, reniform. *Thorax* about as long as broad, narrowed and rounded anteriorly, considerably so behind ; the carina is distinct, distant from the base, approaches the scutellum in the centre, is widely sinuated outwardly, curved at the sides, and terminates abruptly, its extremity is rather prominent, so that the side of the thorax appears to be excised ; its surface is punctate, and bears many yellowish hairs. The *elytra* are wider and much longer than the prothorax, shoulders prominent but slightly oblique, gradually widened behind, apices rounded ; each elytron bears two somewhat laterally-compressed tubercles near the suture, one near the base, the other beyond the middle ;

and two rounded, but smaller, elevations behind; their sculpture is scarcely perceptible beyond these, though they are apparently striated, and they are densely covered with long somewhat curled yellowish hairs, except at the suture, where the clothing consists of close-pressed white and brown pubescence. *Legs* pilose, colour variegated-testaceous. *Tarsi* stout, basal joint elongate, twice as long as second and third conjointly, the latter very small and bilobed; fourth a little dilated at the end. The *claws* are strongly dentate, the teeth quite half the length of the claws.

Length, 2 lines.

This form is, in some respects, allied to *A. hetæra*, but it does not agree very well with any of the New Zealand species, nor with any of the other forms with which I am familiar.

I found one example only in the Hikuwai forest near Tairua.

969. **A. phymatodes**, *Redt. (?); Sharp. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. oblongus*, angustulus, pube grisea leviter variegata vestitus; antennis pedibusque testaceis, his fusco maculatis; elytris quadricallosis, callositatibus posterioribus pone medium sitis.

Long. corp., 3–4 mm.

Antennæ elongate, reddish. *Eyes* moderately deeply emarginate; upper border of antennal cavity near but distinctly separated from the eye. *Thorax* as long as broad, its carina very distinct, quite separated from the elytra, forming a rounded angle at the side and extending forward about halfway to the front of thorax; hind angles of thorax quite indistinct and not applied to shoulders of the elytra, so that a gap or notch is left on each side between the thorax and elytra; its surface is covered with fine greyish somewhat variegated hair-like scales. *Elytra* rather long and narrow, clothed with somewhat variegated greyish scales, and in front of the extremity bearing a transverse blackish mark; they bear near the suture four rather strongly elevated callosities, the scales on which are black; the front pair of these elevations are near the base, the hind pair just behind the middle. The *legs* are yellowish, with indistinct darker marks.

Obs. 1.—I have seen only three mutilated individuals of this species; two of them bear a pair of strongly elevated tubercles on the head just anterior to the eyes; the other specimen is smaller and has the head and rostrum narrower, and has no trace of the tubercles just mentioned. It is perhaps a female, while the larger individuals are no doubt males.

Obs. 2.—This species is very distinct from *Exilis lawsoni* and *variabilis*, by its tuberculated elytra, by the differently formed basal portion of the thorax, by the differently shaped eyes, and by the greater space between these and the upper margin of the antennal cavities.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

970. **A. hetæra**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. oblongus*, angustulus, pube grisea leviter variegata vestitus; antennis testaceis, clava nigricante, et articulis 3–8 apicibus nigris, iisdem apicibus vix nodosis, pedibus testaceis, nigro maculatis; elytris quadricallosis, callositatibus posterioribus pone medium sitis.

Long. corp., 3 mm.

Antennæ just about as long as the insect (three millims.), yellow, with the club black, and the apex of each joint from the third to the eighth also black, but the extremity of each of these joints only indistinctly nodose, the ninth joint not quite so long as the tenth and eleventh together.

Obs.—This insect differs from *A. phymatodes* only in the colour and form of the antennæ; and if the individual of that species with untuberculated head, prove to be only an undeveloped male, then *A. hetæra* will perhaps be found to be only the female of *A. phymatodes*.

Tairua: a single individual sent by Captain Broun.

Note.—This is not the female of *A. phymatodes;* the species is distinct.

971. **A. discedens,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June,* 1876. *A. oculis* vix emarginatis, oblongus, pube grisea et nigrofusca vestitus; antennis pedibusque rufis, illis articulis apice, his femoribus medio fuscis; elytris basi bicallosis.

Long. corp., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ elongate and slender, reddish; joints three to eight each a little thickened, but scarcely nodose at their apex; ninth joint quite as long as the tenth and eleventh together; antennal cavities large, their upper edge approaching very close to the eye; the *eye* itself is scarcely emarginate. The *thorax* is not quite so long as broad, is densely and rather coarsely punctured, and clothed with variegated hair-like scales; its carina distinct and forming an obtuse angle on each side. *Elytra* with rows of rather strong punctures, clothed in large part with blackish hair-like scales, and elsewhere with similar but greyish hairs, at the base with a pair of quite distinct callosities, and with indications of a second pair of callosities just on the middle.

Obs.—The different form of the eye very readily distinguishes this from the other allied species; the form of the thorax is similar to that of *Exilis lawsoni* rather than to that of *A. phymatodes*. At first sight it would be thought that the eye in this species is not emarginate; but on comparison with allied species it is seen that we have here an emarginate eye, in which there is a concomitant change of form, so that it appears like a round eye with a pointed projection above the cavity for the antennæ.

Tairua, a single specimen sent by Captain Broun.

972. **A. altus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June,* 1876. *A. oblongus,* dense tomentosus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, fusco variegatus, illarum clava fusca; rostro ante oculos fovea minuta, oblonga; elytris basi bicallosis, pone medium penicillis duobus.

Long. corp., 4 mm.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax; second joint oval, about as long as first; of the following joints three to eight, each is a little shorter than its predecessor, nine to eleven forming an abrupt, loosely articulated club. *Rostrum* short and broad, a good deal constricted in front of the

eyes, and in the middle showing a small oblong depression. *Thorax* not so long as broad, a good deal narrowed in front, its disc forming an indistinct elevation or callosity; *elytra* with the basal part on each side the scutellum much elevated, and behind the middle each bearing an elevated tuft of pubescence; they, like the rest of the surface, are densely clothed with tomentum, and show a more or less distinct circular mark between the four elevations. *Legs* yellowish, and not very distinctly spotted.

Obs. 1.—This species seems to agree very well with the characters assigned by Lacordaire to the genus *Cratoparis*, except that it has the rostrum decidedly contracted at its base.

Obs. 2.—The two individuals before me are very different in the colour of their clothing, though they agree exactly in other respects.

Two individuals have been sent to me by Captain Broun, from Tairua; I do not know their sex.

973. **A. ornatus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. capite* breviter rostrato, oculis rotundatis convexis, robustus, latior, elytris tuberculis sex magnis; dense subtiliterque scabroso-punctatus, olivaceus, subtus pallide tomentosus, in rostro et ad marginem anteriorem prothoracis albido-tomentosus, tuberculis plus minusve aureo-vestitis; tibiarum apice tarsisque nigris; antennis medio testaceis, basi apiceque fuscis.

Long. corp., $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Rostrum short and very broad; *mandibles* very broad; *antennæ* inserted at the sides in a large fovea, widely separated from the *eye*, which is moderately large, very prominent, and nearly circular. *Antennæ* short; the two basal joints rather slender, the second the longer; of three to eight each is a little shorter but not broader than its predecessor; nine to eleven forming a stout club, the eleventh being the largest of the three. The *rostrum* bears a deep fovea on the middle; and round this is a space clothed with nearly white scales. *Thorax* sinuate at the sides and much depressed at the front angles; the carina strongly elevated, very near to the elytra except in the middle, it forms on each side a well-defined right angle, and is continued forwards to near the front; the disc of the thorax bears two coarse tubercles or angular elevations, it is of a greenish colour, densely and finely punctured, and clothed with very fine hairs, with a dense patch of irregular shape at the front angles nearly white, and at the base on each side of the middle with some golden-coloured hairs, and with some similar ones about the tubercles. *Elytra* with a very fine and dense punctation, and with some rather larger punctures, which are indistinctly arranged in rows; each one bears three very large tubercles placed at a little distance from the suture, and each is notched at the base so as to expose the rather large and elevated scutellum; the suture just behind the scutellum is elevated, and there is a fine but distinct sutural stria; the surface bears extremely short and fine and indistinct pale hairs, which are more conspicuous about the tubercles than elsewhere. *Undersurface* rather densely clothed with a pale grey pubescence. *Legs* pale green, with the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

Obs.—This very remarkable insect is readily distinguished by the rounded scutellar angles of the elytra; its place among the New Zealand species at present known is next to *Anthribus altus*, and, in the present state of the classification of the *Anthribidæ*, should find its place near the species of *Cratoparis*.

Sent from Tairua by Captain Broun.

974. **A. huttoni**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876.

A. capite rostrato, oculis prominulis, cinereo-, griseo-fuscoque tomentosus; antennis femoribusque piceis, tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus; prothorace conico, angulis posterioribus acutis, carina basi sub-contigua.

Long. corp., $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Body clothed with grey, ashy, and fuscous hair-like scales, which form on the elytra an indistinct tessellated pattern. *Antennæ* dark red or pitchy, either shorter than the length of the insect, or nearly reaching that length; they are moderately stout; second joint about equal in length to the first, rather more slender than it; third joint longer than any of the others; eighth joint similar in shape to the seventh, and but little shorter than it; ninth almost triangular, becoming gradually broader from its base to its extremity; the three apical joints form a rather broad, flattened club, of variable length. *Head* in front of the eyes with a broad flat rostrum, which is a little dilated towards the extremity, its front edge being scarcely emarginate; the antennal cavities are near the apex of the rostrum, rather widely separated from the eye; they are foveiform, being slightly prolonged towards one another on the underface of the rostrum; the *eyes* are large and prominent, not emarginate, their front part encroaching a little on the front of the rostrum. *Thorax* only about half as broad at its front margin as at its base, its carina very close to the elytra (but not applied to them) in front of the scutellum, then gently sinuate on each side so as to form the hind angle of the thorax, which is acute and extends quite as far outwards as the shoulder of the elytra; the lateral portion of the carina forms the lateral margin of the hind portion of the thorax, and does not extend quite so far forwards as half the length of the thorax. The *elytra* are very convex transversely, and so densely clothed that their sculpture is quite obscured. The *legs* are long and slender, and the basal joint of the *tarsi* is as long as the three following together.

In the *male* the antennæ are variable in length, but are generally longer and stouter than in the female; in this latter sex also they appear to be variable in their development. The two sexes may be readily distinguished by the form of the last ventral plate, which in the female is much more elongate than in the male, and is shaped so that its middle part forms a sort of projection.

Obs. 1.—In certain specimens the elytra are marked by a dark transverse fascia across the middle, of which there is no trace in other specimens.

Obs. 2.—This species is one whose position in the accepted classification of the group I should find it very difficult to define. In respect to the peculiar form of the hind angles of the thorax, and the position of the thoracic carina, it forms a decided point of connection with

Etnalis spinicollis, from which, however, it is very distinct by reason of its emarginate eyes and more rostrate head.

Obs. 3.—I have named this interesting species in honour of Captain F. W. Hutton, of Dunedin, to whom science is largely indebted for its recent progress in New Zealand.

Auckland and Tairua; sent by Mr. Lawson as well as by Captain Broun; but apparently rare.

Etnalis.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1873.

Prothorax carinâ transversâ elytrorum basi contiguâ, angulis posticis extrorsum prominulis. *Rostrum* brevissimum. *Oculi* emarginati.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, the three last joints forming a well-marked club, similar in the two sexes, except that the eleventh joint is longer in the male than in the female. *Rostrum* short and broad, shorter than the distance from the front of the thorax to the eyes, the antennal scrobes quite lateral and foveiform; eyes emarginate, the hind lobe larger than the anterior. Basal line of *thorax* contiguous with the elytra, at the sides not directed upwards but detached as it were, and directed outwards as a stout spine. Anterior *coxæ* contiguous, middle and posterior moderately distant. *Legs* slender, basal joint of tarsi elongate, claws distinctly toothed.

The transverse line of the thorax, which here, instead of being directed upwards at the sides, projects outwardly as a strong spine, distinguishes this genus apparently from all known *Anthribidæ*. Its near allies appear, however, to be certainly the *Eugonides* of Lacordaire.

975. **E. spinicollis**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July*, 1873. *Subcylindricus*, squamulis vestitus, elytris maculis duabus post-scutellaribus, fasciâ communi latâ post-mediali, maculisque duabus ante-apicalibus nigris.

Long. corp., $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mas. Tibiis intermediis incurvis, abdomine segmentis ventralibus 4 primis sub-compressis, medio impressis.

Antennæ reddish, the intermediate joints darker in colour than the basal and apical ones; first joint short and stout; second oval, short; third elongate and slender, longer than any of the following joints; fourth to eighth joints each shorter than its predecessor, the eighth notably shorter than any of the others; ninth triangular, about as long as the seventh; tenth quite as broad as the ninth, transverse; eleventh (in the male) as long as the ninth and tenth together, in the female shorter. *Head* rather narrower than the thorax, rather coarsely punctured, but the sculpture is concealed by the fine pale-grey scales with which it is clothed. *Thorax* (without the spines) but little broader than long, rather narrower than the elytra, the lateral spines applied to the shoulders, and scarcely extending beyond them; it is clothed with fine hair-like scales of a pale grey and brownish or blackish colour, and

mottled with these colours in an irregular and variable manner. *Elytra* nearly twice as long as the thorax, with distinct rows of punctures, but clothed with pale grey and with darker scales, the darker scales forming a transverse band behind the middle, two spots behind and near to this, and two spots near the scutellum, the band as well as the spots variable in size and distinctness. *Under-side* clothed with whitish hairs. *Legs* red, the femora dark in the middle, and the tarsi also blackish except the basal joint.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Note.—I found this species also, at Tairua.

976. **E. conulus,** *n.s.* *Body* convex, sub-conical. *Antennæ* about as long as head and thorax conjointly, testaceous, the last two joints of the club, and the apex of joints three to nine fuscous; basal joint stout, sub-cylindrical, flexuose; second narrow at its base, inflated at the extremity, and shorter than the first or third; remainder about equal, except the sixth and eighth, which are rather short; ninth elongate-triangular; tenth transverse, its base rounded, apex emarginate; the last fits into the concave apex of the tenth; they are inserted in deep cavities mid-way between the eyes and apex of rostrum. The *head* is rather narrow, not very much broader than the short rostrum, it is rugosely punctate and sparingly pilose; the *eyes* are small, prominent, circular, almost entire, being very slightly excised in front. The front of the *thorax* is about as broad as the head, its base of the same width as the base of the elytra, the sides somewhat rounded; the carina is distinct, adapted to the base of the elytra, and its acute hind angles just overlap their shoulders; it is convex, and the surface is so densely covered with brown and whitish depressed hairs that its sculpture is rendered quite indistinct. The *elytra* are rather short and convex, broadest behind, apex truncate; their surface is somewhat uneven, there being two tubercles near the base, and several rows of punctures, the interstices are rugulose or punctulate; the pubescence is rather scanty and variegated, being of the same colours as that of the prothorax. The *legs* and tarsi are reddish-testaceous, with fuscous bands. The femora are more slender than in *E. spinicollis.*

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found two specimens at Tairua.

977. **E. proximus,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate-conical, fuscous, variegated with testaceous scales and whitish hairs. *Antennæ* pilose, longer than head and thorax, inserted in deep foveiform scrobes in front of the eyes; basal joint stout, sub-conical; second of about the same size as the first, obconical; three to eight each shorter and more slender than its predecessor; club distinct, ninth joint elongate-triangular; tenth quadrate; eleventh longer than tenth. *Head* as wide as front of thorax; *rostrum* short, nearly as broad as the head; eyes almost circular, scarcely excised in front. *Thorax* convex, about as long as broad, widest behind, narrowed and rounded anteriorly; the carina is almost contiguous to base of elytra, has a sinuation on each side of its centre, the extremities forming spinous angles. The *elytra* are convex, rather

long, the sides are nearly straight, yet a little narrowed in front, the shoulders obtuse, apex truncate; their sculpture is not very obvious, but consists of rows of punctures, and two small obtuse tubercles near the base, one on each side of the suture. *Legs* rather long, thighs incrassated; tarsi long and stout, the basal joint longer than the following two.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

This species (of which I found three specimens at Tairua quite recently) is closely allied to *E. conulus;* these two species may be placed with *E. spinicollis* for the present. The present species may be at once recognised by its smaller and more elongate form, and by the white pubescence predominating on the discoidal portions of the prothorax and elytra.

Exilis.

Pascoe; Sharp, Ent. Mon. Mag., July, 1873.

Prothorax carinâ transversâ ab elytris remotâ. *Rostrum* brevissimum, capite haud longius. *Antennæ* tenuissimæ, clavâ angustâ ex articulis duobus ultimis cum articuli noni apice constructâ.

Rostrum broad, very short, only about as long as the head, a little dilated on each side in front of the insertion of the antennæ. *Eyes* greatly emarginate. Vertex simple. *Antennæ* slender, always elongate, though of variable length in the same species, inserted at the side of the rostrum close to the eyes, so that the scrobes are mere foveæ, their first joint broad and dilated, obliquely truncate at the base, so as to adapt it to move over the projecting portion of the side of the rostrum, second joint short, the following joints slender, each distinctly thickened or knotted at its extremity, the tenth and eleventh joints together with the apical portion of the ninth forming a very distinct slender club. *Prothorax* short and transverse, its elevated line moderately distant from the base and continued forwards about half-way to the front along the sides. *Scutellum* very small, anterior coxæ contiguous, middle and posterior ones not contiguous. *Tarsi* with the basal joint elongate, nearly twice as long as the second joint, third joint small, claws each with a small but quite distinct tooth.

Note.—I have been unable to see Mr. Pascoe's description; the above are the characters assigned by Dr. Sharp to his genus *Lawsonia*, but as it has been found to be identical with *Exilis*, Mr. Pascoe's name, having precedence, must stand.

978. **E. lawsoni**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July*, 1873. *Oblonga*, fusca, squamulis griseis minus evidenter variegatis vestita, antennarum clavâ nigricante, pedibus viridi-testaceis, sub-pellucidis, tarsis fuscis; antennarum articuli noni parte gracili elongatâ, quam clava longiore.

Long corp., $1\frac{1}{4}$–2 lin.; antennarum, $2\frac{2}{3}$–9 lin.

Antennæ very variable in length, very slender, but with the extremity of each joint from the third to the eighth stouter and nodose, the extremity of the ninth joint forming with the tenth and eleventh joints

an elongate slender club, the undilated part of the ninth joint elongate and longer than the whole of the club; they are of yellowish colour, with the basal joint and the club blackened. *Head* narrower than the thorax, clothed with fine depressed scale-like hairs; it is a little transversely elevated on each side in front of the insertion of the antennæ, and has a fine indistinct elevated line on each side extending forwards from the inner margin of the eye. *Thorax* transverse, quite as broad as the elytra, densely clothed with scales, those along the middle generally paler than the rest; a little rounded at the sides, the front angles absent, the hind ones obtuse, the basal line not straight but curved towards the scutellum in the middle. The *elytra* are about twice as long as the thorax; each has ten rows of punctures (including the marginal one), and a short accessory sutural row at the base; they are clothed with very fine scales, these are a little variegated and show some darker obscure quadrate spots, most visible towards the extremity, each has also an obscure elevation near the suture at the base. *Under-side* clothed with pale grey fine hair-like scales. *Legs* pale greenish-yellow, sub-transparent, the tarsi darker, especially towards the extremity.

The *males* appear to vary greatly in the length of the antennæ, and to present no external characters by which they can certainly be distinguished from the other sex.

Note.—This insect was originally described by Dr. Sharp as *Lawsonia longicornis;* I have, according to the author's expressed wish, applied the name of its discoverer (Mr. T. Lawson, of Auckland) as its specific, instead of generic cognomen. The species, I believe, is confined to the North Island; I have found it at Auckland and Tairua, and Mr. C. M. Wakefield informed me that he had found some specimens at Wellington.

979. **E. variabilis,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., July,* 1873. *Oblonga,* sub-cylindrica, fusca, squamulis griseis vestita, elytris ante apicem circulo (vel lineis duabus obliquis plus minusve distinctis) squamulorum nigro-fuscorum; pedibus sub-pellucidis, tarsis fuscis; antennarum articuli noni parte gracili brevi, quam clava haud longiore.

Long. corp., $\frac{7}{8}$–2 lin.; anten., $1\frac{1}{2}$–3 lin.

This species differs from *E. lawsoni* by the structure of the ninth joint of the *antennæ;* this difference might well be supposed to be a sexual one, were it not that it is always accompanied by a difference in the colour and markings of the elytra, and also that I have satisfied myself as to the existence of the two sexes in *E. lawsoni*. *E. variabilis* varies greatly in size, but the antennæ seem not to vary in their development, except in ratio with the size of the insect. The slender part of the ninth joint of the antennæ is in this species so much abbreviated as not to be longer than the length of the club. The *elytra* have towards the extremity two oblique dark marks; these may always be traced, though sometimes they are but little evident, and sometimes the whole space between them is covered with dark scales, so that there is then near the extremity of the elytra a large common circular blotch. The *thorax* appears to be always rather narrower, and the elytra more

convex and cylindrical than in *E. lawsoni*, but in other respects the two insects seem quite similar.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Note.—The species also occurs at Tairua.

980. **E. spectabilis,** *n.s.* This fine species may be at once recognized by its larger, more elliptical *form*. It is of a pale reddish-brown *colour* above, the antennæ and legs are paler than the body and somewhat testaceous, but without the slightest tinge of green; the elytra are variegated with piceous spots on the interstices; the clothing consists of griseous hairs, which are most conspicuous on the head, least so on the elytra, where it is intermingled with patches of whitish pubescence on the interstices. The *antennæ* of the male are four times the length of the body (not including that portion of the rostrum anterior to the deep, foveiform scrobes); the basal joint is very stout and rounded, not obliquely truncated at the base; the second joint is nearly as long as, but much more slender than, the first, of an obconical form; joints three to eight become longer and more slender, and are sub-clavate at the apex; the ninth is of about the same length as the fourth, and gradually widened till it becomes as broad as the two apical joints, the last being longer than the penultimate. The *rostrum* is moderately elongate, very slightly dilated laterally above the scrobes, and indistinctly grooved and carinated. The *eyes* are reniform, and differ from those of the typical species in having the upper portion narrower than the lower. The *thorax* is somewhat oviform and convex; the carina is almost truncate in front of the scutellum, from thence oblique, and at the sides directed forwards obliquely to the middle of the prothorax; its surface is obsoletely sculptured. *Scutellum* small. The *elytra* are oblong, a little wider than the thorax; each elytron bears nine indistinct striæ in addition to the marginal channel, and scutellar stria, all of which are distinctly punctured; the sutural as well as the third, fifth, and seventh interstices are slightly elevated. *Tibiæ* slightly flexuose.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

The female is smaller, scarcely 2 lines long, with antennæ not much longer than the body.

I found several specimens on the *Nikau*, at localities near Whangarei Harbour.

Aræocerus.

Antennæ as long as head and thorax, inserted in deep, oblique cavities, at the sides of the rostrum, just in front of the eyes; the basal joint is curved, very slender at the base, but strongly dilated at the apex; the second is smaller than the first, with a slender base, and considerably enlarged near the middle; the third and fourth are slender, sub-ovate, of nearly equal size, and nearly as long as the fifth; sixth and seventh short; eighth subtriangular; ninth distinctly larger than the preceding joints, sub-triangular; tenth transverse, cup-shaped; eleventh rounded. *Rostrum* short, quadrate. *Eyes* rather large, very prominent,

entire, almost circular. *Thorax* convex, sub-conical, as wide as the elytra at the base, but narrowed anteriorly; the carina is contiguous to the elytra, and directed outwards obliquely, posterior angles distinct, from thence it proceeds to the middle of the prothorax. *Elytra* oblong, very convex. *Legs* stout, of moderate length; basal joint of tarsus as long as second and third conjointly.

These characters will lead to the identification of the only New Zealand exponent of the genus at present known to us.

981. **A. pardalis,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *A. dense* pubescens, fuscus, albido maculatus; *antennis* breviusculis, nitide fulvis, articulis tertio ad quartum paulo elongatis; *clava* infuscata, articulis perfoliatis, duobus basalibus valde transversis, ultimo rotundato; *prothorace* transverso, basi quam apice fere duplo latiore; *scutello* minuto; *elytris* oblique striato-punctatis, humeris paulo callosis; *pedibus* pallidis, tibiis apicem versus leviter incrassatis, tarsis articulo basali modice elongato.

Long., 1½ lin.

Note.—The author specifies Auckland as its habitat, but as restricted, this seems to be a mistake. I have only found it at Tairua. Mr. Pascoe imagines the species to have been introduced from Ceylon, but I am unable to coincide with his opinion; had the insect been found at localities known to have had commercial intercourse with Ceylon, or even India, there might have been reason to suppose that it had been imported. Tairua is an isolated district which has never been in direct communication with foreign countries, its only imports consist of machinery and stores, which are brought from Auckland in small coasting vessels.

982. **A. purpureus,** *n.s. Body* short, broad and convex. *Antennæ* testaceous, two last joints of club black, sparingly pilose; basal joint bent, very stout; second pyriform, about as long as but much stouter than the third; eighth the smallest; ninth sub-triangular, rather short; tenth transverse; eleventh rounded; they are as long as head and thorax, and are inserted at the sides of the rostrum, in short foveiform cavities just in front of the eyes. The *head* is broad, coarsely sculptured and metallic; the rostrum is short, broad, and deflexed; *eyes* prominent and oviform, but entire. *Thorax* convex, its base contiguous to the elytra; the carina obsolete, distant from elytra; the sides are gradually narrowed anteriorly and constricted behind; the entire surface is coarsely and densely punctate and of a metallic-purple colour; it is sparingly clothed with fulvous hairs. The *elytra* are short, broad, and convex, their shoulders obtuse; they are rather narrower in front than behind, rounded laterally and with a truncate apex; their sculpture consists of rows of rather large punctures; they are purple in colour and sparingly pilose. The *legs*, like the antennæ, are reddish-testaceous, pilose, moderately long and rather stout; the *tarsi* are rather short and stout and considerably dilated, the basal and second joints are about equal in length, the third bilobed and somewhat broader than the dila-

ted second joint; *claws* large and strong, apparently simple. The *underside* of thorax is coarsely punctate, the abdomen finely. All the *coxæ* are distant, the anterior pair least so, yet rather remote from each other.

Length, 1 line.

This is a quite distinct form, having no near described allies, so far as I am aware. .I found a few examples recently at Tairua.

983. **A. crassus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June,* 1876. *A. capite* haud rostrato, oculis sub-convexis, brevis, transversim convexus, niger, nigro-tomentosus et minus distincte cinereo-maculatus; elytris disco fascia abbreviata transversa, cinerea; antennarum basi tarsisque rufo-testaceis.

Long. corp., 2 mm.

Carina of thorax quite basal; antennæ inserted at inner margin of eyes. *Head* small and much inserted in thorax, with a fine dense and indistinct punctation. *Eyes* rather large but not very prominent, their inner edge scarcely rounded and taking an oblique direction; along this inner edge of the eye and at some little distance behind its most anterior part is the point of insertion of the antennæ; there is no distinct cavity for their reception. The parts of the *mouth* are very small, and the front of the *clypeus* is truncate. The *antennæ* are pitchy, except the two basal joints which are yellowish; they are slender and about as long as the thorax; the first joint is rather slender, and has its inner edge only moderately curved; the second joint is about as stout as the first and rather shorter than it; joints three to eight are very slender, each is distinctly shorter than its predecessor, the eighth being but short; joints nine, ten, and eleven form a long slender and very laxly articulated club, each of them being quite narrow at the point of insertion. *Thorax* rather large, a good deal narrowed towards the front, the disc a little elevated, covered with a dense fine rugose sculpture and only with excessively indistinct pubescence; its carina is close to the elytra and follows the direction of their base so as to form the hind angle of the thorax, which is about a right angle; it is continued at the sides not quite halfway forward to the front; this part of it, however, is but little conspicuous. *Elytra* clothed with a fine black pubescence, and on the middle with a small ash-coloured mark; the basal part of each near the suture is a little elevated, and the rest of the surface is rather uneven with indistinct elevations and depressions; the rows of punctures are distinct, but not very regular. The *pygidium* is moderately large; and the penultimate dorsal segment appears to be grooved in the middle for the apex of the elytra. The *legs* are nearly black, except the tarsi, which are reddish. The anterior *coxæ* are quite contiguous; the middle and hind coxæ are rather widely separated. The second joint of the *tarsus* is but little distinctly emarginate; the third joint is small and cleft to the base, so as to consist of two narrow lobes.

The nearest described ally of this species is probably the *Dysnos semiaureus* of Pascoe, from the Malay archipelago. The appearance of that species is said to be that of a *Scolytid*; *Anthribus crassus* suggests to me rather the appearance of a minute *Chlamys*-like insect. The fine

pubescence which forms on the thorax and elytra indistinct pale spots, only strikes the eye when a careful glance is directed to them.

Tairua; a single individual sent by Capt. Broun.

984. **A. nanus,** *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June,* 1876. *A. capite* haud rostrato, oculis subconvexis, piceus, transversim convexus, vix distincte tomentosus, antennarum basi, tarsisque rufo-testaceis; elytris superficie valde inæquali.

Long. corp., $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

This species appears to be very closely allied to *A. crassus*, but is smaller and has the surface of the *elytra* much more uneven, there being before the apex some elevations which do not exist in *A. crassus;* this unevenness of their surface renders the lines of punctures very irregular. The pale spots of pubescence seen in *A. crassus* appear to be absent in my individual of *A. nanus.*

Tairua; a single individual sent by Captain Broun; it shows me no indication of its sex.

985. **A. atomus,** *Sharp: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June,* 1876. *A. capite* nullo modo rostrato, oculis minoribus, sat convexis, oblongus, transversim convexus; prothorace sericeo-opaco, impunctato, setis depressis pallidis parce vestito; elytris fere nudis, striatis, striis indistincte punctatis.

Long. corp., 1 mm.

Antennæ as long as the thorax, yellowish, with the club darker; the first and second joints largely developed, and together almost as long as joints three to eight, which are small; of these each is a little shorter than its predecessor and also very slightly stouter; joints nine to eleven form a rather large flat club, the first two of these joints being transverse. *Thorax* not so long as broad, its front part greatly deflexed, its carina contiguous with base of elytra; its surface without sculpture, but exhibiting a peculiar silky opacity, and clothed with distinct scanty hairs. *Elytra* rather deeply striated, but the striæ only indistinctly punctured. *Legs* rather long, yellowish.

Obs. 1.—This minute little species, which is of the size and form of an *Atomaria,* is variable in colour and size. Sometimes it is nearly entirely black, with the legs and basal portion of the antennæ paler; in others the general *colour* of the upper surface is yellow, with the middle of the thorax and variable marks on the elytra of a dark colour.

Obs. 2.—In this species the diminution of the *head* and rostrum seems to reach the greatest point it attains in the *Anthribidæ.* The *antennæ* are inserted in a cavity situated at the inner side and front part of the eye, which is small but prominent, and about circular in form. The natural position of the head seems to be that of deflection or inflection, and the *prosternum* is much reduced in size, so that in the position of repose the head is brought near to the mesosternum. The basal line of the *thorax* is curved forwards along the sides, but is fine and indistinct; the front coxæ are contiguous, and the middle ones are only a little separated from one another; the *metasternum* is very short; the penul-

timate dorsal segment of the *hind-body* is deeply grooved for the extremity of the elytra, and the groove extends to the basal part of the pygidium. The basal joint of the *tarsi* is rather small; the second is distinctly emarginate, and the exposed part of the third joint is scarcely so large as the second.

I do not know any very near ally of this insect, of which the place in classification at present should be near to *Choragus*. It is undoubtedly closely allied to *Anthribus inflatus*, but differs therefrom by the diminished basal portion of the prothorax.

Sent both from Auckland and Tairua by Messrs. Lawson and Broun.

986. **A. inflatus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. capite* haud rostrato, oculis minoribus sat convexis, piceus, nitidus, nudus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, illarum clava infuscata; prothorace parce punctato, lateribus rotundatis, carina a basi sat remota; elytris minus fortiter striato-punctatis.

Long. corp., $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Var.—Prothoracis marginibus et elytrorum basi apiceque plus minusve dilutioribus.

Antennæ about as long as the thorax, yellow, with the club infuscate, the joints bearing fine and somewhat scanty but quite distinct outstanding setæ; first joint dilated towards the extremity, and rounded on the inner side; second joint almost as long as first, and rather more slender than it; joints three to eight slender, each shorter than its predecessor; joints nine to eleven forming a rather large loosely jointed club, the middle joint being transverse. *Eyes* rather prominent, but small and transverse; the antennæ inserted just at their inner and front edge; the *rostrum* very short and rather sparingly punctured. *Thorax* rather large, convex, longer than broad, the sides curved; the carina not close to the base in the middle, and curved away from it towards the sides, and appearing not to be distinctly bent up, but gradually curved forwards, and quite indistinct in its lateral portions; the surface of the thorax is covered with moderately coarse but rather distant punctures. The *elytra* are short and convex, curved at the sides, and each one bears nine rows of shallow moderately coarse punctures. The *legs* are yellow, but the knees and the apex of tibiæ and base of the tarsi are a little infuscate.

Obs.—The nearest ally of this species as yet known is doubtless the *Notioxenus rufopictus*, Wollaston; but the *A. inflatus* differs, I judge, from that species by the form of the basal portion of the thorax. The carina in *A. inflatus* is simply curved, so that its lateral portions are more distant from the elytra than the middle portion is; behind this carina the basal part of the thorax is depressed, and at the sides is much narrowed towards the base. The metasternum in *A. inflatus* is excessively short, and the legs are long; the second joint of the tarsi is smaller than usual in the *Anthribidæ*, so that the third joint about equals it in size.

Sent from the North Island both by Messrs. Broun and Lawson. Though I have examined several individuals, I see no external sexual marks.

987. **A. dignus**, *n.s.* *Shining*, testaceous, slightly infuscate, legs clear bright pale yellow, like amber, the antennæ similar in colour but with the ninth and tenth joints blackish, and the eleventh castaneous.

Rostrum short and broad, very coarsely and closely punctured, the head with a smooth elevated space between the antennæ, and almost smooth behind; *eyes* small, transverse, and convex. *Prothorax* much longer than broad, convex, rounded laterally, and a good deal narrowed anteriorly; its carina distant from the base, nearest to it in the middle, slightly but widely sinuated outwardly towards the front, but becoming obsolete when attaining the sides; the basal space constricted and depressed; it is finely and distantly punctured, the punctation, however, becoming a little coarser near the sides.

Elytra moderately short, convex, obovate, with rounded shoulders, and narrowed posteriorly, a fine distinct stria on each defines the suture, and besides these there are, on each elytron, nine rows of moderate punctures which sometimes assume the form of striæ; *pygidium* subtriangular.

Antennæ shorter than head and thorax, the basal joint considerably dilated inwardly towards the apex, second as long as the dilated part of the first, joints three to eight slender, not twice the length of the club, which is oblong and somewhat laxly articulated; they are inserted near the front and inner margin of the eyes, and are, apparently, destitute of pubescence.

Length, nearly 1 line; breadth, $\frac{1}{3}$.

The species is congeneric with *A. inflatus*, from which it differs in being of a narrower, elliptical outline, with a longer, narrower, more finely and remotely punctured thorax, which is much narrower than the elytra and considerably narrowed in front; the hind-body is attenuated posteriorly, and (unless the microscope be appealed to) the insect appears quite nude.

I found one specimen at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour.

988. **A. rugosus**, *Sharp; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June*, 1876. *A. piceus*, opacus, antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris testaceo signatis; thorace dense, fortiter, profundeque punctato; elytris striatis, striis profunde impressis fortiterque punctatis, interstitiis angustis.

Long. corp., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ yellow, with the club more obscure in colour; rostrum and vertex coarsely punctured. *Thorax* with a very dense and coarse punctation, and bearing a few fine hairs. *Elytra* black, with two small spots at the base of each and a very large apical patch yellow; they bear each nine broad and deep striæ, so that the interstices between these are very narrow; the striæ also are coarsely punctured. *Legs* yellow, with the knees and tarsi a little infuscate.

Obs.—In size, form, and structure this species seems almost exactly similar to *A. inflatus;* but the sculpture of the upper surface is extremely different.

Tairua (a single specimen sent by Captain Broun).

989. **A. meinertzhageni**, *n.s.* Allied to *Exilis*, but not congeneric. *Antennæ* slender, twice the length of the body, inserted below

the sides of the head just in front of the eyes; their basal joint clavate, but more slender at the base, and nearly as long as the third; second short, slender at base; joints three to eight clubbed at apex, the third and fourth about equal, each shorter than fifth; ninth a little shorter than eighth, its apex and the two terminal joints forming an elongate club. *Head* short and very broad, deflexed in front, dilated laterally in front of the *eyes;* the latter transverse, large, but narrow, and widely emarginated. *Rostrum* enormously developed, in its widest part as broad as the thorax, deflexed and quite flat above; its sub-acute posterior angle distinct from head, there being a sharp angular excision between them, in front of the angle there is a lateral sinuation towards the middle, beyond which it is dilated and angular, from that point to the truncate apex it is oblique; it is $\frac{1}{5}$ line broad, densely pilose, the central portion yellowish, the rest grey; the *mandibles* excessively large, $\frac{3}{4}$ line in length, and projecting beyond the rostrum. *Thorax* transverse, about half as long as broad, its apex curved outwardly, sides rounded, with a central notch defining the termination of the carina; its surface is uneven, sub-depressed, and densely clothed with testaceous and fuscous hairs; its carina is distinct, distant from the base, angulated towards the scutellum, and slightly sinuated at each side of the centre, beyond the sinuation it is directed obliquely forwards, and then backwards to form the sub-acute posterior angle, and from the angle it proceeds forwards to the middle of the thorax. *Scutellum* small, sub-quadrate. *Elytra* oblong, a little wider than the thorax, transversely convex, nearly parallel sided, with the apex rounded obtusely; each elytron bears a prominent basal tubercle near the suture, there is another considerable elevation behind, consisting of three more or less distinct, almost united tubercles, and beyond these the apical portion is nearly vertical; the disc is somewhat depressed, rather uneven, with not very regular punctured striæ; their clothing is variegated with fuscous, piceous and obscure-green, the latter colour predominating at the sides.

Legs moderate, the tibiæ slightly flexuose, and of the same colours as the elytra; *tarsi* with an elongate basal joint, longer than second and third conjointly, the second elongate-triangular, third very small; *claws* with a distinct tooth.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Described from a specimen sent me from Napier by Mr. Meinertzhagen of Waimarama.

990. **A. fuscopictus,** *n.s.* In *form* somewhat similar to *A. hetæra;* but with the *prothorax* much more, and gradually, narrowed towards the front, its carina distant from the base, sharply defined, angulated towards the scutellum, almost sinuated and oblique towards the sides, where it forms a moderately acute angle, and from thence prolonged towards the middle; its sculpture somewhat rugose laterally, and on the middle obscured by its dense covering of fuscous and yellowish hairs. The *rostrum* is broad, of nearly the same width throughout, so that it is not distinctly narrower than the head, though impressed at the antennal insertion; the rounded sub-reniform eyes are prominent; it is covered with greyish hairs, and is closely punctured. The *antennæ* are

not longer than the body, are inserted in cavernous scrobes at the sides in front of but quite distinct from the eyes; their basal joint stout and short, not cut away at the base, second short, oviform, slender at base, third much longer than fourth, joints four to eight decrease in length and are thickened at the extremity, the last three form an elongate club, the ninth as long as eighth, gradually dilated so as to be sub-triangular, tenth about as long as broad, obconical, eleventh ovate; they are slender, of a pale reddish-testaceous colour, and the basal joint only is pubescent. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind (yet not much dilated), and there they are rounded and abruptly deflexed; they are a little wider than the thorax at the base with prominent but not at all acute shoulders; each has a large compressed basal tubercle near the suture, a rather smaller one in line with the hind thigh, and two small contiguous ones just above the posterior declivity; they are impressed with punctured striæ, and their clothing is a little variegated, but consisting principally of testaceous hairs, which, however, are not so closely placed as to conceal the infuscate ground-colour.

Legs moderate, testaceous-yellow, with a large median and small apical spot on each tibia, and the apex of the tarsal joints pitchy-brown.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, ½.

My only specimen, I think, is a female. I found it on a Nikau *(Areca)*, at Whangarei Heads.

FAMILY—LONGICORNES.

Head of variable form, often produced in the form of a muzzle. *Under-chin* provided with a more or less distinct peduncle bearing the under-lip. *Mentum* transversal, very often widely rounded at the angles, and sinuated at the middle of its front margin. *Under-lip* typically composed of a basal part and fulcrum with a membraneous tongue, coriaceous or horny, furnished (or not) with paraglossæ, and all more or less confounded together. Labial *palpi* with three, the maxillary with four joints, the supports of the former free, or otherwise. One or two lobes to the *maxillæ*, in the former case the inner absent. *Mandibles* very variable. *Labrum* sometimes soldered to the epistome, sometimes free. *Antennæ* more or less elongate, often very much longer than the body, usually inserted within the emargination of the eyes, with eleven, sometimes with twelve, exceptionally with even a greater number of joints. *Eyes* ordinarily large, rarely entire. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* nearly always overlapping the base of the prothorax. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* very variable, especially the former, as well as their cotyloid cavities; the posterior strongly transversal. *Tibiæ* with two terminal spurs, rarely obsolete; *tarsi* sub-pentamerous, usually spongy underneath, their third joint nearly always bilobed. *Abdomen* composed of five segments, seldom of six among the males.

Group—PRIONIDÆ.

Ligula horny, generally thickened and prismatic. The inner lobe of the *maxillæ* very rarely distinct. Last joint of the *palpi* never fusiform

or aciculate. *Labrum* soldered to the epistome. *Antennæ* frequently inserted near the base of the mandibles in front of the eyes. *Pronotum* separated from the flanks of the prothorax by acute ridges, or by fine distinct lines; often spinous, dentate, or crenulate laterally. Anterior *coxæ* strongly transversal, their cotyloid cavities open behind; *tibiæ* of the same pair without oblique inner furrow; intermediate cotyloid cavities widely open outwardly. The *mesonotum* without organs of stridulation.

Prionoplus.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 18.

Face between the antennæ hollowed out; *mandibles* shortish, strong, angulated; *trophi* prominent, somewhat clubbed at the end; *eyes* large, separated both above and below by a rather narrow division; *antennæ* with the first joint strong, short and thickest at the end, second very small and somewhat cup-shaped, next eight with a spine at the end, third joint the longest, the others gradually shorter, terminal joint bluntish at the end, last joints somewhat flattened; *thorax* short, transverse, not nearly so wide as the elytra, sides with a strongish spine about the middle, spine angulated at the base; sides of scutellum nearly parallel, abruptly rounded at the end, a smoothish ridge down the middle; *elytra* longish, rounded at the end and narrowest there, margin slightly turned up; *femora* with two spines at the end, tibiæ with three spines, two shorter on the inside at the end and a longer one on the outside.

991. **P. reticularis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 19. *Pitchy*-brown, margins of abdominal segments beneath paler; *elytra* margined and of a lighter colour, with three longitudinal veins springing from the base and connected by yellowish nervures, forming irregular reticulations, not corresponding on each elytron, the elytra have a short spine at the end close to the suture; the head, thorax, and general surface of the elytra irregularly punctured and vermiculated, *thorax* covered with many short wool-like hairs, which give it a brownish hue, a longer tuft on each side behind.

Length, $14\frac{3}{4}$–19 lines.

I have found a few examples at Tairua and Whangarei, and believe it occurs throughout New Zealand; as I was fortunate enough to find some of the larvæ and pupæ in a log at Whangarei, I have given a full description of them in volume xi. of the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute.

Ochrocydus.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany., 1876.

Caput breve. *Oculi* permagni, subtenuiter granulati; *epistoma* distincta; *labrum* parvum; *labium* membranaceum, bifidum; *maxillæ* lobo interiore triangulari. *Palpi* elongati, omnes fere æquales. *Antennæ* (♂) corpore longiores, 12-articulatæ, articulo basali mediocri, obconico,

tertio paulo breviore, cæteris (ultimo excepto breviusculo) parum longioribus, subæqualibus, unilateraliter dilatatis; (♀) corpore breviores, 11-articulatæ. *Prothorax* transversus, depressus, muticus. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, elongata, subparallela. *Pedes* tenuati, elongati; *femora* linearia; *tibiæ* posticæ flexuosæ exceptæ, rectæ, apice bispinosæ; *coxæ* anticæ transversæ. *Prosternum* elevatum, postice rotundatum. *Abdomen* molle lævigatum.

The only exponent of this genus retains the name of *Aphanasium australe*, Boisd., in the British Museum, and as such was referred by Mr. White to the *Prionidæ*. It is probable that Lacordaire, had he known it, would have placed it in his *Monodesmides*. I do so now with some hesitation in consequence of the absence of the lateral ridges separating the pronotum from the sides of the prothorax, and the presence of the inner maxillary lobe.

992. **O. huttoni,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876. *A. fulvescens*, elytris nitide testaceis; *capite* prothoraceque sat sparsim, pectore dense, villosis; *prothorace* angulo antico rotundato, lateribus subparallelis; *elytris* sat confertim punctatis, apicibus ad suturam spinosis; *pedibus* tenuiter pilosis; *tarsis* intermediis et posticis articulo primo quam secundo longiore; *segmento* ultimo abdominis in fœmina solum detecto.

Long. (♂), 12 lin., (♀), 15 lin.

Waikato; Wellington. (Captain Hutton.)

NOTE.—I found two specimens at Tairua.

Group—CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Ligula membraneous, not often corneous. *Maxillæ* bilobed. Last joint of the *palpi* never aciculate. *Labrum* not soldered to the epistome, never relatively vertical. *Pronotum* very rarely provided with lateral ridges. Anterior *tibiæ* without oblique inward furrow. The *mesosternum* almost invariably furnished with apparatus for stridulation.

Liogramma.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1874.

Ad gen. *Phacodes* et *Elaphidion* affine, sed antennis articulo tertio apice intus acute producto, articulis reliquis simplicibus. *Corpus* lineare, paulo convexum, nitidum sed passim pubescens. *Caput* retractum; *oculi* prominuli, grossissime granulati; *frons* brevis; *palpi* breves, articulis terminalibus triangularibus. *Antennæ* M. corpore paulo longiores, pilosæ, haud sulcatæ, scapo curvato-clavato, articulo tertio apice intus acute dentato, quarto quam tertio paulo breviore, quinto usque undecimum æqualibus, precedente longioribus, gradatim attenuatis. *Thorax* oblongus, postice vix angustatus, lateribus paulo rotundatis inermibus, supra rugosis, lineis elevatis politis. *Elytra* thorace vix latiora apice late rotundata. *Pedes* modice elongati, *femora* gradatim clavata; *tibiæ* haud sulcatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo primo modice elongato. *Acetabula*

antica postice aperta, extus vix angulata, prosterno angusto, marginato ; intermedia extus clausa.

This new genus is founded on *Callidium zealandicum*, Blanch., an insect having no near affinity to *Callidium*, but which Lacordaire was inclined to place in *Callidiopsis*, and White included in *Œmona*. It differs in essential characters from all these groups, and seems most nearly allied to the American genus *Elaphidion*.

993. **L. zealandicum,** *Blanch.; Voy. au Pôle Sud, Zool.* iv., *p.* 272. Rusty-brown in *colour*, with paler pubescence ; the smooth streaks on the thorax consist of a dorsal line and two discoidal ones on each side, the inner of which is connected with a rounded tubercle, and the outer short and sometimes obsolete ; the *elytra* are rugose-punctate throughout.

. Sent in some numbers by Mr. Wakefield, with a note attached—"Under bark, Akaroa." *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874.

Note.—I have one mutilated individual, which measures six lines in length.

Didymocantha.

Newman; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. viii., *p.* 343.

Males.—Palpi very short, subequal, their last joint elongate-triangular. *Head* rather prominent, slightly concave *(D. obliqua)* or plane *(D. brevicollis)* between the antennæ, forehead rather large, vertical. *Antennæ* finely pubescent intermingled with fine hairs, a little longer than the elytra ; their first joint rather long, arcuated and conical ; fourth shorter than third and fifth ; joints six to eleven gradually decrease. *Eyes* moderately distant. *Prothorax* transversal, or not, cylindrical, or rounded laterally, with a transversal furrow in front and behind, three tubercles on the sides, and two or five above. *Elytra* slightly convex, moderately elongate, parallel, rounded behind. *Legs* moderate, slightly robust ; *thighs* slightly and gradually incrassated, the posterior shorter than the elytra ; first *tarsal joint* of the latter as long as the following two. *Mesosternal process* moderately wide, sloping or horizontal, parallel ; *prosternal* narrow, sloping anteriorly, arcuated behind.

Body moderately long, rather densely pilose, sometimes with the thorax pubescent.

Females.—Antennæ a little shorter than the elytra.

994. **D. (Eburida) sublineata,** *White. Pale* testaceous ; head and thorax darker ; space between the antennæ and eye covered with yellowish hairs ; *head* between and behind the antennæ sparsely punctured, with a few scattered hairs, largish space on crown of head free from hairs ; *thorax* somewhat roughish on the side, punctured rather coarsely except on two tubercles and narrowish line down the middle, which are smooth, several scattered yellowish hairs, thickest on front of the tubercles and on a line behind them, triangular, covered with yellowish hairs ; *elytra* thickly and rather coarsely punctured, suture and

sides blackish-brown, as are two streaks on elytra, outer largest and running from before the middle to near the end, the basal half very obscure, the inner before the middle and very short; *femora* somewhat ferruginous; *tibiæ* and *tarsi* rather hairy.

Length, 6½ lines.

Port Nicholson.

Note.—The species also occurs at Tairua, but is far from being common.

995. **D. (Callidium) diversicorne**, *White.* *Antennæ* with the third and fourth joints together as long as the fifth, the fourth joint not half the length of the third (*head* and *thorax* crushed); *femora* very much clavated; *elytra* coarsely punctured at the base, more finely about the middle, and quite smooth at the end, very deep brown, a longish testaceous mark on the suture at the base, four longish, oval, testaceous spots across the elytra, which, if continued, would form a cross, a small spot close to the shoulder, a longish testaceous line on the margin just before the middle, a large testaceous spot near the tip; club of *femora* deep brown, base yellowish, *tibiæ* black at the end, yellow at the base.

Length, 5 lines.

New Zealand.

996. **D. picta**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *D. modice* convexa, breviter erecte pubescens, castaneo-fusca; *elytris* nitidis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, rugoso-punctatis, utrinque maculis quatuor fulvis; *thorace* spina laterali et tuberculis quinque dorsalibus, interstitiis grosse punctatis; *scutello* albo; *antennis* pedibusque castaneo-rufis.

Long., 6 lin.

Received from Dr. Baden, of Altona.

This species has some points, such as the distinctly clavate femora and tuberculate thorax, in common with the genus *Ambeodontus;* but the form of the muzzle (very short, not tapering, and with produced acute anterior angles), the antennæ, and the palpi are different, and show a nearer affinity with *Didymocantha.*

The *head* is slightly exserted, coarsely punctured, with prominent eyes and short palpi. The *antennæ* are pubescent throughout, with the fourth joint distinctly shorter than the third, and much shorter than the fifth. The *thorax* is much narrower than the elytra, with the lateral spine placed much behind the middle, and five tubercles on the disc, three only of which are much elevated; the depressed parts are covered with round punctures. The fulvous spots on the *elytra* are:—one, rounded, basal; a second, elongated, behind the shoulder; a third, irregular, meeting the corresponding one on the suture in the middle; and a fourth, small, discoidal before the apex.

997. **D. ægrota**, *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., Aug.*, 1876. *Elongata*, gracilis, omnino pallide testacea, sparsim setosa, antennis undique pilosis, articulis 3–7 sequentibus longitudine fere æqualibus; corpore

supra grosse discrete punctato; thorace tuberculis duobus acutis lateralibus, anteriori minuto instructo.

Long., 3–5 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Differs from the typical species in the proportions of the *antennal joints* three to five, but agreeing in the double armature of the sides of the *thorax;* the third to seventh joints are linear and nearly equal in length, the fourth being a little the shortest. The surface of the *thorax* is free from tubercles, and is covered with large punctures, except along the dorsal line. The *body* is glabrous, except for the scattered long hairs; the antennæ are densely pilose.

998. **D. brevicorne,** *n.s.* Rather short, moderately convex and shining, sub-parallel. *Head* short, rugosely punctate and pilose. *Antennæ* rufo-testaceous, fourth joint short, the first seven hispid, remaining joints finely pilose. *Thorax* rufous, sub-quadrate, rather short, the sides unevenly rounded, armed with an acute tubercle behind the middle and an obtuse one in front; the disc is uneven, not distinctly tubercular, but with two obtuse elevations in front; it is sparingly punctured, the elevated portions and a central spot smooth, and bears a few pale yellow hairs. The *elytra* are parallel-sided, with rounded apices and prominent shoulders; they are not much wider than the thorax and scarcely narrowed behind; their surface is punctured throughout, and they bear many short depressed griseous hairs; there is an indistinct pallid longitudinal line about mid-way between the suture and margin; the colour is testaceous, the sides, base, and a narrow sutural line infuscate. The *legs* are rather short, of a pale rufous colour, and clothed like the antennæ.

Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I have only seen one example of this species, which I found at Tairua; it is well differentiated from *D. sublineata*, by its shorter thorax, comparatively broader apex of elytra, which is not attenuated, and by the remarkably short antennæ.

Æmona.

Newman; Ent., p. 8.

Appearance of *Clytus; head* scarcely prone, immersed in the prothorax almost up to the eyes, elongated in front; *eyes* reniform, dilated behind; *antennæ* scarcely longer than the body, filiform, eleven-jointed, third and fourth joints somewhat shorter than the following; *thorax* without spines, longer than wide, the sides nearly parallel, transversely wrinkled on the disc; *elytra* flattened on the back, gradually attenuated towards the tip, the tip itself rounded; *legs* somewhat elongated; femora simple.

999. **Æ. (Saperda) hirta,** *Fabr.; Ent. Syst.* ii., 309, 10; *Saperda villosa, Fabr., Syst. El.* 320, 13; *Isodera villosa, White, Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 21; *Æmona humilis, Newm., Ent., p.* 8.

Note.—I have seen three descriptions of this insect, and as they may lead to misconceptions, I have thought it advisable to substitute one by myself.

Head rugosely punctured, with a depression between the antennæ, in some specimens the vertex is smooth; it is usually clothed with yellowish hairs, but in some examples there is a dense patch of bright yellow hairs in the emarginate portion of the eye, and another behind. *Thorax* sub-cylindrical, its sides nearly straight, yet a little rounded, apex truncate, base bisinuated; the surface is transversely wrinkled, with indications of a smooth dorsal line in some examples, though oftener without; it is clothed more or less densely with pale yellow hairs. *Scutellum* covered with bright yellow pubescence. *Elytra* elongate, wider than the thorax, shoulders prominent, sides nearly parallel with the suture, yet a little incurved near the middle, and moderately narrowed towards the apex; their surface is indistinctly convex, rather coarsely, rugosely-punctate, the punctation becoming shallow and confused towards the apex; they are clothed with pale yellow hair-like bristles; the colour varies from dark to pale reddish-castaneous. The *legs* are pale red, the apices of the femora and tibiæ generally infuscate, and they are covered with pallid (often yellow) pubescence. The terminal joints of the *palpi* are securiform.

Length, 7–10 lines.

The species occurs throughout New Zealand, I believe; but it cannot be said to be common.

1000. **Æ. simplicollis,** *Bates.* *Elongate*, castaneous-red, pilose. *Head* red, with an inter-antennal longitudinal furrow, its frontal portion sparingly, the emargination of the eyes, and a triangular space behind each eye densely, covered with yellow pubescence. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, a little convex, widest in front, gradually rounded laterally, slightly constricted near the base, and feebly bisinuated at the apex; its surface, owing to slight tubercular elevations, appears somewhat uneven, and it has a few punctures near the anterior angles, with clothing similar to that of the head, but not dense. The *elytra* are coarsely and rugosely punctured, and clothed with short depressed grey hairs, much coarser than those on the thorax. *Legs* and antennæ reddish and pubescent, the intermediate tibiæ slightly bent.

Length, 5 lines.

A mutilated specimen, labelled as above, was sent to me from Christchurch by Mr. C. M. Wakefield. It may be readily distinguished from *Æ. hirta* by its less cylindrical, more anteriorly dilated, and unwrinkled thorax.

Leptachrous.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1874.

Genus *Phlyctænodi* affine, a quo differt capite ante oculos magis elongato, quadrato, palpis gracilibus filiformibus, &c. *Corpus* elongatum, gracile. *Caput* exsertum, antice paulo elongatum, lateribus paral-

lelis; tubera antennifera fortiter oblique elevata. *Palpi* articulis terminalibus haud dilatatis. *Antennæ* subtiliter ciliatæ, scapo gracile, clavato, quam articulo tertio vel quarto longiore; articulus quintus precedente et sequente longior. *Thorax* antice constrictus, supra inæqualis, haud distincte tuberculatus, spina laterali validissima. *Elytra* costata, apice acute rotundata. *Pedes* modice elongati; femora vix incrassata. *Prosternum* inter coxas exsertas angustum; *acetabula* intermedia extus aperta.

Founded on *Cerambyx strigipennis*, Westwood, which White referred with doubt to *Phlyctœnodes*, but which differs in all essential points from that genus. The much shorter maxillary palpi, long square muzzle and elongated scape are the most obvious structural peculiarities.

1001. **L. strigipennis**, *Westwood; Arc. Ent.*, ii., 27; *Phlyctœnodes strigipennis*, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., p.* 19. *Head* broad in front before the eyes, with the face rather oblique and truncated, parts of the mouth small, mandibles short, black at the tip; *palpi* short, maxillary scarcely larger than the labial; *antennæ* shorter than the body, first joint clavate, third and several following of nearly equal length, base of the joints black; head with a dark central line, space between the eyes dark-coloured; *thorax* constricted near the front margin and dilated on each side into a short thick conical spine; disc with four elevated tubercles, the two front placed closer together than the other two; middle of thorax with a dark line; *elytra* long, nearly parallel with the suture, five longitudinal streaks on each of pitchy-brown, first not extending to the base, second and fourth united near the tip, third insulated by them, fourth much abbreviated at the base, fifth slender and sub-marginal; *feet* slender and simple; *femora* very slightly clavate.

Length, 11 lines.

NOTE.—I imagine the above characters to have been derived from a specimen of the *female* sex; I found two examples *(males)* at Tairua, in both of which the antennæ are decidedly longer than the body, and the discoidal tubercles are obtuse and only slightly elevated, whilst the lateral tubercle is directed backwards; neither exceed six lines in length. The ground-colour is testaceous, and the elytra are rugulose.

Votum.

Nov. gen.

Body elongate, and rather slender. Maxillary *palpi* long; the terminal joints of both pairs securiform, but not strongly dilated inwardly. *Eyes* prominent, reniform, coarsely facetted; placed almost horizontally on the sides of the head, the lesser, emarginated portion being obliquely directed upwards. The *head* is sub-ovate, muzzle quadrate, vertex concave. The *antennæ* are inserted in line with the centre of each eye; they are longer than the body and finely pubescent; scape moderately elongated and gradually incrassated; second joint small; third and fourth equal, but neither so long as joints five to seven; fifth longest; the other six decrease in length.

Thorax longer than broad, constricted anteriorly, less so behind ; it is dilated laterally in the middle in the form of a strong, acute tubercle; disc uneven. The *elytra* are four times the length of the thorax, their sides nearly parallel with the suture and somewhat compressed, but a little incurved near the middle and gradually dilated posteriorly ; apices obtusely rounded. The *legs* are rather long ; the *femora* somewhat laterally compressed, strongly dilated towards the middle, and curvedly excised towards the apex, so as to be dentate ; the *tibiæ* are arcuated, slightly flexuose, and terminate in two short spines ; the *tarsus* is long, slender, and pilose ; the basal joint is as long as the second and third conjointly, the third bilobed ; *claws* divaricate.

The characters of this new form indicate an affinity to *Leptachrous*, but it differs essentially from that genus in the structure of the palpi, legs and eyes ; the scutellum also, though similar in form, is, in the only example now before me, abruptly deflexed anteriorly.

1002. **V. munda**, *n.s.* *Body* shining ; the head, thorax, scape of antennæ, and femora, pale rufo-castaneous, the other parts of the body fulvo-castaneous. The *head* has a dark dorsal line, and is remotely and indistinctly punctate ; mandibles stout, with fuscous tips. The *thorax* is finely margined along the base and apex, finely and distantly punctured; the disc is uneven, with two sub-contiguous, obtuse, transverse elevations in front of the lateral tubercles. The *elytra* are broader than the thorax, sub-depressed, with prominent humeral angles ; their sculpture consists of shallow, not very obvious, punctures, and each bears three, almost imperceptibly elevated, pale fulvous, discoidal lines, and many abbreviated transverse lines of a similar colour; they are sparsely clothed with short, silky, fulvous hairs.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I found two examples of this species at Tairua.

Pseudocalliprason.

Nov. gen.

Palpi moderate, terminal joint longest, slightly dilated (but not securiform), apex truncate. *Head* subovate, considerably elongated and rather abruptly contracted behind (just in front of the base), where it is again widened ; muzzle subquadrate ; vertex concave. *Eyes* reniform, coarsely facetted, placed laterally, rather in front of the middle part of the head. *Antennæ* inserted close to the emargination of each eye, pubescent, of about the same length as the body ; eleven-jointed, subfiliform ; scape elongate, its apex clavate ; second joint minute ; joints three to six almost equal ; seven to eleven decrease in size. *Thorax* elongate-conical, slightly constricted near the apex, with an acute lateral tubercle behind the middle, and two erect acute discoidal tubercles, rather smaller, and placed further forward, than the others. *Elytra* elongate, tapering gradually to the apices, but almost dilated just before reaching the tip ; apices obtusely rounded singly ; the shoulders are broad, almost rectangular, the sides are abruptly compressed ; disc flat. The *legs* are slender, elongate, sublinear ; *tarsi* elongate, the basal joint

as long as the second and third conjointly, the latter bilobed; *claws* divaricate. Anterior and intermediate *coxæ* globose, the former subcontiguous, the latter not far removed from the front pair.

This genus is founded for the reception of the *Calliprason marginatum* of White, which he had associated with the *Stenoderus sinclairi* of Westwood; but the latter belongs to *Calliprason*. This new form should be placed near *Leptachrous; Stenoderus* and *Calliprason*, having finely facetted eyes, belong to another division of the *Cerambycidæ*.

1003. **P. marginatum,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins. Head* in front rugosely sculptured, the sides strongly wrinkled, vertex almost smooth, with an impressed dorsal line, and rather densely clothed with yellow hairs. *Thorax* transversely wrinkled, shining piceous; with a broad longitudinal line of yellow hairs near each side. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* with a somewhat flattened disc and abruptly deflexed sides; their sculpture is peculiar, consisting of punctures and granules, so as to give them a somewhat irregular rugulose aspect, and there are two discoidal indistinct costæ on each; their colour is green, with an obvious orange marginal streak defining the disc. The *antennæ* and legs are pubescent, pale-rufous; the scape of the former piceous. *Prosternum* rugose; *metasternum* and *abdomen* finely pubescent.

Length, 8–9½ lines.

I found two examples at Tairua, from which the above description, generic and specific, has been compiled.

Ambeodontus.

Body elongate, opaque, pubescent. *Head* oblong, exserted, nearly plane above, with a rather short muzzle; *eyes* large, reniform, coarsely facetted, widely separated above; *palpi* elongate, terminated by an elongate subsecuriform joint, obliquely truncated at its apex; *antennæ* two-thirds the length of the body, filiform, robust, inserted at the emargination of the eyes, basal joint stout, second small, third and fourth equal, fifth longest, sixth to eleventh decrease in length.

Prothorax transversal, feebly sinuated at base and apex, with strong lateral, and two discoidal tubercles. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* elongate, parallel, with almost prominent shoulders. *Legs* moderately long, *femora* very slightly clavate; the posterior *tarsus* with its basal joint as long as the next two, obconical, second obconical, third bilobed, fourth elongate, claws simple.

I do not know the author's name. The above characters are from a specimen in my collection.

1004. **A. (Saperda) tristis,** *Fabr., Syst. Ent., p.* 186. *S. thorace* quadrispinoso, corpore fusco.

Note.—The entomological student, I apprehend, will experience difficulty in attempting to identify this species by the description quoted above, I therefore subjoin a short diagnosis which will, I hope, more readily lead to its recognition.

Head rugosely punctate, with an indistinct, nearly smooth, central line. *Thorax* slightly constricted near the front and base, armed with a large acute tubercle at each side; there are two obtuse discoidal tubercles, the rest of the surface, except a smooth dorsal line, bears many minute wart-like elevations. Scutellum rather large, punctate. The *elytra* are five times longer than the prothorax, with prominent shoulders and parallel sides; their surface is closely studded with small granules, which become indistinct towards the apex; suture distinct; apex rounded. The *body* is fuscous, and sparingly clothed with yellow hairs; *antennæ* and legs fusco-rufous, pilose.

Length, 8 lines.

Mr. Bates says *(Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874*)* that Redtenbacher's description of *Phlyctænodes tritubérculatus* applies to this species; perhaps the description had been hastily composed, as I fail to detect the "three obtuse tubercles arranged in the form of a triangle."

Agapanthida.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 22.

Head somewhat notched between the antennæ; *palpi* rather long; *antennæ* scarcely the length of the body, all the joints but the second nearly of the same length; *thorax* spined on the side, rather broader than long, somewhat rounded in front, truncated behind; *elytra* elongated, slightly narrowed behind the base; *femora* clavated.

1005. **A. pulchella,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 22. Covered with palish grey, somewhat silky scales; base of *elytra* with a roundish black spot on suture, in front margined with deep yellow hairs, across the middle of elytra there is an irregular blackish band not reaching the margin and interrupted in the middle, and a diagonal line of yellow hairs near the end, with two black lunules behind each, separated by a short yellow line; *thorax* with two black spots above, one on each side; base of the joints of *antennæ*, beginning at the third, yellow; basal half of *femora* yellow.

Length, 6 lines.

Waikouaiti (Mr. Earl).

1006. **A. scutellaris,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jan.*, 1876. *A. oblonga*, depressa, rufo-castanea, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, supra confertim punctata, griseo variegata; *scutello* nigro, subscutiformi, in medio excavato; *elytris* apice paulo dehiscentibus, sutura canaliculata.

Long., 4 lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

Judging from Mr. White's figure of *A. pulchella (Voyage of the Erebus and Terror, Entom., tab.* 4, *fig.* 10*)*, this species differs, it might be thought almost generically, in its shorter and much thicker *femora*. The *derm* in my unique example (apparently a *female)* seems to be covered with a membraneous sort of integument, peeling off in patches; but, from

the regularity on both sides, the variegation does not seem to be due solely to that cause. The slight intervals between the punctures on the *elytra* have a granulated appearance.

Agapanthida differs from *Phlyctænodes* in its finely facetted *eyes*, an exceptional character in its own and allied groups.

Ophryops.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 19.

Antennæ longer than the body, inserted in line with the front part of the eyes; scape elongate sub-pyriform, second joint small, third and fourth shorter than the fifth to ninth which are the longest, the other two decrease in length. The *head* is sub-ovate, with a short muzzle; it is constricted behind the eyes, and again widened at the base; the *eyes* are lunate and coarsely facetted, the inner edge clothed with short hairs. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, obtusely rounded laterally, narrowest in front, constricted near the apex, the base margined and abruptly contracted. *Scutellum* triangular, its base depressed. The *elytra* are elongate, somewhat wider than the prothorax, humeral angles prominent, sides parallel, apices singly rounded, with the extreme edge sub-truncate. *Legs* elongate, femora dilated beyond the middle. Anterior *coxæ* sub-globose, sub-contiguous; intermediate not remote.

1007. **O. pallidus,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 19. *Antennal joints* one to three rugosely punctate; scape rufous, two to four fuscous, the others rufo-testaceous; all more or less pilose. *Body* moderately shining, testaceous, tibiæ and tarsi reddish. The *head* has a dorsal line, and a depression between the antennal orbits; its frontal portion and vertex are rugosely, the hind part remotely, punctured. The *thorax* has an almost smooth dorsal line, which is widest behind the middle, and one on each side of it not reaching the apex also smooth and polished; the rest of the surface is rather dull and punctulate, with a few larger impressions distributed over the surface, some also on the polished lines; there are, near each side, in front of the middle, two small obtuse polished elevations which are not however very apparent. The *elytra* are finely margined, their surface punctate, the punctures red, and they bear two indistinct longitudinal discoidal lines on each; the sides beyond the posterior femora as well as the apices are ciliated. The *under-side* is remotely punctate and sparsely pilose. The elytral disc is flat, the sides compressed.

Length, 8½ lines.

The above description, generic and specific, has been drawn up from a specimen sent to me by Capt. F. W. Hutton.

Astetholea.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1874.

Corpus lineare, depressum, fere glabrum. *Caput* breve, rotundatum, exsertum, inter antennas latum, planum, post oculos gradatim angusta-

tum, genis brevibus haud angulatis. *Antennæ* breviter pubescentes, scapo gradatim clavato, articulo tertio quam scapo vel articulo quarto breviore. *Oculi* magni, reniformes, grosse granulati, supra longe distantes. *Thorax* rhomboideus, planatus. *Elytra* linearia, apice obtuse rotundato. *Pedes* modice elongati; *femora* gradatim incrassata. *Coxæ* anticæ conicæ, contiguæ, exsertæ, prosterno ante coxas truncato; coxæ intermediæ contiguæ, mesosterno antice triangulari, inter coxas haud continuato. *Abdomen* (F.) normale.

This is another of the anomalous forms of *Longicornia*, of which there are so many in Australia and New Zealand. Its nearest ally seems to be *Trichcops;* but the head is nearly plane between the antennæ, and the antenniferous tubers are almost horizontal, with a continuous impressed dorsal line.

1008. **A. pauper,** *Bates; Ann. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *A. fulvo-testacea*, glabra, pedibus pallidioribus; *capite* thoraceque lævibus subsericeis, hoc medio utrinque angulari haud spinoso; *elytris* punctulatis, utrinque bicostulatis, apud latera ad apicem lævibus.

Long, $3\frac{1}{4}$–4 lin., M. F.

Linear and depressed, nearly glabrous, but moderately shining. The *head* and *thorax* in their wider parts are as broad as the *elytra;* the latter are smooth on the sides (which are vertical) and near the apex, but punctulate and with two raised discoidal lines from the base to beyond the middle.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); three examples.

Note.—This species I also found at Auckland.

1009. **A. lepturoides,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1876. *Elongata*, fusco-castanea, palpis pedibusque flavo-testaceis; *supra* lævis, glabra, sericeo-nitens; *thoracis* medio angulatim dilatato; *elytris* vix striatis, interstitiis nonnullis paulo elevatis.

Long., 4 lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

Distinguished from *A. pauper* by its dark castaneous colour, and by the absence of distinct punctures on the elytra. The *head* is of the same rounded form, flattened in front and very broad between the eyes and base of antennæ; but the *thorax* is decidedly broader and perfectly smooth. The *elytra* have very shallow striæ without visible punctation, and some of the interstices are elevated, but the apical portion is perfectly smooth.

1010. **A. aubreyi,** *n.s. Fuscous*, head and thorax darkest, palpi testaceous, antennæ and tibiæ rufo-testaceous, moderately shining. *Head* punctulate, with impressed dorsal line. *Thorax* sub-transverse, regularly rounded laterally, scarcely tubercular, base and apex truncate; the disc is somewhat convex, plane, but with indications of two round foveæ near the middle. *Elytra* long, broader than head or thorax, particularly near the apex, where they are widest; their sculpture is indistinct, but they are feebly striated, with scarcely elevated interstices, the whole surface being more or less rugulose. The fourth *antennal joint* is as short as the third.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I am indebted to Miss Alice Aubrey for this species, as well as specimens of a few others, which she found in the neighbourhood of Whangarei Heads.

Astetholida.

Nov. gen.

The species on which this genus is founded, I had, at first sight, intended to refer to *Astetholea;* the structure of the head, palpi, antennæ and thorax, however, forbid such an association, though the two forms, apparently, have some resemblance to each other. The *palpi* are of moderate length, with the apical joints strongly securiform. The *head* is rather short, deflexed, and laterally rounded anteriorly, widest in line with the eyes, where it is nearly as broad as the elytra, and curvedly narrowed behind; it bears a deeply impressed central line on the vertex. The *eyes* are large, reniform, and coarsely facetted. The *antennæ* are eleven-jointed, scarcely longer than the body, inserted close to the front part of the eyes; scape curved and gradually incrassated; second articulation short; the fourth shorter than all except the second; the rest about equal, and sparingly pilose. The *thorax* is oviform, slightly convex; dilated laterally at the middle, but tumid rather than tubercular; and slightly constricted close to the base. The *elytra* are three times longer than the thorax, with prominent but rather obtuse shoulders; their sides are almost parallel with the suture, and the apices are obtusely rounded. The *legs* are moderately long, the femora incrassated, and the two posterior pairs of tibiæ are somewhat flexuose.

1011. **A. lucida,** *n.s.* *Body* bright, dark-rufous; antennæ, palpi, and legs fulvous. Head coarsely punctured. *Thorax* with the base and apex finely margined; the disc is shining, almost smooth, having only a few small punctures. The *elytra* are closely and coarsely punctured from the base to the middle, from thence the punctation becomes finer, so that they appear quite smooth towards the apex. The *legs* are pubescent, the *tibiæ* are armed at the extremity with two short slender spines; the basal joint of the *tarsus* is longer than any of the others.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I could only find one specimen of this species at Tairua; it is an exceedingly active insect.

Blosyropus.

Redtenbacher; Voy. Nov., Zool.

Corpus alatum, valde elongatum, supra depressum, lateraliter compressum. *Caput* porrectum, postice elongatum, inter antennas bi-spinosum. *Oculi* oblongi, parum emarginati. *Antennæ* undecim-articulatæ, in fronte ante oculos insertæ, dimidio corporis vix longiores, articulo primo magno, apice clavato, tertio multo longiore. *Thorax* cylindricus, quadri-spinosus. *Elytra* apice truncata, bi-spinosa. *Pedes* breves, tenues, antici *coxis* globosis, *acetabulis* extus angulatis tibiisque simplicibus, filiformibus.

1012. **B. spinosus,** *Redten.; Voy. Nov., Zool. Fusco-niger* tomento brevi subtus cinereo, supra fusco dense obtectus; *capite* bi- *thorace* quadri-spinoso; *elytris* antice sparsim punctatis, marginis lateralis dimidio antico obtuse bicostato, costis punctis profundis, seriatis limitatis.

Long., 20–4 lin.

I have not yet seen this species.

1013. **B. simpliceps,** *n.s. Fusco-castaneous*, antennæ and tibiæ rufo-castaneous. The *head* is rounded and rather elongated behind, the muzzle short and quadrate, mandibles prominent, strong. The *eyes* are reniform, coarsely facetted and placed laterally near the middle part of the head. The *antennæ* are inserted in line with the anterior portion of the eyes. There is a continuous dorsal impressed line on the *head*, the vertex is somewhat concave and the surface is rugosely sculptured, without however any tuberculate elevations. The *thorax* is longer than broad, constricted anteriorly, with a strong acute lateral tubercle inclined upwards at each side, and two discoidal sub-erect acute tubercles situated in front of them; its surface is uneven and rugosely sculptured. *Scutellum* transversely triangular. The *elytra* are elongate, slightly convex transversely, not much compressed laterally, with not very prominent humeral angles; they are wider at the base than the prothorax, from thence sub-parallel to the middle, where they are widest, but the posterior half is wider than the anterior; the apices are individually rounded and not at all produced or spinose; the sculpture is more or less irregular and rugose, with indications of three costæ on each. The *body* is almost destitute of clothing, there being only very fine scarcely perceptible pubescence on the sides and apex, and a few fulvous hairs on the tibiæ and antennæ. The *pro- meta-* and *meso-sterna* as well as the lower part of the head are sculptured in the same way as the superficies, and are sparingly pubescent.

My specimen, which was found by Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, is, unfortunately, very much mutilated, three legs, all the tarsi, and half of the antennæ being broken.

The absence of spines on the *head*, and inelegantly formed *elytra*, indicate a form quite different from the typical species.

Length, 11½ lines.

Wairoa, Auckland.

Psilomorpha.

Saunders: Trans. Ent. Soc., Ser. 2, 1, 80, 1850.

Head produced in front into a short snout, with the sides somewhat approximating at the apex. *Eyes* large, round, situated immediately beneath the insertion of the antennæ. *Antennæ* longer than the body, filiform, eleven-jointed; first joint long, clavate; second short, rounded; third, fourth, and fifth long, gradually increasing in length; sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth equal to fifth; tenth and eleventh shorter than fifth. *Thorax* long, cylindrical, swelling out at the base. *Elytra* broader than the thorax, gradually tapering to a rounded point, as long

as the abdomen and not gaping at the suture. *Legs* long and very slender, femora sub-clavate.

A small genus having some resemblance to M. Shuckard's genus *Stepanops*, but abundantly distinct in the less projecting head, ovate eyes, and other characters.

1014. **P. tenuipes**, *Saunders; Trans. Ent. Soc., 2nd Ser.*, 1, 80, *pt.* 4, *fig.* 1, 1850. Pale chestnut-brown, with the eyes, first joint of antennæ, tips of the other joints of the antennæ, and legs, black. Elytra striate.

Length, $\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

New Zealand. In the collection of Mr. J. F. Parry.

Xuthodes.

Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept., 1875.

Caput breve, inter oculos sulcatum. *Oculi* magni supra distantes. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, tenuiter ciliatæ, articulo basali obconico, tertio fere æquali, quarto paulo breviore, quinto ad undecimum longioribus. *Prothorax* antice late truncatus, utrinque bituberculatus, tuberculo anteriore apicali, altero mediano, disco inæquali. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela. *Pedes* mediocres; femora fusiformia. *Prosternum* angustum, arcuatum.

In habit and colour the only representative of this genus is like the Chilian *Phymatioderus bizonatus*; but its characters ally it with *Grammicosum* and *Hesperophanes*, from both of which it differs in the prothorax and antennæ.

X. punctipennis, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *X. capite* prothoraceque fulvis, opacis; *elytris* nitide flavescentibus, nigro-punctatis, punctis apicem versus minutis, pone medium fascia angusta fusca ornatis; *antennis*, pedibus abdomineque luteis; *prothorace* impunctato, disco 5-tuberculato.

Long., $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Pitt's Island (Mr. Travers).

1015. **X. apicalis**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Jan.*, 1877. *Capite* prothoraceque fulvis, opacis; *elytris* nitidis, flavescentibus, nigro-punctatis, pone medium fascia angusta, punctis pone fasciam haud nigris, ad apicem densioribus; *thorace* impunctato, obsolete tuberculato.

Long., 14 mm.

This species greatly resembles the figure given by Mr. Pascoe of *Xuthodes punctipennis*, and has a similar peculiar sculpture of the *elytra;* but in *X. apicalis* the punctures behind the fascia are not black, and though those immediately behind the fascia are smaller and distant, those near the apex are coarse and closely placed. The *head* in *X. apicalis* is only indistinctly channelled between the eyes.

Sent from Tairua by Capt. Broun, with the information that he had only been able to find two individuals of the species.

1016. **X. batesi**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Feb.*, 1877. (*Oculis* in vertice remotis). *Piceus*, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, elytris fusco-testaceis, lineis longitudinalibus eburneis, punctisque sat magnis, remotis, apicem versus obsoletis.

Long., 16½ mm.

Antennæ with the second and third joints sub-equal, the third slightly the shorter, and much shorter than the fourth and following joints. *Thorax* with the anterior angles very obtuse and indistinct, and without the slightest projection; it is about as long as broad, the sides are about straight till behind the middle, and are thence distinctly narrowed towards the base; the surface is rather dull, but bears some distant punctures and a fine pubescence; in front of the middle there is on each side a shining obtuse elevation, and along the middle, just behind these, a slightly elevated longitudinal smooth space. The *elytra* are shining, and of a smoky-yellow colour, and each has three rather undulated paler ivory-like lines, and the suture and external margin are also similarly pale; they bear also scattered pits or punctures of an obscure reddish colour, those towards the apex being obsolete.

Two individuals of this species have been found in the Hikuwai Forest, Tairua, by Capt. Broun—one in December, 1874; the other on 16th January, 1876.

I have named this striking species in honour of Mr. H. W. Bates, and have done so with the more reason because it seems, from information sent me by Mr. E. W. Janson and Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, that the species described by me as *Zorion batesi* is probably *Z. guttigerum*, Westw.; *Xuthodes batesi* differs from *X. apicalis* and *punctipennis* by its more remote eyes and slight differences in other details of structure, but I do not think it is necessary to make a new generic name for it at present.

1017. **X. divergens**, *n.s.* Head, thorax, antennæ and legs fulvous, the two first opaque; elytra testaceous-yellow, shining.

Head finely punctured. *Prothorax* about as broad as long, slightly and regularly rounded laterally, being free from protuberances; the median line is a little elevated and dilated about midway between the middle and the base, and, on each side of this, there is an irregularly curved and slightly elevated space not attaining the apex, all of which are smooth, but the remainder of the surface is rather closely and coarsely punctured. *Elytra* with a blackish fascia behind the posterior femora; in front of this they are covered with coarse black punctures, which, however, are smaller and more congregated near the base, the punctation behind the fascia is usually less coarse and dark, being occasionally reddish; from each puncture proceeds, generally, a short grey hair, and, besides these, a finer pubescence exists along the margins. The *prosternum* is coarsely punctured.

Differs from *X. apicalis* and the Chatham Islands' species (*X. punctipennis*), in its smaller size, and the presence of the coarse punctation of the upper and lower surfaces of the prothorax.

Length, 5½ lines; breadth, 1½.

I found this species near Whangarei Harbour.

Calliprason.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.

The characters assigned to the genus by White seem to be insufficient. I have examined the specimens in my collection, from which the following description has been composed :—

The *head*, in its middle part, is nearly as wide as the base of the elytra, the occiput about as wide as the thorax, the muzzle short, subquadrate; the *eyes* are large, very prominent, finely facetted, ovate, slightly notched inwardly, and are placed laterally on the middle of the head; it is owing chiefly to their size and situation, that that portion of the *head* is so wide as to equal the broadest part of the elytra. The *antennæ* are of about the same length as the body, eleven-jointed; scape elongate, rather slender, with moderately incrassated apex; second joint minute; third to fifth of nearly equal length, each a little thickened at the apex; joints six to eleven each a little shorter than its predecessor. *Thorax* sub-cylindrical, constricted near the base and apex, with an acute, lateral tubercle behind the middle. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* elongate, with prominent shoulders; they are gradually attenuated, the apices being singly rounded. *Legs* and tarsi slender, femora very slightly inflated. The apical joint of the maxillary *palpus* is the longest, and slightly dilated towards the extremity, but not securiform.

1018. **C. sinclairi,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 23; *Stenoderus sinclairi, Westwood. Above* grass-green, beneath silvery-grey, with silky scales or hairs; *abdomen* reddish-brown where seen through silvery-grey; *legs*, antennæ, and cibarial organs reddish; parts about the *mouth* with grey hairs; *head* and *thorax* above darker than the elytra, in some places inclining to blackish; *elytra* margined, margin yellowish-brown, upper surface minutely punctured, with three rather indistinct longitudinal ridges.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Note.—I found this species at Tairua and Whangarei Heads. The thoracic disc is uneven.

Stenopotes.

Pascoe; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875.

Caput elongatum, antice protensum, quadratum. *Oculi* reniformes, obliqui, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, articulo basali elongato. *Prothorax* capite angustior, latitudine sesquilongior, lateribus inermis. *Elytra* elongata, subparallela, leviter costulata, epipleuris distinctis. *Pedes* tenuati; *femora* fusiformia; *tibiæ* rectæ. *Coxæ* anticæ sub-contiguæ.

The strongly facetted eyes in this genus are an exceptional character in this and in a few others of the forty-eight "groupes" into which Lacordaire has divided his "Section B." of the *Cerambycidæ*. In other respects *Stenopotes* differs in the form of the prothorax, in the presence of epipleuræ to the elytra, &c., from both *Rhagiomorpha* and

Tritocosmia, the other two genera of the "groupe." These he differentiates by the one having a tuft of hairs on the third joint of the antennæ, which the other has not. At best this is a doubtful character; one objection to it is, that the tuft very often, apparently, belongs to the insect only in its earlier life.

1019. **S. pallidus**, *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *S. elongatus*, fulvescens, vix nitidus, capite prothoraceque saturatioribus illo in medio canaliculato; *rostro* longitudine paulo latiore, planato-marginato; *antennis* leviter piloso-fimbriatis, articulo tertio quam sequentibus multo breviore; *prothorace* latitudine sesquilongiore, postice gradatim latiore, pone apicem parum incurvato, supra lineis duabus pilosis notato; *scutello* subrotundato; *elytris* prothorace quintuplo longioribus, supra planatis, singulis costulis duabus longitudinalibus instructis; *infra* pedibusque pube tenuissime indutis.

Long., 7 lin.

Note.—Capt. Hutton found this species in the Waikato district, and I found it at Tairua and Whangarei Harbour, but only some six individuals.

Drotus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Feb., 1877.

(Cerambycidæ, ex aff. *Calliprasonis.)*

Head obliquely declivous in front, and produced into a broad process, which has an elongate impression on each side in front of the eyes; *eyes* distinctly (but still only a little) emarginate, (less than in *Stenopotes* but more than in *Calliprason sinclairi*); *antennæ* with the basal joint very elongate, and swollen towards the extremity; third joint elongate; *thorax* very uneven, constricted in the middle and again at the base; *elytra* slender, elongate, depressed; *legs* very elongate, slender; *femora* not abruptly broader towards the apex. General *form* very elongate and slender, especially posteriorly.

The allies of this species are almost certainly *Calliprason sinclairi* (unknown to Lacordaire) and *Stenopotes pallidus;* from the former it differs by the elongate and obliquely declivous front of the head, and by the peculiar form of the thorax; the antennæ and legs of the two being rather similar. The insect apparently agrees with *Stenopotes pallidus* in the form of the head, but departs from it in the form of the thorax and antennæ.

Lacordaire's groups of the allies are evidently artificial, but the present insect would doubtless be placed by him in one of the first three "groupes" of his Section B. *Cerambycides.*

1020. **D. elegans**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Feb.*, 1877. *Elongatus*, perangustus, minus convexus, fusco-rufus, capite thoraceque obscurioribus, parcius griseo-pubescens, prothorace inæquali, biconstricto, elytris sutura, lineisque duabus pubescentiâ pallidâ.

Long., 11 mm.; lat. elyt. basi, 1¾ mm.; long. anten., 11½ mm.

Head rather coarsely and closely punctured, of an infuscate reddish or somewhat pitchy colour, with a few short depressed delicate silvery hairs. *Thorax* elongate and slender, on its dorsum in front of the middle obtusely elevated, the elevation somewhat notched at its summit, behind the middle with a curved elevation extending from side to side, but becoming obscure on the dorsum; this curved swelling makes the broadest part of the thorax; the colour and sculpture are similar to those of the head. *Elytra* of a reddish colour, dull, their sculpture rather coarse and close but indistinct; along the suture and down each are two lines of somewhat silvery pubescence, and there is also a much less distinct marginal line of such pubescence. *Under-surface* reddish, with scanty silvery pubescence. *Legs* reddish, thickened portion of the femora rather darker.

A specimen of this interesting species was transmitted to me in spirit by Capt. Broun, and accompanied by the information that two individuals had been found by him on Beech at Tairua.

Zorion.

Pascoe; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. viii., *p.* 423.

Males.—Head projecting, gradually and strongly narrowed behind, the rest similar to *Zoedia*. *Antennæ* filiform, very little longer than the body; first joint elongate, sub-obconical; third to fifth almost equal, the others gradually decrease. *Eyes* very narrow or contracted, nearly divided. *Prothorax* elongate, greatly constricted in front and at its base, the middle convex, and obtusely tuberculated laterally. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* short, slightly convex, parallel, rounded behind, each furnished at the extremity with an oblong elevation. *Legs* moderate. Front *coxæ* conical, not angular, contiguous; *femora* pedunculate at their base, then strongly clavate, the posterior scarcely longer than elytra; first *tarsal joint* of the latter a little longer than the following two. *Mesosternal process* very narrow, elongated, and parallel. *Body* smooth and brilliant.

Females.—Head less prominent; antennæ a little shorter than the elytra; thorax less narrowed, scarcely tuberculated laterally.

1021. **Z. minutum**, *Fabr. (Callidium); Syst. Ent., p.* 192; = *Obrium fabricianum*, *Westw., Arc. Ent., p.* 28. *Body* shining, rufo-testaceous, the tip of the antennal joints three to seven, and the whole of their successors, infuscate; the slender basal part of the femora, and a spot on each elytron, which sometimes takes the form of an abbreviated fascia not reaching the suture, are whitish; the tibiæ, tarsi, and a portion of the femora, fusco-testaceous. The *head* is apparently impunctate, with a depression between the antennæ, and a feebly-marked continuous, dorsal line. The *thorax* is sub-cylindrical, constricted near the front and again at the base, and dilated laterally at the middle, behind which it is narrowest; its disc is uneven, being considerably elevated near the centre, depressed anteriorly, and much more so

behind; there is scarcely any visible punctation, none on the dorsum. *Scutellum* sub-oblong. The *elytra* are oblong, with prominent shoulders, the sides are margined, sub-parallel, widest behind, the apex rounded, but with a not very close suture; there is on each an obtuse basal elevation, besides the less distinct, and more elongate, humeral one; the middle portion is depressed, and it is there the spot or abbreviated fascia is situated. The *femora* incrassated, tibiæ flexuose. In some varieties the white elytral spot has an infuscate or purplish margin.

Length, 2–3 lines.

As there seems to be some diversity of opinion regarding this species, I have drawn up the above description from specimens in my own collection; these had been obtained at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

1022. **Z. guttigerum,** *Westw.; Arc. Ent.*, ii., *p.* 28. This species scarcely differs from the preceding in *form*, so far as I am acquainted with it, yet the prothorax seems to be rather more slender, and less dilated laterally, and the tibiæ are less, if at all, flexuose.

In one of my specimens, from Canterbury, the ground *colour* is of an uniform bluish-purple, the elytral spot yellow; the base of the femora pallid; the tip of the joints of the antennæ from three to six, and the whole of the other joints, fuscous; the tibiæ and tarsi fusco-testaceous.

An Auckland *variety* is of a violet-brown; others make a nearer approach to the colour of *Z. minutum.*

The propriety of regarding these varieties as two distinct species, appears to me somewhat doubtful; had my specimens from the South been well set out I should have been in a better position, but the legs are so contorted that I have been unable to decide whether they are really bent naturally, or not.

Gastrosarus.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1874.

Corpus lineare, nitidum, sparsim erecte pubescens. *Caput* exsertum, post oculos paulo angustatum sed haud elongatum; *frons* brevis, verticalis. *Oculi* magni, modice convexi et granulati, laterales, supra distantes. *Palpi* paulo elongati, articulis terminalibus vix dilatatis oblique, truncatis. *Antennæ* basi distantes, haud ciliatæ; scapo et articulis tertio et quarto æqualibus, brevibus, quinto usque undecimum paulo longioribus. *Thorax* rhomboideus, lævis. *Elytra* linearia, utrinque postice leviter attenuata, apice acute truncata, supra fere lævia. *Prosternum* inter coxas angustum; mesosternum oblongum; metasterni *episterna* fere parallela, apicem versus tantum angustata; *acetabula* antica et intermedia extus paulo aperta. *Abdomen (F.)* lineare, elongatum; segmentis primo usque quartum normalibus, quinto ventrali late excavato et dense atque longe piloso; *pygidio* valde convexo et arcuato. *Pedes* robusti; *femora* gradatim incrassata; *tarsi* breves, posticorum articulo primo vix secundo tertioque conjunctim longiore.

Another anomalous genus, having no near affinity with any other known form; it seems, however, to come nearest such genera as *Callimus*, and especially the Australian *Earinis*. I know only the female, which differs from the same sex in *Earinis* in the concentration of the hairiness of the abdomen, on the fifth ventral segment, and on the arched borders of the pygidium. The form of the metathoracic episterna is very similar to that of *Earinis*, as is also the thorax—oblong, with an angular dilatation in the middle of each side. The head and thorax together are small relatively to the rest of the body. The antennæ *(F.)* are not much more than three-fourths the length of the body.

1023. G. nigricollis, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *G. violaceo-nigra*, nitida; ore, pedibus, abdomine et elytris fulvo-testaceis, his apice violaceis.

Long., 5½ lin., F.

The *head* is sparingly but strongly punctured, except the middle of the crown, which is convex and glossy. The *thorax* is small, very faintly punctured, and with a transverse depression near the anterior and posterior margins. Each *elytron* tapers gradually from base to apex, the latter being broadly and sharply truncated, and not reaching the tip of the abdomen; the surface is glossy, and bears only a few punctures, strongest near the base.

One example. Christchurch (Mr. Fereday).

Eburida.

Nov. gen.

Antennæ not longer than the body, sparingly pilose; the scape of moderate length, incrassated but not clavate; second joint minute; third not perceptibly shorter than the fourth; joints three to nine subequal; nine to eleven shortest, except the second. The *eyes* are moderately facetted considering their size, they are coarsely rather than finely granulated; they are of a sub-lunate form, the more bulky portion being in front, whilst the central part, before its junction with that behind the antenna, is a mere narrow band. The *palpi* have sub-ovate terminal joints. The *head* is nearly as wide as the apex of the thorax, rather abruptly deflexed anteriorly, with an impressed dorsal line and short muzzle. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, moderately convex, with an acute lateral tubercle behind the middle, and two small obtuse elevations on the disc in front; the sides are rounded, and it is a little constricted near the base and apex. Scutellum sub-oblong. *Elytra* oblong, scarcely convex, slightly compressed, and rounded laterally; the shoulders are prominent, from thence they are gradually attenuated towards the apices, which are, individually, acutely rounded, so that the apex (entire) has the appearance of being triangularly excised at the suture. The *legs* are of moderate length, the femora incrassated, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ flexuose.

The characters of this genus are totally distinct from those assigned to *Eburida* by White, but as the species on which he founded the name belongs to *Didymocantha (D. sublineata)*, I have adopted his name for

this new form, rather than encumber entomological literature with a new one. The species for which the above characters have been compiled, had been previously described. *(Smith, l.c., p. 299.)*

1024. **E. sericea,** *Smith; l.c., p. 299.* *Body* dull, reddish-brown, the antennæ and legs somewhat paler. The *head* is sparingly clothed with short yellow hairs. The *thorax* bears an impressed dorsal line, rather broad and shallow, and well-defined on each side by a longitudinal band of golden-yellow hairs; there is a similar pubescent line near each side, the lateral margins being partially covered with such hairs. The *elytra* are finely and closely sculptured; they are variegated with curved lines and spots of pale yellow hairs, the spots are lateral, the lines basal and sutural; one pubescent line on each elytron assumes the form of lunate, central band, which meets its fellow at the suture. In one of my two specimens, the thorax is transverse, the other most likely is the male.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lines.

I found three specimens at Tairua. Mr. Smith's measurement is L. 5‴.

Demonax.

Note.—I have not seen the description of this genus.

1025. **D. spinicornis,** *Newman; Clytus spinicornis, Zoologist,* viii., *Appendix* cxix., 1850. *Caput* nigrum, antennis basi nigro-piceis apice testaceis, articulis 3^tio^ 4^toque^ apice 1-spinosis, prothorax lacte fulvus; elytra nigra, utrinque lunula fascia maculaque apicali cinereis; pedes nigri.

Corp. long., ·45 unc. Elytrorum, lat. max., ·11 unc.

Head small, black, with a slight and very short grey velvety pile on the epicranium; *antennæ* pitchy at the base, testaceous at the apex, the third and fourth joints having a strong apical black spine; *prothorax* longer than broad, convex laterally, and of a bright fulvous orange colour; this colour occupies the whole of the dorsal and lateral surface, leaving a narrow prosternum black, yet partially clothed with a very short grey pile. *Elytra* black, with three grey marks on each; the first of these is a lunule placed obliquely, its concavity facing the humeral angle, and its anterior limb touching the suture; the second is the half of a common fascia, its widest diameter touching the suture, its narrowest diameter approaching but not reaching the costa; the third occupies the apical area; the elytra are truncated at the apex. Mesosternum grey. *Abdomen* black beneath, with a central grey fascia. *Legs* black, metafemora simple, but very long, extending considerably beyond the abdomen, the apex of which is not covered by the elytra.

New Zealand. In Mr. Steven's collection.

Not an uncommon type of *Clytus;* the Rev. F. W. Hope has described a very similar species from India, under the name of *C. bicinctus.*

Clytus.

Laichart; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ix., *p.* 67.

Head with the forehead large, vertical, simple, cheeks at most moderately elongate. *Antennæ* rather robust, reaching backwards to about a third from the tips of the elytra, the third joint longer than the following, which decrease in length rather abruptly. *Eyes* moderate, rather widely and deeply emarginated. *Prothorax* rather longer than broad, or a little transversal, quite rounded. *Elytra* moderately elongate, parallel, sub-cylindrical, obliquely truncated at their extremity. *Legs* moderately stout, the posterior very long; *thighs* gradually incrassated, the middle and posterior a little arcuated, attaining, or slightly protruding beyond, the elytra; first *tarsal joint* of the hind pair much elongated.

Abdominal *intercoxal projection* somewhat acutely triangular; the *mesosternal* rather wide and inclined behind; *prosternal* narrow, arched posteriorly.

Body moderately long, sub-cylindrical and pubescent.

1026. **C. rugulosus,** *n.s.* *Body* elongate, sub-cylindrical, only slightly convex; pitchy-black, densely covered with coarse depressed dull yellow hairs, but leaving bare four spots on each elytron, one on the shoulder, a larger one near the base, the third just behind the middle, and the fourth near the apex.

Head longer than broad, uneven, coarsely punctate, with an impressed line on the middle; *eyes* large, finely facetted, rounded externally, emarginated inwardly, so as to be almost reniform, with their greatest bulk in front. *Antennæ* inserted near the inner margin of the eye, shorter than the body, sub-filiform, eleven-jointed; basal joint cylindric, stout, about as long as third; second small; fourth a little shorter than third; joints four to ten decrease in length; eleventh a little longer than tenth, pointed; they are pubescent. *Palpi* broken off. *Thorax* oviform, base and apex truncate, not greatly narrowed anteriorly, moderately convex, not margined, and unarmed laterally; it is not much longer than broad, and its sculpture consists of a rather coarse rugose punctation. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, rounded. *Elytra* a little broader than thorax, sub-parallel, their apices obliquely truncated towards the suture, the outer angles produced in the form of a rather obtuse point; their surface is so sculptured as to appear covered with a fine shallow somewhat rugose punctation. Under-side piceous, not glossy, clothed with griseous pubescence. *Prosternum* almost plane between the coxæ, which are not much separated; *mesosternum* short, emarginated between the middle coxæ; *metasternum* moderately elongate, longitudinally furrowed; first abdominal *segment* produced, separating the posterior coxæ, these not further apart than the intermediate. *Legs* moderate, the hind pair longest; *femora* simple, slightly dilated near the extremity; *tibiæ* linear, straight, bispinose at apex; first *tarsal joint* (posterior) elongate, longer than the following two; second obconical; third bilobed; claws simple; *tarsi* with brush-like soles.

Length, $5\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

One example (not in good condition) found by Professor Hutton near Dunedin. The genus is, perhaps, doubtful.

Coptomma.

Newman; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom ix., *p.* 222.

Males.—Head longitudinally bisulcate above, forehead vertical, very short. *Antennæ* extending beyond the elytra by a third of their length; first joint moderate, thick; fourth shorter than either third or fifth, the latter and following joints depressed and gradually increasing. *Prothorax* moderately transversal, slightly convex, parallel, with a wide and feeble middle lobe at the base, furrowed above. *Scutellum* transversal, rounded behind. *Elytra* moderately convex, slightly attenuated, and singly rounded behind, with a sutural projection. *Legs* robust, femora gradually incrassated; the posterior as long as the elytra; *tarsi* of the same pair broad, first joint scarcely equal to the second and third taken together. Fifth abdominal *segment* equal to the fourth, truncated behind.

Body rather elongate, large, and pubescent.

Females smaller. *Antennæ* scarcely extending beyond the elytra. *Legs* more slender, posterior thighs a little shorter than the body.

1027. **C. (Callidium) variegatum,** *Fabr. Syst. Ent., p.* 189. *Body* shining, blue-black. *Head* remotely punctured, with a longitudinal sulcate on each side of the vertex filled with short yellow hairs, a finely impressed line between the antennæ, and a band of yellow hairs across the muzzle extending backwards to the emargination of each eye. The *thorax* bears two longitudinal furrows on the dorsum, almost continuous with those of the head, filled with yellow hairs, there is another such pubescent line near each side, the space beyond which is rugosely sculptured, and sparsely clothed with hairs paler than those on the disc; there is a depression near the base, and a few coarse punctures external to the dorsal lines. *Scutellum* transversely-triangular. The *elytra* bear three longitudinal costæ, the two outer obsolete, the one nearest the suture is rather sharply defined, but obliterated towards the base, and there are a few basal punctures, the rest of their surface is almost impunctate; their clothing consists of spots of yellow pubescence, which become concentrated near the base in the form of an oblique line, and near the middle as a transverse one. The *legs* are pubescent, the hind *femora* having a distinct band of pale-yellow hairs near the middle. The *antennæ* are finely pubescent; bluish, except the two terminal joints, which are pallid.

Length, 7–12 lines.

I found one specimen at Mercury Bay, and several at Whangarei Heads.

Navomorpha.

Blanchard; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. ix., *p.* 224.

Head furrowed between the antennæ, the forehead tricarinated, the

middle carina abbreviated in front. *Antennæ* smooth, slender, two-thirds the length of the elytra; first joint moderate, third larger than fourth and fifth separately, the latter a little longer than the following, joints six to ten gradually decrease. *Prothorax* at least as long as broad, somewhat smooth on the middle, truncated at its base with a rather broad and short median lobe. *Scutellum* curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* depressed on the disc, strongly but gradually narrowed behind, with a lobe on each at their base embracing the lobe of the thorax. *Femora* gradually dilated, the posterior a little shorter than the elytra; first joint of the tarsi of the latter pair scarcely as long as the second and third conjointly.

Body partially pubescent.

1028. **N. (Callidium) lineatum,** *Fabr.; Coptomma lineatum, White.* *Body* polished, head fuscous, thorax and elytra rufous indistinctly spotted with fuscous; legs and scape of antennæ reddish; apex of femora, tarsus and antennæ, nigro-fuscous. The *head* has an impressed line not extending to the occiput; the frontal portion of the head, except a smooth space on the centre, is covered with pale-yellow hairs; the hind part is smooth on the centre, the rest being clothed with pubescence similar to that in front and forming two broad lines, nearly contiguous on the vertex. The *thorax* is sub-conical, its base bisinuated; there is a broad pubescent line near each side, from base to apex, of the same colour as those on the head, the dorsal space quite smooth and nude, the sides nearly so, but bearing a few punctures near the base. *Scutellum* short, triangular, pubescent. The *elytra* are moderately long, wider than the prothorax at the base, elongate-obconical, apices conjointly rounded; their surface is impunctate; each bears four longitudinal furrows, the sutural extending from base to apex, the second and third from the base to near the apex are joined at the extremities, the fourth is marginal; these furrows are filled with pale-yellow hairs. The *legs* and antennæ are pubescent. The *under-side*, from the eyes to the ventral segment, is more or less clothed with whitish hairs, except the central longitudinal line.

Length, 8 lines.

I have seen none larger; White's measurement is $9\frac{1}{2}$.

1029. **N. (Callidium) sulcatum,** *Fabr.; Coptomma acutipenne, White.* The *head* bears two shallow longitudinal furrows, which, in perfect specimens, are filled with whitish hairs; the dorsal line, as well as one on each side (between the antennæ) appear somewhat elevated and smooth. The thorax is subconical, a little incurved laterally in front of the middle, and rather deeply, but not widely, excised at each side close to the apex; the base has a central lobe and a less obvious one midway between it and the posterior angle, which is subacute and directed backwards; the surface is impunctate, with a broad smooth dorsal line, the spaces external to it being clothed with whitish hairs, and very indistinctly depressed as broad lines. *Scutellum* subtriangular. The *elytra* are moderately long, widest at the base, from whence they taper gradually to the apices; the humeral angles are dis-

tinct, rather sharply defined in front and rounded externally; the apices are curvedly-excised, and acute at the suture and outward extremity, the latter being produced; their surface is impunctate; each has four longitudinal furrows, that nearest the suture being attenuated towards the scutellum, the second extends from the base to beyond the hind legs, the third longer than the second, the fourth marginal; all four are clothed with whitish pubescence. The general ground-*colour* is of various shades of black, sometimes reddish, at others greenish. The colour of the legs varies from testaceous to greenish.

Length, 5–6 lines.

According to Bates, who examined Fabricius' type in the British Museum, there is no difference between it and the *N. acutipenne* of White, which must, therefore, be erased from the list of the genus.

The descriptions of this, as well as the preceding species, have been compiled from specimens I had collected at Tairua, and will, I hope, put an end to the previous confusion.

1030. **N. neglectum**, *n.s.* This species, in its general outline, sculpture, and clothing, very much resembles *N. sulcatum*, but it differs materially in the form of the apex of the elytra and the sculpture of the head.

The smooth dorsal space between the antennæ, which in *N. sulcatum* is entire, is in this species divided by a distinctly impressed line on the vertex, and the furrows are much less distinct. The posterior angles of the thorax are somewhat obtuse. The apices of the elytra are rounded.

The ground-colour is greenish-black, the pubescence whitish.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species, I imagine, had been overlooked by previous authors, or confounded with *N. sulcatum*. The specimen I examined was found by me at Tairua.

Group—LAMIIDÆ.

Ligula coriaceous or corneous, rarely membraneous, without paraglossæ. *Maxillæ* bilobed. Last joint of the *palpi* fusiform or aciculate. *Labrum* free and horizontal. *Head* ordinarily vertical in front, its forehead forming a sharp angle with the vertex. *Antennæ* always inserted at a distance from the mandibles in the anterior emargination of the eyes. *Pronotum* confounded with the flanks of the prothorax. The anterior *tibiæ* with an oblique internal furrow; the intermediate often with a similar furrow on the external face. The *mesonotum* provided with organs of stridulation.

Hexatricha.

White. (?)

Antennæ rather longer than body, setaceous; scape narrow at the base, but abruptly and equally thickened beyond; second joint small; third longest; joints one to six strongly ciliated externally. *Eyes* reniform, finely yet distinctly facetted. *Palpi* of moderate length; the terminal articulation shorter than the penultimate and produced to a

somewhat obtuse point. The *head* is rather long posteriorly, where its sides are sub-parallel; the forehead is almost perpendicular, the vertex concave, with a continuous dorsal line, which is most distinct on the occiput. The *thorax* is moderately convex, sub-quadrate, unarmed, and rounded laterally. *Elytra* convex, wider and three times longer than thorax; shoulders prominent; sides nearly straight towards the middle, immediately behind which they are widest, abruptly deflexed; apices rounded, with a not very close suture; they are transversely depressed near the base, and gradually declivous posteriorly. The *legs* are moderately long and robust, the femora inflated, and the tibiæ slightly incurved; the *tarsal joints* one to two are sub-triangular; third bilobed; claws divaricate. The front pairs of *coxæ* are globose; the *pro-* and *mesosterna* between the coxæ moderately broad and almost plane.

The above corresponds with examples in my collection.

1031. **H. (Lamia) pulverulenta,** *Westw.; Arc. Ent.*, ii., 86. *Antennæ* fuscous; the basal portion of joints four to six is annulated with white hairs, the external fringe corresponding in colour; occasionally the white colour is perceptible on other joints. The *head* is of a dark blue, almost purple colour, somewhat rugosely sculptured, especially behind the eyes, and bears short yellow pubescence, arranged in two lines, proceeding from the eyes along the occiput, besides many small patches irregularly disposed over the rest of the surface. The *thorax* is a little depressed transversely near the front and base and transversely wrinkled; the ground-colour and pubescence are precisely similar to those of the head, but the tomentum does not assume any particular form. Each *elytron* bears three discoidal longitudinal costæ and a less obvious marginal one; the inner is merely sutural, the second obliterated at the base, and none reach the apex; the second and third interstices are depressed, and all are more or less irregularly sculptured; the basal portion granulated; the general ground-colour is a greenish-brown, the costæ are reddish-castaneous, the scutellar pubescence yellow, the remainder mostly white; the latter is disposed in small patches, but usually becomes linear on the second and fourth interstices behind the middle; there is an indistinct medial fascia and a spot on the second and fourth interstices fuscous; the external margins are ciliated with white hairs, the apices most so. The *legs* are infuscate and pubescent, and the two hind pairs of tibiæ, near the extremity, are distinctly pilose.

Length, 5–8 lines.

The above description, generic and specific, has been drawn up from two specimens which I had collected at Tairua; the colour sometimes varies, but the markings seldom differ.

Xylotoles.

Newman; Ent., p. 12.

Head prone, *antennæ* longer than the body, slender, eleven-jointed; *thorax* nearly cylindrical, straight on the sides; *elytra* of much the same width as the thorax, convex on the sides, pointed at the end; *legs* moderate; femora swollen at the end.

NOTE.—The diagnosis of this genus, as copied from White's work (*Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.*), is totally inadequate, but as the New Zealand species, as a rule, have been carefully described, I abstain from supplementing it; the characters of the genus can be inferred by referring to the following specific descriptions.

1032. **X. lynceus,** *Fabr. (White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.).* *Head* black; *antennæ* brown, as long as the body; *thorax* black on each side, with a rust-coloured point; *scutellum* rust-coloured; *elytra* griseous, base punctato-striated, tip acuminated, diverging; body black; abdomen on each side with four rust-coloured spots; *legs* brown; femora clavate.

Port Nicholson (Mr. Earl).

NOTE.—Mr. Bates, who examined the specimen in the British Museum, states :—"It is remarkably elongate and parallel-sided, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with the apices of the elytra produced and divaricate; in colour it resembles *X. griseus*." I have not seen this species.

1033. **X. griseus,** *Westw.; Arc. Ent.*, ii., *p.* 27, *t.* 56. *f.* 2. It varies in size from 3 to 6 lines; and the apices of the elytra are singly rounded in both sexes (rather more acutely in the male), never divaricated. The shape of the *body* is elongate-elliptical, the elytra at the shoulders being scarcely wider than the base of the thorax. The *colour* of the integument is coppery-brown, but veiled with a laid ashy pubescence, never dense enough wholly to conceal the ground-colour, fresh examples showing, besides, a few condensed white linear spots, placed some on the anterior disc and others as an oblique macular fascia behind the middle; but these spots are sometimes wanting. The *elytra* are faintly striated (except the sutural stria), and have a number of large punctures arranged in irregular rows near the base. The *antennæ* are pitchy-red, with the bases of some of the joints paler.

Bates; Ann. Nat. Hist., July, 1874.

This species has been frequently described, the following are the names that had been applied to it :—

Saperda grisea, Fabr.
Lamia heteromorpha, Boisd.
Xylotoles lentus, Newm.
Xylotoles westwoodii, Guér.

} It is tolerably common in both the larger islands.

1034. **X. humeratus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *X. griseo* proxime affinis; magis nitidus; elytris ad humeros thoracis basi distincte latioribus, humeris rectangulatis, maculis pubescentibus fulvis; oculis pilis fulvis marginatis.

Long., 3–5 lin., M.F.

Difficult at first sight to distinguish from *X. griseus*, but certainly distinct. The difference in *form* first strikes the eye—a difference which arises from the *thorax* being much shorter and more narrowed at the base, and from the *elytra* at the base being much wider, with wide outstanding rectangular shoulders. The *colour* is also constantly different,

being more brassy greenish and shining, especially on the thorax. The general laid pubescence is grayish, and the striæ and punctures are nearly the same as in *X. griseus;* but the denser pubescent spots are always orange-tawny and conspicuous arranged in two groups—one near the base (some of them forming an oblique line), and the other behind the middle, (forming a line oblique in the opposite direction to the former). The orbit of the eyes has also a dense fringe of the same tawny-coloured hairs; and there is a patch of the same on each side of the thorax.

Many examples from Mr. Lawson of Auckland, mixed with *X. griseus.*

1035. **X. subpinguis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins.* Greyish-brown, sprinkled with dusky spots; *scutellum* yellowish; some spots on the *thorax* void of hairs; each *elytron* near the base with three small yellowish specks; *antennæ* sprinkled with minute brown dots.

South Island (Mr. Earl.)

Note.—According to Mr. Bates "it resembles *X. griseus*, but has a more spotty pubescence, and the elytra are more prolonged and pointed at the apices." I have not seen this species, and do not know its size.

1036. **X. nudus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1874. *X. elongatus*, angustus, cuprascenti-niger, glaber, nitidus; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, apice utrinque productis et paulo divaricatis; basi grossissime lineatim punctatis; antennis pedibusque castaneis; femoribus obscurioribus.

Long., $4\frac{1}{4}$–5 lin.

Body entirely destitute of pubescence, except spots on the sides of the ventral segments; antennæ and legs finely griseous pubescent. *Colour* glossy coppery-black; *head* and thorax impunctate and smooth. *Elytra* elongated, not perceptibly broader at the base than the thorax, very slightly bulging in the middle and gradually narrowed and prolonged at the apex, where they are slightly divaricate; the surface has rows of very large punctures from the suture to the sides and extending to the middle.

Several examples sent from Auckland by Mr. Lawson.

1037. **X. rugicollis,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July,* 1874. *X. fusco*-niger, sub-æneus, nitidus; *thorace* elongato-quadrato, supra passim transverse rugato; *elytris* ellipticis, apice utrinque productis, acutis, supra striatis interstitiis elevatis, fulvo-guttatis; *antennis* pedibusque castaneis.

Long., 4–6 lin., M.F.

Distinguished by the thorax being elongate-quadrate in outline, a little dilated immediately behind its anterior angles, where it is widest, and covered with irregular transverse wrinkles. The sides have some patches or lines of tawny pubescence, as well as the front of the head. The *elytra* have no distinct shoulders, and are dilated in the middle,

whence they taper gradually to the pointed apices, most prolonged in the male, but not divaricate; their surface is coarsely sculptured, deeply striated almost to the apex, and marked with large punctures. The *under-side* is very glossy, with spots of tawny tomentum on the sides of the breast and abdomen.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); a few examples.

Note.—I possess a variety of a very elongate form, which is beautifully marked with spots of orange-coloured pubescence. It occurs at Tairua, and may perhaps be considered a distinct species, intermediate between *X. rugicollis* and *X. nudus*.

1038. **X. inornatus**, *n.s.* *Thorax* elongate-quadrate, moderately convex, rather wider in front than behind, slightly curved laterally; the disc is nude and slightly rugose transversely, the sides regularly clothed with griseous pubescence. The *elytra* are of about the same width at the base as the prothorax, and are widest near the middle; the apices are individually rounded, but not pointed as in *X. rugicollis*; the punctation is confined to the basal half, and is disposed almost in double rows; there is only one distinct stria, which is impunctate and situated close to the suture, the rest of the surface bearing scarcely perceptible furrows and ridges; the clothing consists of short grey hairs, which are evenly distributed over the surface, and never in patches.

This form, though resembling *X. rugicollis*, is nevertheless quite distinct from it; it is altogether broader, more regularly sculptured and clothed, and of a duller colour.

Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I found several specimens at Tairua.

1039. **X. lætus**, *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 22. Base of the elytra with several punctures, margin of suture with a few depressed warts; *head* and *antennæ* ferruginous, with many greyish hairs, joints of the latter (from the fourth) ringed with black at the end; *thorax* shining violet, somewhat rough on the sides, with some spots covered with yellowish hairs; *elytra* shining green, sprinkled over with short grey hairs; scutellum and a few small spots across the elytra covered with yellow hairs; abdomen beneath smooth, polished, deep brown; the sides spotted with yellow; *legs* somewhat violet, with short grey hairs.

Port Nicholson (Capt. Parry).

Note.—It is rather shorter and broader than any of the preceding, with rounded apices. The colour is very variable, sometimes purplish or greenish, but always metallic; it seldom exceeds four lines in length, usually three lines.

1040. **X. gratus**, *n.s.* *Head* rather narrow, with six or more patches of yellow tomentum. *Thorax* sub-quadrate, impunctate, with a transverse impression near the base and a similar one in front; its sides bear patches of tawny-yellow pubescence. *Elytra* sub-ovate, impunctate, plane, apices rounded; the clothing consists of several small patches of bright pubescence (yellow) near the base, an irregular fascia beyond the

middle, many more small spots towards the apex, and a few near the suture, leaving a broad space across the middle quite nude, and therefore conspicuous. The *antennæ* are pale red, with white pubescence, the apex of joints from three to eleven infuscate, the apical joints almost entirely fuscous. The *legs* are bright dark purple, with whitish hairs, the tibiæ having one or two fuscous spots, almost bands, on each. The *ground-colour* is purplish-black, with a slight iridescent hue.

This species is closely allied in form to *X. lætus*, but the absence of *punctation* on the elytra, and the obvious nude central band, will readily distinguish it; it is very constant as to size, colour, &c.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I found about six specimens, on different occasions, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1041. **X. nanus**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. Similar in *form* to *X. griseus*, but much smaller and more densely clothed with spotty or lineated griseous pubescence, with darker spots on the elytra, forming in well-preserved examples a somewhat tessellated pattern, the dark colour often concentrating in a patch on each side of the elytra. The *thorax* is very similar in form, but the two transverse impressed lines are less marked. The *elytra* are very nearly of the same width at the shoulders as the base of the thorax, their apices are not prolonged but singly rounded, and they have an irregular number of punctures near the base arranged in rows; they are destitute of impressed striæ, except the usual sutural one.

A further distinction from *X. griseus*, even the smallest examples, is the colour of the antennæ, the apices of the joints being always distinctly fuscous or black. The general *ground-colour* is extremely variable, from brown with a scarcely perceptible brassy tinge to dull tawny or pale testaceous.

Long., 2–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of this small variable species.

White's description (?) of his *X. parvulus* consists of the following:—"Testaceous, covered with a greyish pubescence; base of elytra with several dots and four rows of small punctures in two lines, extending to the middle of elytra." No size is given; and the description applies equally well to our *X. ægrotus*.

Note.—In descriptions, I consider it indispensable to indicate size, and, in cases where a genus comprises many species, it should be clearly shown wherein one differs from another; as neither of these conditions has been complied with in the case of White's *X. parvulus*, I consider it advantageous to erase the name from our list and let it drop into oblivion. I regret this, yet I see no use whatever in retaining the name of a species which cannot be identified, and the remark would apply equally well to many of the species named—I can hardly say, described—by Fabricius, who, however, wrote at a time when brevity was deemed, perhaps, of primary importance.

1042. **X. ægrotus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *X. elongatus*, angustus, omnino fulvo-testaceus, subtiliter griseo-pubescens; *elytris*, *M.* apice dehiscentibus, singulatim prolongatis, perparum divaricatis; *F.* acute conjunctim rotundatis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Similar in form to *X. nanus*, but always of a tawny testaceous colour, with fine scant grey pubescence, arranged more or less in lines on the elytra. The *antennæ* are not ringed with dark colour, but pallid like the rest of the body, or at most a little browner at the extreme tips of some of the joints. The *elytra* are relatively much longer, and are narrowed and prolonged towards their apices; in the male strongly dehiscent at the suture; they are a little wider at the base than the base of the thorax, and have the usual lineated punctation from the base to the middle. The sutural stria is deeply sunk.

Auckland, six examples (Mr. Lawson); Christchurch (Mr. Fereday), three examples.

Note.—I think the species may be found in most places, I found it wherever I collected. The punctation at the base of the elytra varies considerably. In some specimens there are only two simple rows of punctures; but in others there are two or three rows, each composed of a large number of punctures, arranged often without order. The difference is not sexual, but the two varieties are strongly pronounced.

1043. **X. pulchellus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *X. nano* proxime affinis, at differt elytris magis ellipticis fusco fasciatis, corpore subtus dense cinereo-tomentoso. *Parvus*, nigro-cupreus, alutaceus, pube grisea vestitus; *elytris* ad humeros angustis, regulariter ellipticis, apice conjunctim subacute rotundatis, plagis fuscis magnis duabus fasciiformibus, altera pone medium, altera apicali.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Closely resembling *X. nanus*, but the *elytra* decidedly more elliptical in form—*i.e.*, narrower at the shoulders and more regularly rounded on the sides, the apex being jointly rounded; the *surface* is of the coppery-black or dark-drown of the full-coloured examples of *X. nanus*; and the grey pubescence is spotty in the same way on the elytra, but the dark patches lie in two places, forming irregular broad fasciæ, one at the middle and the other at the apex. The *antennæ* are rather more slender, and have a larger portion of the apices of the joints pitchy-black. *Beneath*, the insect is more densely clothed with grey pubescence.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday); one example.

1044. **X. scissicauda,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *X. elongato-ellipticus*, castaneo-fuscus, griseo-pubescens; *thorace* medio utrinque dilatato-tumido, supra sulcis duobus transversis fortiter impressis, alteroque dorsali, basi subtiliter transversim multistrigoso; *elytris* humeris paululum productis, obliquis, postice gradatim attenuatis, apice dehiscentibus ibique sutura emarginata, supra fere ad apicem lineatim punctatis, costulisque utrinque tribus.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$–4 lin.

This very distinct species may be recognised at once by the *thorax*—tumid, almost tubercular in the middle on each side, with the anterior and posterior transverse sulci deeply impressed and united in the middle by a longitudinal dorsal impressed line. The tubercle on each side is coarsely sculptured, and the basal surface is covered with a multitude of fine transverse striæ. The punctation of the *elytra* extends nearly to the apex, and is interrupted by three raised costæ on each elytron; the apex is tapering, and the suture widely gaping, having on each edge a curved sinuation. The sides and apex of the elytra have a few whitish bristles. The *legs* are concolorous; the *antennæ* have a speckled pubescence and are robust.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday); three examples.

This species tends to connect *Xylotoles* with *Tetrorea*.

1045. **X. bullatus** *(Sharp, MS.) Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1876. *Elongatus*, sub-cylindricus, cinereo subtiliter sparsim, elytris maculatim, vestitus; antennis pedibusque testaceo-viridibus; *thoracis* medio convexo; *elytris* basin versus punctatis, tuberculo utrinque centro-basali elongato valde elevato; *antennis* infra sparsim setosis; articulis apice fuscescentibus.

Length, 2 lines.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

More slender in *form* than the typical species of the genus; the *elytra* have distinct shoulders, but are scarcely broader than the middle part of the thorax. The ashy vestiture appears to be very variable in pattern, in one of the specimens before me being arranged on the elytra in longitudinal rows of spots, and in another forming two ill-defined fasciæ, one before the middle, oblique, and the other sub-apical, transverse. The centro-basal tubercles are prominent and smooth.

Note.—I found two or three individuals at Whangarei Heads; they are rather greener than those from Tairua.

1046. **X. pictulus,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August*, 1876. *Angustus*, sub-cylindricus, castaneus, nigro-plagiatus, nitidus, thoracis limbo maculisque utrinque elytrorum duabus albo-tomentosis; *elytris* humeris omnino rotundatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, basi punctatis; *femoribus* tibiisque basi albo-testaceis.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Captain Broun).

A small and very distinct species. *Integument* glabrous, shining castaneous with black clouds on disc of thorax, and in the middle, and towards the apex of the elytra; scattered white tomentum clothes the sides of the thorax and forms three streaks on the elytra, namely, two elongate at the base, and one curved towards the apex. The *body* is slightly convex, but the base of the elytra is much depressed. The *elytra* are not wider than the thorax, and the shoulders are rounded off; the base has a few punctures, and there is a line of the same on each side extending beyond the middle. The *antennæ* are half as long again as the body, and reddish-testaceous. The *legs* are pale-testaceous, with the club of the femora blackish, and the apex of the tibiæ dusky.

X. costatus, *Pascoe; Ann. Nat. Hist., Septr.*, 1875. *X. elongatus*, fusco-metallicus, antennis pedibusque castaneis, subtilissime tomentosis; illis articulis basi plerumque pallidioribus; *capite* prothoraceque lævigatis, hoc in medio tenuiter corrugato; *scutello* semicirculari, griseo-pubescenti; *elytris* oblongo-obovatis; apicibus rotundatis, singulis fortiter quinquecostatis, costis duabus exterioribus basi conjunctis, interstitiis sparsim impresso-punctatis; *corpore* infra subtiliter punctulato; *abdomine* segmentis quatuor basalibus utrinque macula grisea pilosa notatis.

Long., $7\frac{1}{2}$–9 lin.

Pitt's Island.

What, from its narrower abdomen, I take to be the male, has shorter elytra, less drawn out at the apex than the female; the antennæ are about the same length—a little shorter than the body in both. This fine species, which at first sight might be taken to be generically distinct from *Xylotoles*, was found by Mr. Travers on Pitt's Island, one of the Chatham group.

X. traversii, *Pascoe; Ann. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *X. anguste*, ellipticus, nigro-viridis, nitidus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, subtiliter pubescens; *prothorace* lævigato, subtilissime sparse punctato; *scutello* transverso, sat dense ochraceo-piloso; *elytris* basi prothoracis vix latioribus, subcarinatis, dimidio basali solo parce impresso-punctatis, apicibus rotundatis; *antennis* sub-annulatis.

Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Chatham Islands.

This species lies between *X. costatus* and *X. nudus* in its characters; the *elytra* carinated as in the former, but in a much slighter degree, and narrower as in the latter. It was found, with many other interesting species, in the Chatham Islands, by Mr. H. H. Travers.

Microlamia.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1874.

Gen. Xylotoli affine; differt antennis articulis brevibus, primo basi extus haud subito dilatato, femoribusque fortiter tumido-clavatis. *Corpus* minimum, longe hirsutum; elytris quam corpore anteriore haud longiore. *Elytra* basi transverse depressa, humeris rotundatis. *Thorax* magnus, lateribus tumidis. *Mesosternum* brevissimum. Pro- et mesosterna inter coxas latissima, plana.

1047. **M. pygmæa**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August*, 1874. *M. elongato-ovata*, rufo-castanea nitida, antennis pedibusque pallidioribus, illis undique pilosis; *capite* punctato; *thorace* lateribus grossissime punctatis, disco lævissimo, sine linea dorsali, basi et apice transversim strigoso; *elytris* sparsim, basi densius punctatis, apice sub-abrupte declivibus.

Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This curious and minute *Longicorn* in the proportions of its body resembles the genus *Deucalion* rather than *Xylotoles;* but the thorax is unarmed at the sides. The basal joint of the antennæ forms a pyriform club, as in the genus *Blax*. Its chief peculiarities reside in the great width of the pro- and mesosterna between the coxæ, and in the very thick clavate thighs, also in the robust filiform antennæ,—not ciliated, but hairy on all sides, and with rather short joints, the third and fourth not much longer than the rest.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); one example.

Note.—I found this species on *Phormium tenax* at Tairua. I believe it affects the coast.

Somatidia.

Syst. Ceramb, p. 39. *(Thomson).*

Gen. Parmenæ affine; differt thoracè haud armato, femoribusque fortiter clavatis basi pedunculatis. Corpus ovatum, grosse punctatum. *Caput* inter antennas haud concavum. *Antennæ* filiformes, ciliatæ; scapo ovato, articulo tertio cæteris paulo longioribus. *Prosternum* inter coxas arcuatum. *Mesosternum* oblongum, declive. *Epimera* mesothoracica obliqua, acetabula haud attingentia. *Tibiæ* intermediæ extus emarginatæ. *Ungues* divaricati.

1048. **S. (Parmena) antarctica,** *White. Thorax* thickly punctured; base, sides, and sutural margin of elytra punctured, on each elytron are two small tufts of hair placed longitudinally; the whole of the insect is clothed with a greyish pubescence, amongst which are some longer and stiffer hairs; across the middle of each *elytron* is a triangular black spot extending to the posterior of the tufts, a large triangular mark common to each elytron at the tip; *antennæ* and *tibiæ* banded with brown.

Note.—The *thorax* is about as long as it is broad, with rounded sides; the *elytra* are obovate, and rather wider than the thorax; the *head* is coarsely but remotely punctured, and bears a longitudinal impressed line; colour dark fuscous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lines.

1049. **S. assimilata,** *n.s.* This species, in general outline and sculpture, is very similar to *S. antarctica*, so much so that, disregarding its different colour, I had at first sight imagined it to be merely a variety of that species. *Head* comparatively rather broad, distantly and indistinctly punctured, with an indistinctly impressed central line. *Thorax* moderately convex, about as long as broad, its sides rounded, and surface punctured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* obovate (but rather more acuminate than in *S. antarctica)*, with a triangular fuscous fascia near the middle, and an oblong apical patch of the same colour; there are two small tufts and an elongate humeral mark, fuscous, on each; the punctation is finer and closer than in White's species. The

body is reddish, the colour partially concealed by the yellowish pubescence; antennæ and legs con-colorous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Tairua.

1050. **S. terrestre,** *n.s.* *Colour* fuscous. *Head* punctate, with an indistinctly impressed line on the vertex. *Thorax* convex, rather longer than broad, with rounded sides, and considerably contracted towards the base; its surface is irregularly but not coarsely punctured, and clothed with fine grey pubescence. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oviform, convex, widest near the posterior femora, the base of the same width as that of the prothorax, humeral angles obsolete; the surface is almost smooth, the suture distinctly depressed in front, there are a few punctures near the base, a line of punctures on each side of the suture, and a few others, not very obvious however, near the margins; their clothing consists of dark grey and pale yellow pubescence, the latter colour predominating along the side margins and appearing as a broad indistinct fascia near the middle and another near the apex. The *antennæ* and *legs*, which are of the orthodox form, are of a rufo-testaceous colour, the lower part of the tibia being paler than the other portions.

This species is intermediate in form between *S. antarctica* and *S. ptinoides;* it is not so broad as the former, nor quite so narrow near the junction of the prothorax and elytra as in the latter species.

Length, 3 lines.

I found my unique example under a stone on Mount Manaia, Whangarei Heads.

1051. **S. ptinoides,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *S. cupreo-fusca*, fulvo-griseo pubescens, setosa; *thorace* ovato, crebre grosse punctato; *elytris* a medio usque ad basin fortiter angustatis humeris nullis, macula utrinque exteriore basali, fascia mediana maculaque apicali suturali nigris, penicillis nullis; *antennis* et pedibus rufescentibus.

Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); four examples. The fourth joint of the antennæ is very short.

Note.—I found this species amongst vegetable rubbish in the Domain, at Auckland; and, under similar circumstances, at Whangarei Heads.

1052. **S. angusta,** *n.s.* Colour rufo-fuscous. The form of the *head* is peculiar; the vertex, owing to the antennal orbits being prominent and continued towards each other as a rather sharply-defined elevation, has the appearance of being depressed, whilst the frontal portion is abruptly deflexed; the vertex is black, the front, which is punctate, is reddish-brown. The *thorax* is convex, oviform, rather closely punctured, and sparingly clothed with yellow pubescence. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* elongate-oval, convex, and somewhat uneven; each elytron bears four distinct, tufted tubercles, the two nearest

the suture the largest, the other two are placed beyond these and nearer to the base; the two anterior tubercles are elongate, being prolonged towards the base; the surface of the elytra is more closely and as coarsely punctured as that of the two first described species, but the punctation is more distinctly arranged in rows. The *antennæ* are reddish, pubescent, and with the fourth joint rather long. The *femora* and basal portion of the *tibiæ* are shining piceous, the *tarsi* and apical portion of the tibiæ rather clear yellow, with a piceous spot near the extremity of the tibiæ.

This species is obviously narrower, proportionally, than any of the preceding.

Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

I found one specimen at the Cemetery Gully, Auckland.

1053. **S. pictipes**, *n.s.* *Elliptical*, convex, obscure-bronze in colour, antennæ reddish-testaceous with some of the joints a little infuscate, middle of the femora piceous, their extremities reddish, tibiæ, tarsi, and palpi yellowish, the former spotted with brown.

The *antennæ* are robust, as long as the body, their third and fourth joints elongate, each about twice the length of the fifth. The *head* bears a few coarse punctures; the *thorax* is oval, not greatly contracted behind, very coarsely and closely punctured, the punctation becoming a little less coarse towards the sides; the *elytra* are oviform, narrowed in front to the width of the thorax, and somewhat pointed behind; they have a few small punctures disposed in rows, and a large humeral space on each distinctly granulated, and they bear a few long erect hairs and indistinct patches of very fine greyish pubescence.

Length, 2 lines; greatest breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$.

A little larger and much broader than *S. ptinoides*, the bases of the thorax and elytra less contracted, the thorax more coarsely sculptured, and the fourth antennal joint very much longer.

I found one example at Whangarei Heads, yesterday (October 4, 1878.)

1054. **S. longipes**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag.*, *Sept.*, 1878, *p.* 82. ♂ *Sat elongata*, fusco griseoque minus læte variegata, elytris versus apicem dilutioribus et plaga communi scutiformi fusca, setis erectis nullis, tuberculis sex minutis, setosis; *prothorace* sat elongato, anterius minus punctato, punctis vix ad medium extensis.

Long., 8 mm.; lat., $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

The *male* of this species, though rather similar at first sight to that sex of *Parmena antarctica*, White (Gen. *Somatidia*, Bates), is abundantly distinct; it is larger and especially more elongate, and has the *legs* much more developed, they are much longer, and the thighs are more clavate, the punctation of the thorax and elytra is much less, and each elytron has three minute tubercles instead of two. The *colouration* of the two species seems very similar, except that *S. longipes* will probably prove the less conspicuously variegated.

The discovery of this species is due to Professor Hutton, who recently sent me a single specimen, which was found in Otago.

1055. **S. diversa**, *n.s.* Rather dull, very dark coppery-brown, pubescent. *Head* distinctly punctate. *Prothorax* about as long as broad, obtusely dilated laterally, contracted towards the base, moderately convex and coarsely punctured, with a large oviform impression extending from the apex to beyond the middle defined by an indistinct carina, also punctate. *Elytra* convex, oval, broader than the thorax, moderately narrowed in front; the basal margin is somewhat elevated and thickened, so as to protrude a little beyond the base of the prothorax; they have several rows of punctures which are continued almost to the apices; their fine grey pubescence is unevenly distributed, thus giving them a rather mottled appearance, and, in addition, there are many long, erect, fuscous, hair-like bristles scattered over the surface.

The *antennæ* are variegated, the predominating colour being infuscate-red; their third and fourth joints are elongate, the latter, however, being the shorter. The *legs* also vary in colouration, two-thirds of the tibia and all the tarsus are yellow.

Allied to *S. pictipes* but broader; the peculiar mark on the thorax and incrassated base of the elytra will prevent this species from being confounded with any other.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{6}$.

Described from one specimen found at Parua, near Whangarei.

1056. **S. nitida**, *n.s.* *Body* of a glossy, reddish coppery-brown, and very sparsely pubescent.

Head with a few rather fine punctures. *Prothorax* convex, a little longer than broad, oviform, but gradually narrowed posteriorly, and irregularly and rather distantly punctured. *Elytra* convex, oviform, widest behind, gradually but very obviously narrowed towards the base, which equals that of the prothorax; each elytron has a sub-sutural row of punctures extending to near the apex, but having a few others interposed between that row and the suture, there are other punctures beyond almost arranged in rows but scarcely attaining the middle; there are two irregularly formed patches of fine yellow pubescence on each, one in front, the other behind the posterior thigh, and some small indistinct grey spots, the entire surface, however, like that of the thorax, appears rather nude.

The *legs* are variegated as in the preceding species; the antennæ also are of different colours, with their third joint very long, nearly twice the length of the fourth.

Intermediate in form between *S. angusta* and *S. terrestre*, but easily recognised by the above characters.

Length, 3 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

I found two individuals, one broken, at Parua.

Stenellipsis.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1874.

Corpus angustum, ellipticum, convexum, subtile tomentosum, læve. *Caput* exsertum, inter antennas modice late concavum, fronte quadrata. *Palpi* subelongati, robusti, articulis ultimis fusiformibus. *Thorax* trans-

versus, antice et postice constrictus, medio convexo, lateribus tumidis, inermibus. *Elytra* convexa, prope basin transversim depressa, apice obtuse rotundata, fere truncata; stria suturali solum impressa, versus basin abbreviata. *Acetabula* antica et intermedia extus clausa. *Prosternum* inter coxas vix arcuatum, angustissimum, apice dilatatum; *mesosternum* oblongum, vix declive. *Mesothorax* paululum abbreviatus. *Pedes* elongati; *coxæ* magnæ, globosæ; *femora* fortiter clavata; *tibiæ* intermediæ extus leviter emarginatæ; *tarsi* vix elongati, articulo primo cæteris subæquali; *ungues* divaricati. *Antennæ* corpore triente longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatæ; articulo primo basi extus subito sed modice dilatato, cæteris elongatis a tertio gradatim brevioribus.

This genus has many of the peculiar characters of *Xylotoles*, and is evidently allied to it; but its facies is very different, resembling that of many *Acanthocininæ* (*e.g.*, *Driopea*). The metathorax, without being conspicuously abbreviated as in the *Dorcadioninæ*, is so much shortened that the distance between the middle and posterior coxæ is somewhat less than that between the anterior and the middle. The prosternum, also, although very narrow between the coxæ, is nearly plane, as in *Xylotoles*. The head is of precisely the same shape.

1057. **S. (Xylotoles) bimaculata,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 22. The *head* bears a smooth, continuous, dorsal line, and fine pallid pubescence. *Thorax* rather transverse, convex, rather broader in front than behind, dilated laterally near the middle, transversely depressed anteriorly, constricted and depressed near the base; the disc is of a shining coppery-brown colour, the rest is clothed with scattered pale griseous tomentum. The *elytra* are convex, sub-ovate, their shoulders obliquely, the apices individually, rounded; there is a transverse depression near the base, and in front of this, on each, an obtuse elevation, and each has a sharply-defined sutural line extending from the apex to the frontal depression; the ground-colour is fuscous, scarcely perceptible, however, on account of the superincumbent pubescence; the variations consist of a large, almost round, pallid spot, on each elytron near the outer margin of the depressed part, and several irregularly formed, confluent patches extending from the hind leg to the apex. The *antennæ* and legs are nearly of the same colour as the body, except the basal portion of the thigh which is paler; they are finely pubescent.

Such is the typical form; varieties exist, differing in colouration; the legs sometimes being pale rufous.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lines.

The above has been substituted for Mr. White's description. The insect frequents the foliage of *Coriaria sarmentosa*, but does not confine itself exclusively to that shrub.

1058. **S. (Xylotoles) gracilis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 22. This species in its general *outline* differs considerably from the preceding one; the thorax is relatively longer and narrower, and the elytra more cylindrical.

The *thorax* is tumid laterally, and somewhat depressed transversely in front and behind, so that the disc seems elevated; the surface is not

visibly punctured, and is clothed with fine whitish-grey hairs. The *elytra* are rather elongate, with not very prominent shoulders, and taper a little towards the apex, which is obtusely rounded (singly); there is, on each, a slight basal elevation, and behind this a moderate, transverse depression, not appreciably affecting the sutural region; each elytron bears an impressed sutural line not reaching the base, and a few punctures in front; the ground-colour is partially concealed by the clothing, which is rather dense and variegated, consisting of pale-grey and fuscous hairs; the latter predominates as a broad, medial, curved fascia, two quadrate basal, two elongate apical, and many smaller, spots distributed over their surface.

The *colour* is not constant, in some examples it is reddish, and in others the markings are not well-defined.

Length, 3 lines.

The above description is from specimens which I collected at Auckland, Tairua, and Whangarei.

1059. **S. latipennis**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *S. latior*, elytris oblongo-ovatis, ad humeros thoracis basi fere duplo latioribus. Chalybeo-nigra, subtiliter cinereo-pubescens, antennis (scapo excepto) tibiisque basi et unguibus castaneis; *thorace* breviore, medio rotundato, lævi; *elytris* cinereis, guttis majoribus rotundis lineatim ordinatis, ad basin, in medio et versus apicem in plagas aggregatis.

Long., 3 lin.

A true *Stenellipsis*, although differing from its congeners by the broader shoulders of the *elytra;* the latter have an obtuse elevation near the scutellum and a few punctures arranged in rows; with this exception the body is smooth and clothed with very fine laid pile, as in the other species.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); one example.

Note.—The species occurs sparingly at Tairua and Whangarei, and is, like the others, somewhat variable.

1060. **S. pumila**, *Pascoe*; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1876. *S. subparallela*, ferruginea, tenuiter pubescens; *capite* nigro, fronte planata; tuberibus antenniferis brevissimis; antennis corpore longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque elongatis, æqualibus; *prothorace* transverso, utrinque valde tumido, subtiliter punctato; *elytris* parallelis, irregulariter punctatis, linea nigra obscura arcuata a basi usque ad marginem exteriorem postice terminata, notatis; *femoribus* valde clavatis; *tarsis* articulo penultimo anguste bilobo.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Waikato (Capt. Hutton).

This is very different from the species described by Mr. Bates; it may be regarded as an aberrant form.

Psilocnæia.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug., 1874.

Gen. *Xylotoli* affine, sed corpore lineari, et metasterno haud abbreviato. *Linearis*, subdepressa. *Antennæ* corpore paulo longiores; arti-

culo primo basi extus subito dilatato, tertio et quarto cæteris multo longioribus. *Caput* exsertum, inter antennas vix concavum. *Thorax* fere cylindricus, inermis. *Elytra* humeris valde obliquis, apice singulatim rotundata. *Prosternum* inter coxas ut in *Xylotoli* planum, apice fortiter dilatatum. *Acetabula* antica extus haud angulata; intermedia extus clausa. *Femora* gradatim incrassata. *Tibiæ* intermediæ extus emarginatæ. *Ungues* divaricati.

This genus partakes of the character of *Xylotoles* and *Tetrorea*, and is equally allied to both these genera, which have been placed by Lacordaire in two widely separated sub-families.

1061. **P. linearis**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *P. linearis*, pube adpressa cinerea vestita; *elytris* plaga utrinque laterali fusca, interdum obsoleta, basi sparsim lineatim punctatis, stria suturali fortiter impressa.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The *ground-colour*, visible only on portions of the thorax and head and in abraded parts, is of the same coppery-brown as prevails in the genus *Xylotoles;* the head is of precisely similar form. The transverse impressions of the *thorax* are only vaguely marked; the fuscous lateral streak on each *elytron* is generally varied with grey spots, and is sometimes reduced to a few dark lineated spots, or disappears altogether; the legs and antennæ are partly reddish-testaceous; the pubescence of the thorax is somewhat lineated and denser on the sides.

Auckland. Mr. Lawson has sent home a very large number of specimens.

Note.—This is, perhaps, our most common beetle; I found it at Tairua and Whangarei, as well as at Auckland.

1062. **P. brouni** *(Sharp, MS.), Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August*, 1876. *Latior*, sublinearis, supra depressa; cinerea, subtus et elytrorum lateribus atro-fuscis; *thorace* medio dilatato, *elytris* apice singulatim subacuminatis.

Long., 3 lin.

Tairua, near Auckland (Capt. Broun).

Rather larger and broader than *P. linearis;* the *thorax* especially differing in being somewhat abruptly dilated in the middle. The *elytra* are considerably depressed behind the scutellar region, and at the apex are singly subacuminate, or, in other words, briefly and very obliquely truncated from the suture outwards. The upper edge of the dark fuscous lateral streak is very flexuous, and much darker in colour than the rest of the streak. The antennæ are palish-testaceous, speckled with fuscous, and are ciliated beneath.

Spilotrogia.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July, 1874.

Gen. *Stenellipsi* affine, sed facies multo diversa. *Cylindrica*, subtilissime pubescens. *Antennæ* graciles, corpore duplo longiores, vix pubes-

centes ; scapo basi extus gradatim dilatato. *Caput* inter antennas concavum, fronte infra paulo angustata. *Thorax* cylindricus. *Elytra* cylindrica, basi thorace distincte latiora, humeris fere rectangulis, apice declivia obtuse rotundata, supra prope basin transversim depressa, stria suturali solum distincta. *Pro- et mesosterna* angusta, plana. *Cætera* ut in *Stenellipsi*.

Belongs to the same group as *Stenellipsis*, from which it differs in the mesosternum between the coxæ being nearly as narrow as the prosternum, and in the thorax and elytra being cylindrical ; the metathorax appears somewhat shortened, the distance between the anterior and middle coxæ being no less than that between the middle and hind pair.

1063. **S. maculata,** *Bates* ; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., July*, 1874. *S. ochraceo-testacea*, subnitida, capite thoracisque disco obscurioribus ; *elytris* castaneo-fusco maculatis, interdum plaga majore transversa communi pone medium.

Long., 1½–2 lin.

The maculation of the *elytra* is peculiar in this little *Longicorn*, as it is the derm and not the pubescence merely which is variegated in colour ; the spots are very irregular, and lie chiefly near the suture, the yellow ground-colour prevailing on the sides.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Note.—This species is tolerably common, and varies more in colour than its diagnosis indicates ; it is often of a very pale, almost white colour, without a trace of yellow.

1064. **S. hilarula,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* rather short, yet a little longer than the body, testaceous, pubescent, with the fifth joint distinctly shorter than in *S. maculata*. The *head* is rather narrow, the antennal orbits somewhat approximated, the intervening space being very perceptibly concave. The *thorax* is elongate, the sides a little dilated, and constricted near the base ; it is fuscous and bears many yellow hairs. *Scutellum* small. The *elytra* are pubescent, rather long, considerably wider at the base than elsewhere, and slightly incurved laterally ; each elytron bears six, or more, rows of punctures, the interval between every two rows indistinctly elevated ; the colour is bright fuscous, with indistinct basal, apical, and marginal patches, yellow, and a spot of white pubescence near the apex, as well as minor variegations. The *legs* are yellowish, the basal portion of the femora nearly a transparent white.

Length, 2½ lines.

I found one specimen only, at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Eurychæna.

Bates ; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug., 1874.

Gen. *Enicodi* affinis, sed elytris M. haud prolongatis. *Corpus* parvum, sublineare, sericeo-pubescens. *Caput* subretractum, inter oculos latum, planum, ore (M.) latissimo, labro parvo quadrato, mandibulisque vix exsertis. *Antennæ* corpore vix longiores, graciles, sparsim ciliatæ ;

articulo primo subcylindrico, basi extus angustato, tertio et quarto modice elongatis. *Thorax* quadratus, inermis. *Elytra* apice singulatim rotundata, lateribus verticalibus; dorso planato, stria suturali solum impresso. *Pedes* parum elongati; *femora* clavata; *tibiæ* intermediæ extus emarginatæ; tarsorum *ungues* divaricati. *Metathorax* nullomodo abbreviatus. *Pro- et mesosterna* inter coxas angusta sed plana. *Acetabula* antica et intermedia extus clausa.

F. Capite antice haud dilatato, ore normali.

Belongs to the same group as the curious New Caledonian *Enicodes*, but differs totally from that genus in facies and in the narrow pro- and mesosterna. The head of the male is very similar, the orbit of the eyes being abruptly salient, and the mouth, though narrow, extremely broad; the eyes are simply reniform, with the upper portion rather narrow.

1065. **E. fragilis,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *E. fusco-testacea*, pube subtili olivaceo-cinerea vestita, antennis pedibusque olivaceo-testaceis; *thorace* lævi, antice et postice transversim leviter impresso; *elytris* basi thorace latioribus, humeris exstantibus, supra, basa excepta, punctulatis; *corpore* subtus plus minusve rufo-testaceo.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 lin.

The elytra in the male taper a little towards the apex; in fine, fresh examples they have a few dark brown spots and an oblique fascia of the same colour after the middle.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Note.—This species also occurs at Tairua and Whangarei, on the tree-fern *(Cyathea)*.

1066. **E. feredayi,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *E. fragili* similis, at differt colore obscuriore; *elytris* fusco-submaculatis; *capite*, corpore subtus, femoribus et tarsis nigro-fuscis; *antennarum* articulis apice fusco-maculatis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin., F.

Christchurch (Mr. Fereday); one example.

1067. **E. acutula,** *n. s.* Moderately convex and pubescent. The *head* is impressed longitudinally, and is distinctly broader than the *thorax*, which is a little constricted in front and behind. The *elytra* are elongate-obconical and sub-depressed; their shoulders are prominent, almost rectangular; from thence they are gradually attenuated to the apices, which are rather acutely rounded (singly) with a not very close suture; each elytron is a little depressed near the middle, and bears two ill-defined, discoidal lines; the punctation is obvious, but does not extend to the apex, and is disposed almost in double and triple rows, between the suture, longitudinal lines and margins. The *colour* is somewhat variegated; the scape of the antennæ and the femora being greenish-testaceous, the antennæ pale fuscous, the tibiæ fulvo-testaceous, and the elytra pale, greyish-fuscous, the side margins of the thorax and elytra dark fuscous.

Length, 3 lines.

I obtained my unique specimen at Tairua.

Tetrorea.

White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p. 21.

Head notched between the antennæ; *antennæ* with the fourth joint longest and slightly curved, each joint ciliated on the inside; *thorax* short, rather longer than wide, with four tubercles; two transverse in the middle, two larger, one on each side; *elytra* elongated, at the base abruptly inserted, the shoulder angled, and between the shoulder and the suture there is a tubercle, end of elytra bluntish; *legs* with the femora very thick.

1068. **T. cilipes,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 21. *Elytra* at the base and on the margin punctured, a line of punctures close to the suture extending to the middle of the elytra, near which, on each side, is a small tuft of light-coloured hairs; *head* and *thorax* with ochrey hairs; *antennæ* grey, sprinkled with brown; base of elytra deep brown, with two streaks of yellowish hairs; elytra yellowish-brown, on the sides spotted with blackish, near the apex is an oblique grey spot, sprinkled with black, the fore part margined with a curved line, white in front and ochrey behind; *under-side* of abdomen dark grey, four of the segments with a yellow spot on each side; *tibiæ* on each side near the base with two or three tufts of whitish hairs.

Length, 6¾–7 lines.

Note.—Mr. White does not give its habitat. I have taken specimens at the island Motuihi, Tairua, and Whangarei, and received a pair from Capt. Hutton, which he had found on the west coast of Otago.

Hybolasius.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August, 1874.

Gen. *Hebeseci* affine. *Corpus* oblongum, tomentosum. *Caput* retractum, fronte quadratum. *Antennæ* corpore paulo longiores, ciliatæ; scapo quam articulo tertio multo breviore, breviter clavato; articulis tertio et quarto cæteris singulis multo longioribus, hoc paulo curvato. *Thorax* lateribus tuberculatis. *Elytra* apice rotundata, basi utrinque cristata. *Pedes* robusti; *femora* clavata; *tibiæ* gradatim dilatatæ, intermediis vix emarginatis.

This genus is founded on a common New Zealand insect, the *Lamia crista* of Fabricius, which White placed in the genus *Pogonocherus*. It agrees with *Pogonocherus* in many essential characters—such as the structure of the sterna, the form of the sockets of the anterior and middle coxæ, and the divaricate claws; but the antennæ resemble much more closely those of *Hebesecis* and the allied genera, differing chiefly in the shorter and more regularly clavate scape. There is, however, scarcely any difference in the formulæ given by Lacordaire of the two groups *Hebesecides* and *Pogonocherides*, although he places them so widely apart. The genus is also closely allied to the Chilian *Œctropsis*, placed by Lacordaire in the *Exocentrides* group.

1069. **H. (Camia) crista,** *Fabr.; Syst. Entom., p.* 170. Fabricius describes the basal tubercles of the *elytra* as tridentate; but, as I have satisfied myself by examination of his type specimen in the Banksian collection, they are not toothed at all, but surmounted by a compressed pencil of hairs. This type is a large form of the species ($3\frac{3}{4}$ lines), of tawny-brown *colour*, with the narrow black posterior fascia unaccompanied by a broader dark belt. Most of the examples I have seen from Auckland are smaller, about three lines, with much darker brown elytra, having the shoulders and an apical spot tawny, and a broad posterior blackish fascia, the anterior margin of which is black, margined again anteriorly with light tawny. But all connecting gradations occur, and I believe they form only one variable species. It may be known from its congeners by the elevated penicillated crests, the robust acute lateral thoracic tubercles, and the finely striated integument of the thorax.—*(Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., August,* 1874*).*

1070. **H. lanipes,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Feby.,* 1877. *Oblongus,* nigricans, minus dense albido-vestitus, prothoracis tuberculis magnis; *elytris* parce punctatis, tuberculis basalibus valde elevatis, acuminatis, nudis; *tibiis* longius sed minus dense albido-setosis.

Long., 7 mm.

Basal joint of *antennæ* thick, black; third and following joints reddish, with their apices infuscate, their setæ rather long and conspicuous. *Head* with the antennal elevations acute, the vertex deeply impressed, and more densely clothed with the nearly white pubescence than the other parts. *Thorax* with the lateral tubercles large and pointed, its pubescence scanty and easily removed, and the surface then without sculpture and nearly shining. *Elytra* rather elongate and narrow, with an irregularly distributed whitish down, and some upright black setæ, and with distant coarsish punctures, which are quite obsolete before the apex, at their base with two strongly-elevated acute tubercles, which are destitute of pubescence. *Legs* rather long; tibiæ reddish towards the knees, elsewhere blackish, but somewhat variegated by the distribution of the whitish pubescence, the hairs on the inner sides of the four posterior tibiæ remarkably long and fine.

The acute bare tubercles of the elytra, and its little variegated whitish pubescence, easily distinguish it.

Sent by Capt. Broun from Tairua.

1071. **H. pedator,** *Bates (Sharp, MS.); Ent. Mon. Mag., Aug.,* 1876. *Oblongus,* fusco-piceus, macula laterali thoracis pone tuberculum, fasciaque mediana elytrorum cinereis; *antennis* longe ciliatis; *thorace* tuberculo magno conico laterali, alteris duobus disci minoribus; *elytris* passim punctatis, punctisque nonnullis majoribus sparsis.

Long. 3 lin., ♂ ♀.

Tairua, near Auckland (Captain Broun).

Differs from the typical species of the genus by its large, conical, thoracic, lateral tubercles not terminating in a spine. It may be readily distinguished by the rounded patch of light coloured tomentum on each side, covering the hinder part of the lateral tubercle, and extending

towards the base. The dorsal thoracic tubercles are transversely placed and not much elevated. The elytra have large, obtuse, centro-basal tubercles; they are variously spotted with ashy tomentum, which condenses about the middle and forms a fascia; the scattered large punctures or foveæ about the disc and apex are a good distinguishing character. The *antennæ* in the males are one-third longer than the body, clothed with long hairs beneath, dark pitchy in colour, with the third and fourth joints much elongated.

1072. **H. wakefieldi**, *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., Aug.*, 1876. *Oblongus*, breviter setosus, atro-fuscus, elytris ante medium cinereo-fasciatis, apicem versus fulvo-plagiatis; *thorace* tuberculo conico laterali, alterisque duobus disci transversis; *antennis* articulis basi pallide testaceis.

Long. 3–3½ lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

The *thorax* has a small and conical lateral tubercle, not terminating in a spine, and on its disc two small, glossy, transverse tubercles; the sides are clothed with sparse cinereous pubescence. The *elytra* have distinct compressed centro-basal tubercles crested with bristles; they are more densely clothed with pubescence than in *H. pedator*, so that the punctation is not conspicuous; behind the scutellar region is a broad, cinereous fascia, followed by an interrupted black belt, behind which is a large fulvous patch on the suture, and the disc behind has two or three raised lines. The whole insect is clothed with long grey hairs, especially conspicuous on the legs. The *antennæ* are ringed with pale testaceous, and their third and fourth joints are only moderately elongated. The species has much the appearance of a *Pogonocherus*, to which genus *Hybolasius*, as well as the Australian *Hebesecis*, is very closely allied.

1073. **H. concolor**, *n.s., Trans. N. Z. Inst., vol.* ix., *p.* 374. This species has a rather more elongate *outline* than *H. crista*. Head and thorax with sparingly distributed pubescence. *Thorax* striate. *Elytra* coarsely punctured; suture distinct; penicillated crests of dark bright orange colour. The *pubescence* occurs in small patches of longish hairs irregularly disposed. The *femora* are more distinctly clavate and the tarsi more dilated than in *H. crista*. Colour, pitchy-red.

Length, 3 lines.

One specimen taken at Tairua.

1074. **H. viridescens**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *H. subdepressus*, hirsutus, fuscus; elytris herbaceo-viridibus, medio dorsi fulvescentibus, strigaque obliqua nigra; *thoracis* tuberculis lateralibus magnis obtusis, dorso haud striato, medio trituberculato; *elytris* cristis basalibus parvis vix penicillatis, costa marginali altera flexuosa dorsali obtusis.

Long., 2¼–2½ lin.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson).

Distinguishable from *H. crista* at once by the small basal crests of the elytra, which have a minute pencil of hairs, sometimes absent; the *thorax* has not the finely sculptured transverse striæ of that species, and the lateral tubercles are not pointed. The *elytra* are depressed, coarsely and sparsely punctured, with a raised flexuous dorsal costa; their colour is brassy-green, especially visible on the base and sides, the middle of the back being tawny with an oblique dusky belt, sometimes absent. The *antennæ* are much longer than the body, but of the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*, the cilia only being longer; they are dull reddish, varied with dusky.

1075. **H. promissus,** *n.s. Elongate*, sub-depressed, piceous. *Antennæ* hispid, obscure-red, with the basal joint rather elongate; the third and fourth joints very long, each twice as long as the fifth, which is longer than those which follow. *Head* closely and coarsely punctured, impressed down the middle; *eyes* large and coarsely facetted. *Thorax* rather short, constricted behind, with obtuse lateral tubercles; slightly narrowed anteriorly, and a little constricted in front of the lateral tubercles; its surface is uneven, closely punctate, with three small discoidal tubercles disposed in the form of a triangle; it is almost nude. The *elytra* are elongate, with obtuse but prominent shoulders; their sides are nearly straight, the apices divaricate, and rather acute; each bears an obtuse, laterally compressed tubercle near the base, and an obtuse elongate elevation near the middle, the intervening space being rather depressed; they are strongly punctured from base to apex, and are clothed with fine short pubescence, the palest being concentrated near the depressed parts, and there are a few white bristles distributed along the sides and behind, the surface bright. *Scutellum* broad. The *legs* are rather long, of an infuscate-red, and bear numerous white bristles and fine pubescence.

Length, 3 lines.

I found two specimens of this distinct form at Tairua; the species, I think, is intermediate between *H. lanipes* and *H. viridescens*.

1076. **H. simplex,** *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *H. gracilior*, piceo-rufescens, sparsim griseo-pubescens; *elytris* subconfertim punctatis, haud costatis, cristis basalibus fere obsoletis, parum convexis, haud penicillatis; *thorace* angustiore, fere nudo, subtilissime et confertissime punctulato rugoso, tuberculis lateralibus conicis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); three examples.

Much more slender than *H. crista*, and less convex; distinguished also by the absence of penicillated crests, which are replaced by obtuse elevations. The general *colour* is pitchy or chestnut-red, lighter on the antennæ, and darker on the under-sides of the body and femora and at the apices of the tibiæ; the *thorax* is minutely sculptured throughout, and has rudiments of three small discoidal tubercles; the pubescence is very scant; the *antennæ* have the same form and proportions as in *H. crista*; and there can be little doubt of the near affinity of these two extreme species, notwithstanding the great difference in the elytral crests.

NOTE.—This is perhaps the most widely-distributed species of the genus, and, I think, affects the coast line.

1077. **H. modestus,** *n.s.* *Body* piceo-rufous, densely covered with yellowish and whitish grey hairs, the latter forming a broad angulated mark on the middle of each elytron; antennæ and legs and parts of the elytra with many erect, elongate, whitish hairs.

Head densely but not coarsely granulated, and impressed along the middle. *Antennæ* rather longer than the body, pubescent, not variegate, basal articulation moderately stout, third and fourth elongate and about equal, the latter attaining the posterior femur. *Prothorax* broader than long, obtusely dilated laterally behind the middle, transversely depressed near the base, its surface closely granulated. *Elytra* moderately long, broader than thorax, a little narrowed posteriorly; their basal elevations obtuse, those near the middle elongate and not very conspicuous, their whole surface more or less punctured, least so behind. Allied to *H. simplex* but broader, with a shorter thorax.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$.

Tairua. Two examples.

1078. **H. variegatus,** *n.s.* *Antennæ* stout, hispid; basal joint pyriform, yellowish-brown; third of the same colour as the first, and nearly as long as the fifth; fourth nearly twice as long as the third; each of the following joints becomes a little shorter than its predecessor, and they, as well as the fourth, are of a pale obscure green colour. The *head* is rather short, with a broad muzzle; antennal elevations conspicuous, with the interval depressed, and a fine line down the centre; it is densely covered with griseous pubescence; the *eyes* are deeply emarginated, and coarsely granulated. The *thorax* is about as long as broad, dilated near the middle, yet scarcely tubercular, broader in front than behind; there is a depressed transverse line near the apex, and another behind, so that these parts are somewhat constricted; its disc is uneven, with four indistinct tubercles, two placed near the front, the others near the middle; the surface is, apparently, impunctate, of dark fuscous colour, and closely covered with yellowish variegated pubescence. The *elytra* are moderately convex, with obtuse humeral angles; each bears a rather obtuse basal tubercle, and a long elevation from the middle to behind the posterior femora; these give the elytra an obliquely depressed aspect in front, the spaces beyond the central costæ having a similar appearance; the punctation is remote, behind obsolete; the ground colour is obscure, pitchy-red, and their clothing consists of dense, variegated, fusco-griseous pubescence, the suture brown and white. The *femora* are incrassated, light-testaceous, and hispid; the two front pairs of *tibiæ* are slightly, the posterior strongly, flexuose, none are much dilated apically, and all are of a pale green colour; the *tarsi* are rather slender, and of the same colour as the thighs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

I found my unique specimen at Tairua; the species, I think, should be placed at the head of the genus, the form denoting the affinity of this genus to *Xylotoles.*

1079. **H. cristatellus,** *Bates; Ent. Mon. Mag., Aug.*, 1876. *Minor*, oblongus, longe setosus, fuscus, sparsim cinereo-pubescens, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, illis articulis apice, his tibiis apice tarsisque nigris ; *elytris* tuberculo centro-basali penicillato.

Long., $1\frac{1}{4}$–2 lin.

Canterbury (Mr. Wakefield).

A small species; moderately convex and clothed with long erect hairs, and irregular patches and spots of cinereous pubescence on a rufous-brown ground ; in many examples the *elytra* behind appear more rufous with indications of two black fasciæ. The *thorax* is cylindrical, with small, conical, obtuse, lateral tubercles. The centro-basal tubercles are conspicuous, owing to the long pencil of hairs with which they are crested. The legs are pale rufo-testaceous, clouded on the femora, and with the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black. The antennæ are slightly longer than the body, the third and fourth joints considerably elongated, relatively ; pale testaceous, with the tips of the joints fuscous.

1080. **H. bellicosus,** *n.s. Body* infuscate-red ; *antennæ* sparingly hispid, basal joint elongate-pyriform ; third and fourth very long ; fifth to eleventh decrease in size, these joints fuscous, first to fourth rufous. *Head* short and broad, distantly punctured and pubescent. *Thorax* about as long as broad, dilated laterally, but not distinctly tubercular, and constricted behind ; its surface is punctate, and densely clothed with griseous hairs. The *elytra* are moderately convex, scarcely tubercular, shoulders prominent, their sides nearly straight to beyond the middle, apices divaricate and rounded ; they are coarsely sculptured to beyond the centre, but behind the punctation becomes indistinct ; they are clothed with griseous pubescence, which, being chiefly disposed along the sides and behind, leaves a broad nude line on each side of the suture as far as the hind legs, from which point these bare vittæ diverge obliquely. *Thighs* inflated, tibiæ straight and dilated at the apex, and sparingly clothed with white bristles.

The *male* may be distinguished by its longer antennæ and more elongate thorax.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of the fighting propensities of this small longicorn beetle, there can be no doubt ; I captured several specimens at Tairua, but all had been more or less mutilated.

1081. **H. parvus,** *n.s. Body* rather convex, infuscate-red, pilose. *Antennæ* reddish, basal joint pyriform, third and fourth long. *Head* deeply grooved longitudinally. *Thorax* with prominent rounded sides, an impressed transverse line in front and behind, and uneven, but not distinctly tubercular disc; its surface is finely punctured. The *elytra* are uneven, without distinct elevations, though on a close examination the usual centro-basal tubercles may be discerned ; the shoulders are prominent, the sides a little rounded, the apices obtusely and divaricated ; they are closely and very coarsely punctured in front, more distantly so behind. The *femora* inflated, the tibiæ dilated at the extremity.

Length, 1–1½ line.
Found at Tairua.

Pœcilippe.

Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug., 1874.

Gen. *Nicippæ* et *Disternæ* prima facie simile, sed antennis basi haud approximatis, acetabulis intermediis fere clausis et elytris apice rotundatis. *Caput* ut in gen. *Hybolasio*, inter antennas concavum, fronte quadrata. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, graciles, ciliatæ; articulo primo quam tertio multo breviore, clavato, basi extus magis angustato, tertio et quarto cæteris singulis multo longioribus. *Thorax* brevis, antice et postice transversim fortiter impressus, medio utrinque tuberculo forti acuto armatus. *Elytra* elongato-subtrigona, modice convexa, tubere utrinque basali elevato. *Pro- et mesosterna* inter coxas angusta. *Acetabula* antica extus angulata, intermedia fere clausa. *Femora* clavata; *tibiæ* intermediæ extus perparum emarginatæ; *tarsi* breves, articulo primo omnium breviter triangulari. *Ungues* divaricati.

Although resembling the Australian *Disternæ* in general appearance, this genus differs much from them in structural characters and approaches much more nearly *Hybolasius*, the form of the scape of the antennæ being very nearly the same. The thorax, however, is much shorter, and has a far larger and more acute median spine. The apical ventral segment is much elongated and broadish at the apex in my single specimen; but I suspect this is a sexual character, otherwise it would be a good structural distinction from *Hybolasius*.

1082. **P. stictica**, *Bates; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Aug.*, 1874. *P. nigro-fusca*, nitida, antennis pedibusque castaneis; *thorace* sparsim ochreo-pubescente, impunctato, tuberculis discoidalibus tribus parvis; *elytris* apice obtuse rotundatis, grosse punctatis, punctis versus apicem sparsioribus; griseo maculatim pubescentibus, maculaque tomentosa ochracea reniformi utrinque ad trientem longitudinis ornatis.

The close grey pubescence of the elytra is divided by the large punctures, producing a spotty appearance; these large punctures are very dense near the base, but become confined to lines posteriorly, leaving smooth spaces, and as such extend to the apex.

Long., 4 lin.

Auckland (Mr. Lawson); one specimen.

Note.—I have taken several specimens of this species at Tairua; it varies somewhat in colouration, some examples being a reddish rather than blackish-brown.

1083. **P. flavipes**, *White: Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 21. *Thorax* much wider than long, with a strong somewhat recurved spine behind; head and thorax with yellowish hairs, in some parts rather deeply punctate; base of *elytra* punctate, in the middle of each a tubercular wart, elytra covered with close greyish hairs, amongst which are some short stiffish hairs of a darker colour; four of the segments of *abdomen* beneath with four largish yellow marks on each on a black ground;

basal joint of *antennæ* and *femora* grey, with small black spots, other joints of antennæ yellow at base and dusky at the tips ; *tibiæ* and *tarsi* yellowish.

Length, 7 lines.

New Zealand (Capt. Parry).

Note.—I have not seen this insect. White called it *Lamia (Amniscus ?) flavipes.* I have placed it with *Pœcilippe.*

Diastamerus.

Redtenbacher ; Voy. Nov., Zool.

Corpus breve, depressum. *Frons* parva, concava, tuberculis antennalibus fere nullis. *Oculi* reniformes, tenue granulati. *Antennæ* distantes, corpore longiores, subtus fimbriatæ, 11-articulatæ, articulo primo leviter clavato, apice supermarginato, thoracis medium attingente. *Mandibulæ* parum prominentes, villosæ, labro transverso, vix emarginato pro parte obtectæ. *Palpi* breves, filiformes. *Thorax* transversus, lateribus utrinque bituberculatis. *Scutellum* transversum, apice rotundatum. *Elytra* latitudine vix duplo longiora, depressa, humeris latis, rectangulis, apicem versus sensim angustata, apice conjunctim rotundata. *Pedes* breves, validi, anteriores basi distantes, acetabulis anticis rotundatis, femoribus clavatis.

Note.—Mr. Bates adds :—"The intermediate tibiæ are without notch, the claws divaricate, and the pro- and mesosterna broad and plane, with a declivity on their opposing extremities. The genus is very distinct, and approaches the *Hebesecinæ* in its chief characters, with some resemblance to *Ranova* and *Tetradia.*

1084. **D. tomentosus,** *Redten. ; Voy. Nov. Zool. Piceo-niger,* dense albo-cinereo tomentosus, antennis, articulo primo excepto, tibiisque testaceis, maculis duabus thoracis, tuberculis tribus basalibus in singulo elytra fasciisque quatuor longitudinalibus abdominis flavo tomentosis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 lin.

Note.—I found this species at Whangarei, and also received a specimen from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., who obtained it at Wellington.

Tympanopalpus.

Redtenbacher ; *Voy. Nov., Zool.*

Corpus elongatum, crassum, cylindricum. *Frons* verticalis, parva, antice angustata, tuberculis antennalibus magnis, approximatis et extrorsum curvatis. *Oculi* reniformes, parte inferiori multo majori tenue granulati. *Antennæ* 11-articulatæ corporis longitudinis, articulo primo magno, cylindrico, thoracis medium attingente, apice distincte emarginato, secundo brevissimo, tertio primo breviore et multo tenuiore, sequentibus filiformibus longitudine subæqualibus. *Palpi* articulo ultimo magno, breviter conico, apice recte truncato, tympaniformi. *Thorax*

longitudine latius, cylindricus, lateraliter in medio spina parva armatus. *Scutellum* parvum, semi-rotundatum. *Elytra* cylindrica, humeris rectangulis, prominentibus, thorace multo latiora, latitudine vix duplo longiora, apice parum singulatim emarginata. *Pedes* breves, validi. *Acetabula* antica extus angulata.

1085. **T. dorsalis,** *Redten.; Voy. Nov., Zool. Niger,* tomento cinereo dense obtectus, elytris basi granulatis plaga communi, oblonga, atro-holosericea, antice et ante apicem albo-maculata.

Long., 12 x 4½ lin.

FAMILY—PHYTOPHAGA.

Head moderate, rounded, rarely oblong and produced in the form of an obtuse muzzle, free, or more or less immersed in the prothorax. *Epistome* distinct, or otherwise. *Labrum* always perceptible, transversal. *Mandibles* ordinarily robust, short, dentate, seldom simple. *Maxillæ* not much developed, terminated by two lobes; the inner simple; the external slender, frequently bi-articulate and palpiform; their feelers four-jointed, and, in general, filiform. *Under-lip* without apparent undermentum, often transversal and very short; with a tongue composed of many pieces, often small, sub-quadrangular, entire, and coriaceous, seldom much developed, membraneous and bilobed; with tri-articulate labial palpi. *Eyes* small, finely granulated, frequently sinuated or emarginated at their inner margin. *Antennæ* inserted at the front and inner margins of the eyes among the majority, on the forehead, or even on the vertex in some groups; widely separated at the base, or more or less convergent; sometimes filiform, sometimes slightly and gradually incrassated towards their extremity; rarely as long as the body; consisting of eleven joints, with a twelfth joint or appendage in a large number, others having a less number, with ten, nine, eight, and even four. *Pronotum* variable. *Elytra* greatly developed and completely covering the hind-body, very rarely abbreviated and exposing a portion of the abdomen. *Prosternum* and mesosternum very variable in form. *Abdomen* underneath with five arcs or segments. *Legs* moderate or small, concealed under the body, seldom much developed and exposed; posterior *femora* often incrassated; *tibiæ* simple, not dentate externally; *tarsi* sub-pentamerous, the three basal joints broad, furnished below with close hairs forming brush-like soles; claw joint appendiculate at its base; *claws* of variable structure.

Group—CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

Head, in general, moderate, more or less immersed in the prothorax, occasionally beyond the eyes and invisible from above, sometimes as far as the hind margin of these organs only; the *mouth* directed perpendicularly downwards, or even inflexed; the forehead plane or very slightly convex, of almost circular form. *Epistome* usually confounded with the forehead, its front margin truncated or slightly

hollowed. *Labrum* always distinct, transversal, attenuated; its lateral margins rounded; the anterior margin thickened, straight, or emarginate. *Mandibles* moderate, rarely very prominent, sub-trigonal; their external face convex, the internal concave; extremity rather broad, and more or less dentate. *Maxillæ* with two unarmed lobes, ciliated; the inner the shorter and wider; the external elongate, slender, almost bi-articulate; *palpi* filiform, four-jointed; the first short, second and third slightly obconical; the fourth elongate or equal to the preceding, attenuated towards the apex, not truncated, sometimes obtuse, occasionally acute. *Under-lip* indistinct. *Mentum* transversal, rounded or hollowed anteriorly. *Ligula* small, corneous, emarginate at its free edge; with tri-articulate feelers, the first joint short, second and third long, sub-equal, of the same form as the maxillary. *Eyes* rather large, slightly convex, reniform, emarginated inwardly; the hollow more or less profound, triangular, or like the segment of a circle; they are very rarely rounded, nearly entire, or simply sinuated inwardly. *Antennæ* distant from each other, inserted near the lower part of the inner margin of the eyes; formed of eleven joints, with a more or less perceptible false joint of variable length; sometimes slender, filiform, sub-clavate, sometimes with the terminal joints dilated and forming an elongate club sub-dentate inwardly. *Prothorax* invariably transversal, more or less convex, sometimes bulging on its discoidal part, the sides strongly inflexed towards the anterior angles; anterior margin sub-truncate; sides straight, sub-rounded, or oblique; the base often denticulate, emarginate or bi-sinuate; with a median lobe, sometimes very large, sometimes nearly obsolete, entire, rounded or truncated, bifid or dentate; the posterior angles sometimes acute, prolonged, and more or less embracing the base of the elytra, sometimes straight or obtuse. *Scutellum* visible, very rarely indistinct, plane or elevated towards the summit, sometimes nearly vertical; of extremely variable form. *Elytra* oblong, sub-cylindrical, shorter than the body, their lateral margins parallel or converging posteriorly; shoulders more or less prominent; their surface irregularly punctate, or punctured in rows. *Prosternum* always much developed, and separating, more or less, the front coxæ; episterna rather large, triangular, touching the front angles of the pronotum; epimera indistinct, prolonged from the coxæ, and closing the cotyloid cavities. *Mesosternum* transverse or oblong. *Metasternum* longer than the pro- and meso-sterna united; its episterna confounded with the epimera and forming a rather large lamelle. *Abdomen* with five segments, the first and fifth most developed, the intermediate narrowed in the middle; the third and fourth sometimes soldered to the last, with their sutures more or less obliterated; the pygidium always more or less exposed. *Legs* moderate, the front and intermediate moderately and equally distant from the median line; the posterior a little more remote, one from the other. *Coxæ* of the four front legs sub-globose, the posterior a little transversal. *Femora* slightly swollen in the middle, the anterior sometimes much developed. *Tibiæ* slender, straight, or slightly arcuated at the base, sometimes almost dilated towards their extremity. *Tarsi* presenting few modifications; their claws simple or appendiculate.

Arnomus.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October, 1876.

Coxæ anteriores distantes. *Antennæ* elongatæ filiformes, basi distantes. *Caput* subinsertum, oculis integris. *Elytra* ampla, thorace latiora, pygidium obtectentia. *Scutellum* conspicuum, parvum.

The interesting insect for which I propose this generic name, is somewhat allied to *Stylosomus;* and would apparently, in Chapuis' arrangement, indicate a fresh group, allied to the *Stylosomites*, and placed at the beginning of the *Cryptocephalidæ*. It differs from *Stylosomus*, by the widely separated coxæ, by the ample elytra which give the insect a different form, and by the visible scutellum. The group *Stylosomites* consists of the single Mediterranean genus *Stylosomus*, and, by altering its formula somewhat, the New Zealand genus might be included in it.

1086. **A. brouni**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October*, 1876. *Ferrugineus*, capite pectoreque æneis, antennis apice fuscis; dense punctatus.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 mm.

Fem. abdomine apice fovea magna.

Antennæ rather long, slender, the four or five basal joints reddish, the others infuscate. *Head* brassy-green, very densely punctured. *Thorax* very transverse, but a good deal narrower than the elytra, reddish, more or less tinged with brassy, extremely densely and rather finely punctured, the interstices being excessively small; the sides and base finely margined. *Scutellum* small, black and impunctate. *Elytra* very densely and rather coarsely punctured, with a small but distinct shining humeral callus. *Legs* elongate, red; the tarsi moderately stout and long.

The species apparently varies a good deal in colour; especially as to the extent and distinctness of the brassy tinge.

Five specimens of this very interesting species have been recently sent me from Tairua by Captain Broun, whose persevering researches are bringing to light a remarkable number of important New Zealand insects, and in whose honour I have named it.

Alema.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October, 1876.

Caput exsertum, ore haud inflexo. *Antennæ* filiformes, ad insertionem approximatæ. *Thorax* coleopteris duplo angustior, lateribus vix marginatis. *Femora* posteriora incrassata. *Acetabula* antica occlusa.

Antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted near one another on the middle of the head. *Thorax* scarcely broader than the head, quadrate, but constricted behind the middle. *Elytra* without epipleuræ. All the *coxæ* but slightly separated; there is no projection of the process between the front ones. The *legs* are rather long and slender, the *tibiæ* without spurs or grooves; the first joint of the *tarsi* twice as long as the second; third much broader than the others, bilobed, fourth rather short, not so long

as the basal joint. *Hind-body* with five visible ventral segments, first large, as long as the three following together, the three following about similar to one another, and not abbreviated along their middle, except that, in the males, the fourth segment is shorter in the middle than at the sides; fifth rather large.

I shall not attempt to decide on the exact affinities of this anomalous little insect, for no one but an entomologist who is well acquainted with all the details of structure of the *Phytophaga* could, I am sure, do so satisfactorily. I think, however, it would be most correctly placed as indicating a separate tribe of Chapuis' *Eupodes*, connecting that section with the *Halticidæ* of the section *Cycliques*. It is clearly a highly important synthetic form.

1087. **A. paradoxa,** *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., October,* 1876. *Ferruginea*, nitida, nuda, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus; *elytris* striatis, striis fortiter punctatis.

Long. corp., $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 mm.

Variat. elytris plus minusve fusco-signatis.

First joint of *antennæ* considerably thicker than the following joints, second rather shorter than first, and considerably stouter than third, and also considerably longer than it, fourth longer than third, four to eleven all slender and elongate, but the apical joints are larger than the intermediate, eleventh longer than tenth. *Head* with the eyes rather large, the space between them elevated, and longitudinally divided down the middle. *Thorax* almost impunctate. *Elytra* with ten rows of coarse punctures, the interstices between them being slightly elevated, especially behind. The extremity of the *pygidium* slightly projecting beyond the elytra; *under-surface* almost impunctate.

This species has been sent me both from Auckland by Mr. Lawson and from Tairua by Capt. Broun; the latter gentleman indicated some of his specimens as being found on one of the tree ferns *(Cyathea dealbata.)*

1088. **A. puncticolle,** *n.s.* This species greatly resembles *A. paradoxa* in general outline and size, but is, however, quite distinct. The *thorax* is quadrate, its sides nearly straight, and not so much constricted near the base as in the preceding species; its surface is distinctly but not very coarsely punctate. The *elytra* are oblong, with prominent shoulders, slightly curved sides and rounded apex; they are striated, the punctation of the striæ is coarse, the interstices are somewhat elevated, and they have the usual transverse depression near the base.

The sides of the thorax and the elytra, as well as the antennæ and legs, are of a shining reddish-testaceous *colour*, the dorsal portions of the body being shining piceous.

It may be at once known by its more distinctly quadrate punctured thorax, and the more elevated interstices of the elytra. One example has the apex of the elytra testaceous.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

I found three specimens at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

1089. **A. spatiosa**, *n.s.* *Body* shining, pale rufo-castaneous; the dorsal portions of the thorax and elytra, as well as a rather large lateral spot, in front of the middle of each elytron, testaceous; the apical half of the antennæ is infuscate; the legs are nearly of the same colour as the sutural region of the elytra. The *head* is elevated behind and between the antennæ, and this raised portion has a distinct central longitudinal depression, which terminates in line with the antennæ, so that it does not form a continuous dividing line; immediately behind the raised vertex is a row of punctures, the rest of the surface being smooth. The thorax is quadrate, rather short, its sides but little rounded, the anterior angles are obvious, and it is only moderately constricted behind; its surface is smooth and shining; there is the usual transverse basal depression, and, in front, two not very evident rounded foveæ. Though bearing a certain similarity of form to that of the typical species, the thorax is more decidedly quadrate and less constricted behind the middle. The *elytra* are oblong, their sides nearly parallel, and the apex rounded; there is a slight transverse depression near the base, and each elytron has ten rows of coarse punctures, which are placed in feebly impressed striæ. The second tarsal joint is small.

Length, 2 lines.

Of this rather large species, I found six or seven examples at Parua, Whangarei Harbour.

Group—EUMOLPIDÆ.

Head moderate, more or less immersed in the thorax; forehead plane or slightly convex; *epistome* distinct, or not; *labrum* transversal, emarginate. *Mandibles* wide at the extremity, bi-dentate. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* short, broad, membraneous; the external slender, elongate, and almost bi-articulate; their *palpi* four-jointed, of variable form and length. *Under-lip* with short mentum, hollowed in front. *Ligula* semi-oval or sub-quadrate, furnished with tri-articulate feelers. *Eyes* oblong, more or less sinuate at their inner margin. *Antennæ* widely separate, filiform or sub-clavate, never pectinate, about half the length of the body. *Prothorax* conical, sub-cylindrical, or globose. *Scutellum* always distinct, variable in form. *Elytra* short or elongate, oval or cylindrical, entire, neither truncated or abbreviated. *Prosternum* transverse or oblong, seldom narrow; its episterna triangular, elongated longitudinally; front cotyloid cavities rounded. *Legs* ordinarily differing, sometimes approximating, the posterior sometimes widely distant. Tarsal *claws* bifid or appendiculate, rarely simple.

Colaspis.

Fabricius; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. x., *p.* 248.

Head small, not immersed; *epistome* not distinctly marked off from the forehead, emarginated in front; *labrum* rather large; maxillary *palpi* slender, first joint short, second longer, third a little shorter, fourth nearly of the same length, oviform, acuminated and truncated; *eyes*

rather large, convex, very slightly sinuated inwardly. *Antennæ* inserted in front of the eyes, but not near the lateral margin, filiform, and about half the length of the body; the five last joints a little dilated and compressed. *Prothorax* transversal, a little narrower than the elytra, apex subtruncate with the angles slightly projecting and directed inwards; the sides rounded, a little dilated, and sinuous. *Scutellum* subtriangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, sub-parallel, rounded and sometimes acuminated behind, punctate-striate, or rugose. *Prosternum* rather narrow and convex between the coxæ, depressed in front and behind a little dilated near the base, and not supported by the mesosternum. *Legs* elongate; *thighs* fusiform; *tibiæ* simple; *tarsi* relatively long, the basal joint of the posterior as long as the two following united, *claws* appendiculated.

1090. **C. (Chrysomela) brunnea,** *Fabr.; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 23. *Thorax* smooth, shining, with two blackish green spots; *elytra* testaceous, punctate, suture and oblique line from the suture blackish green, under-side deep black; *legs* yellow: this species varies much in colour.

The above is the description of the variety known to Fabricius; in some, the spots on the *thorax* are very obscure; the *elytra* are testaceous, with a greenish hue; *legs* and under-side of a uniform testaceous; in others the whole of the insect is deep black, with a greenish hue, the femora at the base being ferruginous, and the antennæ tinged with the same.

New Zealand, on the flowers of the *Leptospermum.*

Note.—No *size* is given, very little is said about the form and sculpture. What I believe to be this species measures from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length by $1\frac{1}{3}$ in breadth; the *head* bears some rather coarse punctures, the *thorax* is laterally rounded with depressed front angles, so that when viewed from behind it appears to be considerably narrowed in front, and the surface is not at all smooth, being rather densely covered with elongate punctiform impressions; the *elytra* are rather coarsely punctured, in lines behind, and the lateral sculpture is coarse and rugose. Form ovate.

1091. **C. pallidipennis,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 23. Deepish brown, with pale ochrey elytra and legs; *head* behind with a black band, between the eyes a testaceous band, with a slight impressed line in the middle; *thorax* deepish brown, margined with testaceous, thickly and closely punctured; *elytra* pale ochrey, the margin of suture deep brown, the basal half very closely and irregularly punctured, the apical portion and margin with the punctures in lines; under-side of body black; the *legs* pale ochrey.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line.

New Zealand.

Note.—I have not seen any specimens which exactly correspond with the above description, so far as mere colouration is concerned, but the species, I think, is quite common in Auckland districts.

1092. **C. puncticollis,** *n.s.* *Ovate*, convex, moderately shining, legs and antennæ testaceous-yellow ; the head, front and base of thorax, and a broad triangular sutural space on the elytra brownish-testaceous, thoracic disc fuscous, elytra piceous.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, the first joint stout, second not so stout as the first or as long as the third ; joints three to six elongate, slender; seven to ten, each a little dilated at the end; eleventh larger than tenth, elongate-oval.

Head sparingly punctured, the punctures elongate and distant ; epistome emarginated. *Prothorax* transverse, apex truncate, base obliquely truncated towards each side ; finely margined, widest behind the middle where it is almost angular, rounded in front, obliquely narrowed behind, its surface densely covered with a fine punctation, but becoming coarser towards the margins. *Elytra* margined, shoulders oblique and obtusely elevated, slightly rounded laterally, apex obtuse ; each elytron bears a sutural stria, deepest behind and obliterated towards the base, an abbreviated one near this at the apex, and two distinct furrows near the side margin, the inner not attaining the base ; their punctation is coarser and more remote than that of the thorax, is finest and closest on the scutellar region, and arranged in rows near the apex so as to indicate striæ ; the marginal and sutural interstices are smooth as far as the striæ extend, there are also some smooth linear spaces near the apex, and the space between the margin and lateral groove is somewhat carinated.

Body nude, legs clothed with yellowish pubescence.

Length, 1¾ line; breadth, nearly 1.

Three distinct *varieties* of this species exist.

The *first* has the thorax almost entirely pitchy-brown, with brownish-testaceous elytra ; the *second* has dark testaceous elytra with a broad longitudinal stripe on each pitchy-brown ; the *third* is almost entirely testaceous, though the thorax is reddish. These exhibit slight differences in size and elytral sculpture, but I consider them to belong to one species only.

It occurs sparingly at Tairua and the neighbourhood of Whangarei Harbour, and I believe Dr. Sharp received a specimen from Mr. C. M. Wakefield.

The specimens I sent to Dr. Sharp were labelled, but not described, under the name that has been applied.

1093. **C. jucundus,** *n.s.* *Shining*, head and thorax reddish, elytra bronzy-green, legs yellowish, antennæ testaceous. *Head* almost smooth, with a slight angular impression between the eyes. *Thorax* rather transverse, finely margined, very regularly rounded laterally, not more narrowed in front than behind, the base very slightly sinuated; its surface is rather finely punctured, the punctures elongated, remote near the margins, so that these are almost smooth. *Scutellum* purplish, smooth. *Elytra* margined, rather regularly rounded, obovate, the humeral region very slightly elevated and impunctate ; each with a marginal groove almost duplicated near the base, one inside not reaching the base, except as a row of punctures, a finer one close to the suture

not attaining the base, and two rows of punctures behind near the suture indicating striæ, as do two others near the side; the basal half is rather finely (but more coarsely than thorax) punctured almost in rows, the apical half has the punctation arranged in distinct rows, and these rows are less coarsely impressed than the space near the side. *Legs* stout, and clothed with fine yellow hairs. The fourth *antennal joint* is a good deal longer than the third.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$, breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

1094. **C. subæneus,** *n.s.* Very similar to *C. jucundus;* the *head* almost smooth, not perceptibly punctured; *thorax* broad, finely margined, rounded laterally, the front angles depressed, so that the front part of the thorax seems narrower than it really is; the discoidal punctation is fine and elongate, and it becomes less dense towards the margins. *Elytra* obovate, margined; from the apex there arise a fine sutural and four other striæ, the outer ones coarsest, those nearest the suture scarcely reach the middle, where each assumes the form of two or three rows of punctures, so that the basal portion of the elytra seems to be punctured in rows; their shoulders are a little elevated and the raised part is quite smooth, but behind the shoulders the sides are coarsely and rugosely punctured, so as to appear covered with tubercular elevations.

The *body* is bronzy-green, with the head infuscate-red, legs yellowish, and the antennæ testaceous, but the colouration is variable, so that I recognise two distinct varieties; in one, the humeral region is testaceous; in the other, the thorax and elytra are more or less reddened.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

I found this species at Tairua.

1095. **C. sculptus,** *n.s.* *Testaceous*, reddish along the back. *Head* sparingly punctured. *Prothorax* broad, margined, regularly rounded laterally, the base bisinuated, with its surface very closely and somewhat rugosely punctured. *Elytra* rather long, obovate, the shoulders slightly raised and smooth; the punctation of the basal is coarser but not so close as that of the thorax, the apical sculpture consists of more or less distinct punctured striæ, which, however, become obsolete near the middle, and the punctures on the sides are very much coarser than they are elsewhere. Resembles *C. subæneus* in form, but easily distinguished by the sculpture of the thorax and elytra, and by the rather large basal joint of the middle tarsi.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I have four specimens, which I found at Tairua.

1096. **C. merus,** *n.s.* *Body* of a pale brownish colour (in one example the thorax is somewhat bronzed), with the legs and antennæ yellowish. *Head* nearly smooth, with two oblique lines converging behind. where there is a linear depression. *Thorax* transverse, apex subtruncate, the base slightly curved, finely margined, with the sides regularly rounded; the punctures are elongate, those on the dorsal space

are not very close; the others are coarser and somewhat rugose. *Elytra* obovate, with two more or less distinct marginal striæ on each, the rest of their sculpture consists of regular rows of rather fine punctures, with a few others interposed between the rows near the base, the lateral punctures are coarsest, and the slightly elevated shoulders are quite smooth.

This species, though similar in form to the preceding three, may be at once identified by the sparingly punctured elytra; the lines on the head are not always so distinct as in the typical specimen, which has slightly more protuberant anterior thoracic angles than the other.

Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found two examples near Whangarei Heads.

1097. **C. brevicollis**, *n.s.* *Testaceous*, with two distant thoracic vittæ, the base and suture, and a broad space on the side of each elytron, fuscous. *Head* sparingly punctured, with a short impressed line on the vertex. *Thorax* broad, very short, margined, slightly bisinuated at the base, the sides a little rounded, not much narrowed anteriorly, and the front angles but little depressed, and, therefore, appearing rather prominent; the sides and base are almost impunctate, and the elongate punctiform impressions are somewhat congregated on the darker spaces and apex. *Elytra* obovate; their sculpture consists of regular rows of punctures with others on the intervals near the base, and there is a not very obvious stria near the marginal channel, and another near the suture.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

This species resembles what I believe to be the *C. pallidipennis* of White, but can be at once known by its short broad thorax.

My only specimen was found near Whangarei Heads.

1098. **C. atroceruleus**, *n.s.* *Body* blackish-blue, legs somewhat infuscate, antennæ black, with the apex of each joint tawny. *Head* very smooth, scarcely elevated at the point of insertion of the antennæ. *Thorax* transverse, base moderately bisinuated, finely margined, front angles depressed, the sides a little rounded, and obliquely narrowed near the hind angles; the punctation of the dorsal space is fine and remote, that of the sides coarser. *Elytra* obovate, the disc with rows of rather fine punctures, with others on the intervals near the base, there are some indistinct striæ near the apex, two furrows near the side, which, behind the shoulder, is coarsely and rugosely punctured.

Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

I found two individuals near Whangarei Heads.

1099. **C. ochraceus**, *n.s.* *Oblong*, of a yellowish-brown colour, the legs and antennæ paler than the body, and slightly reddened in one of my specimens.

Head a little uneven, more or less punctate, with, in some examples, a distinctly impressed line on the vertex. *Thorax* much broader than long, margined, with the anterior angles depressed, the posterior small,

but projecting laterally; the sides are a good deal rounded, with a slight sinuation in front of the hind angle; there is a more or less distinct impression near each side behind, and the sculpture of its surface consists of rather small rounded punctures, these are coarsest on the sides, but do not reach the lateral margins. Scutellum rather broad. The *elytra* are longer than is usual, very gradually rounded, and they are impressed with rounded punctures, which are irregularly distributed near the base, but disposed in rows behind, and they are more or less striated near the apex and side margins; their punctation is comparatively fine on the disc, coarser and a little rugose on the sides, but nowhere dense.

The *femora* are dilated, the apex of the hinder *tibiæ* is distinctly cavernose, and the first and second tarsal joints are very obviously impressed longitudinally, these characters, though belonging to all the species, are not always so well expressed as in this species.

The insect seems to be tolerably free from variation in colour, is rather dull, and more finely sculptured than is usual in the larger species.

Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$ line.

I have six examples before me, all in bad condition; four were found by Mr. C. M. Wakefield in the Canterbury district, the other two come from Capt. Hutton.

1100. **C. huttoni,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, moderately convex, shining, of a brownish or greenish bronze colour, clothed with fine grey hairs, the legs and antennæ testaceous.

Antennæ filiform, longer than head and thorax, inserted at the sides in front of the eyes, the two basal joints stout, the second short, the last five a little dilated. *Head* immersed up to the eyes, broad, narrowed in front of the eyes, epistome truncate, labrum notched, eyes large and moderately prominent. *Thorax* transverse, apex truncate, the base a little sinuated; the sides are rounded, obtusely dilated at the middle, sinuated towards the distinct hind angles, the front angles also distinct; it is margined laterally, is moderately convex, and densely, almost rugosely, punctured. *Scutellum* rather short, broad, and punctulated. *Elytra* suboblong, very little rounded laterally, a little elongated behind, slightly wider behind than in front, with an elongate depression inside the humeral angle; their surface is a little uneven, without distinct costæ, irregularly and rather rugosely punctured, the punctation more apparent near the base than elsewhere. *Legs* stout; the basal joint of the hind *tarsus* hardly as long as the second and third taken together. *Prosternal process* rather broad. *Under-side* bronze-coloured and clothed with short grey hairs.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, $1\frac{1}{3}$.

Three examples from Professor Hutton; they were found by him in Otago. The species does not belong to *Colaspis*, the antennal insertion alone being sufficient to exclude it from that genus.

Peniticus.

Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Oct., 1876, *p.* 101.

Corpus breve, convexum. *Thorax* lateribus marginatis et sinuatis,

angulis posterioribus minute prominulis, basi truncato. *Elytra* ad angulos humerales pliculis elevatis. *Pedes* crassiusculi, tarsorum unguiculis basi appendiculatis.

Head deflexed, inserted as far as the back of the eyes, which are convex. Front *coxæ* rather widely separated, the central part of the prosternum only half as long as the sides of the thorax. Middle coxæ rather widely separated; metasternum very short; hind coxæ only a little more distant from one another than the front ones are; in form they are rather short and transverse. Fourth ventral *segment* abbreviated in the middle, fifth short and indistinct. *Elytra* convex and bulged, rather produced at the extremity, near the rounded and indistinct humeral angles, with some short longitudinal elevations or folds. *Legs* rather short and stout, *tibiæ* without grooves or notches; the *claws* of the tarsi thick at their base, so as to appear appendiculate.

These curious insects, from the structure of their tarsi and general characters, must no doubt be classified in the *Eumolpides*, but I fail to discover in Chapuis' work any near ally for them; and must leave their exact position doubtful for the present. The species appear to be extremely rare, only one or two of each having as yet been found.

1101. **P. suffusus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Oct.*, 1876, *p.* 101. *Fuscus*, nitidus, antennis pedibusque dilutioribus, fere testaceis; *prothorace* parce minus distincte punctato, maculis pallidioribus vagis; *elytris* parce irregulariter punctatis, apice et pliculis humeralibus testaceis.

Long. corp., 5 mm.

Antennæ reddish, 3 mm. in length, second joint much shorter than the others, so that it is scarcely longer than broad, fourth shorter than third, eleventh joint elongate, longer than the tenth. *Head* rather broad, indistinctly punctured. *Thorax* rather large, broader than long, the sides much broadest in the middle, and narrowed to the base, so that the outline of the insect is much interrupted in the middle, the front angles greatly deflexed but rather acute, the hind angles with a minute sharp projection; it is shining and quite free from pubescence, almost of a pitchy colour, with paler indistinct spaces, only sparingly punctured. *Elytra* sparingly and irregularly punctured. *Legs* yellowish.

Auckland (sent by Mr. Lawson). Captain Broun has also recently sent me a specimen which may be a female variety of the Auckland species; it is rather smaller and narrower, the surface more distinctly punctured, the colour rather darker, and all the tarsi a good deal more slender. Captain Broun's specimen was found on the 16th January, in the Hikuwai forest, Tairua.

1102. **P. antiquus**, *Sharp; Entom. Mon. Mag., Oct.*, 1876, *p.* 102. *Fuscus*, vix æneo-micans; *antennis* rufis, *pedibus* testaceis; *elytris* humeris apiceque dilutioribus, fere punctato-striatis, pliculis elongatis.

Long. corp., 4½ mm.

Very similar to *P. suffusus*, but rather smaller and narrower, with the sculpture of the upper surface more distinct and regular. The *thorax* is sparingly but distinctly and rather deeply punctured. The *elytra* are rather irregularly punctured, but the punctures are almost arranged in rows, and the humeral folds are elongate and take the form of elevated interstices on the basal portion of the elytra.

A single individual was sent me some time ago from Tairua by Captain Broun. It is no doubt a male; the fourth abdominal segment is completely abbreviated in the middle, and the apical dorsal segment much inflexed, so that the form of the hind body is nearly, if not quite, that of the section *Camptosomes* of Chapuis, rather than that of the *Cycliques* to which the *Eumolpides* belong in his classification.

1103. **P. robustus**, *n.s.* Of a glossy bronzed-brown *colour* above, with testaceous spaces near the shoulders and apex of the elytra, and sometimes along the middle of the thorax; legs and palpi yellowish, antennæ reddish towards their extremity; under-side dark and shining, the fifth ventral segment testaceous.

The *head* is scarcely immersed up to the eyes, large, a little uneven, with a depression behind, but very few punctures. The *prothorax* is unusually large, finely margined, not very much broader than long, considerably dilated laterally near the middle, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, front angles depressed and almost acute, the sides behind more abruptly, but less, narrowed than in front, and the basal rim prolonged to form the acute prominent hind angles; the surface is uneven, and has very few punctures on it. *Scutellum* curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* obovate, not quite so broad as the middle of the thorax, with almost regular rows of punctures, substriate near the apex; the punctures on the disc are finer than those on the thorax, a little coarser near the sides, and there is an abbreviated stria behind the shoulder; the humeral region is obtusely elevated, but without distinct folds.

The *legs* are long and very stout; the anterior *tibiæ* are a good deal bent, incrassated apically, rugosely punctate, and grooved externally; their *tarsi* robust, with a dilated basal joint, cordate in form; the second triangular, emarginate at apex; third bilobed; fourth elongate.

Antennæ robust, their second joint transverse, joints three to ten about equal to one another, eleventh oval, they are pilose.

Abdomen punctulated, sparingly clothed with fine grey hairs.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$; breadth, 1–$\frac{1}{3}$ line.

These are the measurements of two set-out specimens, the smaller of which, I think, is the female, the breadth was taken across the thorax, though the middle of the elytra is of nearly equal width.

On comparing the two preceding species with this one it will be at once noticed, that *P. robustus* is much more robust, the *prothorax* larger and more dilated laterally, the *elytra* relatively smaller, the legs, tarsi, and antennæ much stouter, and the punctation of the thorax more remote.

I found three examples near Whangarei Heads.

Apilon.

Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol. xiii., *p.* 100.

Corpus latum, sub-hemisphericum. *Coxæ* omnes distantes. *Acetabula* antica aperta. *Elytrorum* epipleura lata.

Antennæ 11-jointed, with the last four joints considerably thickened, widely separated at their point of insertion, this being just at the inner and front part of the eye, which is small, but convex and nearly semicircular. *Thorax* finely margined at the sides. Anterior *coxal cavities* small, obliquely oval, very widely separated, and also far distant from the sides. *Mesosternum* excessively short, forming a mere band, placed just on the same level with the metasternum, so that the very widely separated middle coxæ almost touch the front coxæ. Hind *coxæ* deeply imbedded, very widely separated, conical in form. Five ventral segments of the *hind-body* are visible, the first as long as the three following together, second, third, and fourth narrow, just similar to one another, of just the same width at the sides as in the middle; fifth elongate. *Pygidium* covered. *Elytra* with their epipleuræ very broad, and closely adapted to the sides of the body. *Scutellum* not visible. *Tarsi* all four-jointed, moderately slender, basal joint considerably longer than the second, third truly bilobed, with the lobes narrow, fourth joint rather longer than the basal joint, the claws small and simple.

This most anomalous little creature, I think, would be best placed among the *Phytophages*, section III., *Cycliques*, Chapuis; in which section, however, it must apparently form a distinct tribe. Notwithstanding two or three days spent in investigating it, and searching for its allies, I am quite unable to discover that it has any described near relatives.

1104. **A. enigma**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., vol.* xiii., *p.* 100. *Latum*, convexum, nudum, supra æneum, subtus fusco-æneum, antennis pedibusque testaceis; fere læve, prothorace basi medio fortiter punctato.

Long. corp., 2 mm.; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Antennæ yellow, not quite reaching the back of the thorax, first joint rather large, second stouter than but not so long as the third; fourth, fifth, and sixth small, seventh broader than the preceding one, eighth, ninth, and tenth transverse, eleventh elongate, longer than the two preceding together. *Head* very small in proportion to the rest of the insect. *Thorax* strongly transverse, continuing the outline of the elytra without interruption, its base very closely applied to the base of the elytra, considerably narrowed towards the front, the sides are quite smooth and shining, but on the extreme base in the middle is a series of closely-placed large punctures, and in front of these the surface is sparingly punctured. *Elytra* shining, brassy, without sculpture or any striæ. *Under-surface* also shining and impunctate, but the apical ventral segment alutaceous and sub-opaque. *Legs* clear yellow, the tibiæ short, but distinctly longer than the tarsi, the front and middle pair slightly angulated externally about the middle.

A single specimen of this curiosity has been sent from Auckland by

Mr. Lawson. I hope the reception of other specimens may enable me to make known its characters in a more complete manner. On commencing my examination of it, I supposed it would prove allied to the *Erotylidæ*, but I do not now think this is likely to prove the case.

1105. **A. pretiosum,** *n.s.* Very *convex*, almost hemispherical, polished, very dark olivaceous, antennæ, legs and palpi bright testaceous. *Antennæ* longer than head and thorax, first joint large; second shorter than third but stout; fourth rather longer than third; fifth and sixth equal; seventh to tenth of nearly equal size, but distinctly larger than the preceding joints; eighth slightly smaller than seventh; eleventh long and rounded. Head small, somewhat rugose. *Thorax* strongly transverse, accurately adapted to the base of the elytra, rounded and narrowed anteriorly, the sides finely margined, the whole surface distinctly punctured. *Scutellum* moderately large, sub-triangular. The *elytra* have their shoulders a little narrowed, so that the outline just at that part seems somewhat interrupted; they are broader than the thorax, rounded laterally and narrowed behind, with fine but distinct margins and suture, their surface is rather closely punctured, some of the punctures being much larger than the others. The *tibiæ* are considerably longer than the tarsi, but not twice the length, are strongly arcuated, and dilated externally towards the apex; the second *tarsal joint* is shorter and narrower than the first and third, fourth normal. The *lower side* of the body is punctate, the first and fifth ventral segments are of nearly equal length.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

I found two specimens at Tairua in the summer of 1876; the species, though dissimilar to *A. enigma*, is undoubtedly congeneric with it. Mr. Lawson's specimen of *A. enigma* was found under a stone at Cabbage-tree Swamp, near Auckland, in my presence; mine were taken off foliage.

1106. **A. punctatum,** *n.s.* *Body* sub-hemispherical, quite nude, of a shining black colour, antennæ and legs infuscate. The *antennæ* are rather long and slender, and reach beyond the base of the prothorax; basal joint stout, sub-pyriform; second short; third longer than the adjoining ones; four to six slender, and decrease in size; seven to nine nearly equal to one another and distinctly larger than the preceding; tenth larger than ninth; eleventh largest. *Head* finely punctured; *eyes* coarsely facetted. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, almost imperceptibly narrower at the base than the elytra; the base is obliquely truncated at each side; its whole surface finely and regularly punctured. *Scutellum* invisible, but indicated by the minute transversely-triangular excision at the base of the *elytra*; these are of the orthodox form, but each bears nine rows of small punctures, in addition to an abbreviated sutural row. The *tibiæ* are longer than the tarsi, and externally curved; the *tarsi* are stout, with a very large sub-oblong basal joint, which is abruptly and extremely slender at the point of insertion; second small, almost cordate; third bilobed; fourth rather longer than but scarcely one-

fourth of the width of the first; *claws* simple. The tibiæ are finely pilose inwardly near the apex, and the antennæ are very sparsely pubescent.

Length, 1½ line.

I found one individual only in the Parua Forest (Whangarei Harbour); the punctation of the elytra, and peculiar form of the basal joint of the tarsus are sufficient to lead to the recognition of this species.

1107. **A. minutum,** *n.s.* This minute species is almost entirely without *sculpture*, though on a careful examination some feeble acicular striæ and a few punctures may be seen on the *elytra;* the body is of the usual *form*, and shining black; the *antennæ* are infuscate, and the *legs* reddish-testaceous; the *tarsi* are stout; the joints of the *antennæ* become larger towards the extremity, but the last joint is nearly as large as the ninth and tenth conjointly.

Length, ¾ line.

I found three specimens of this species in the vicinity of Whangarei Harbour.

Group—GALERUCIDÆ.

Head moderate, free, or more or less immersed in the thorax; forehead narrow, usually furrowed; with callosities, and an inter-antennal carina. *Labrum* transversal, hollowed, more rarely truncated. *Mandibles* not, or only slightly, prominent, wide at the extremity, bi-dentate or multi-dentate. Inner lobe of the *maxillæ* short and broad; the external palpiform, more slender and shorter. Maxillary *palpi* quadri-articulate; the basal joint short, second and third obconical and more or less swollen at the extremity, the fourth acutely conical, rarely obtuse. *Under-lip* with a short mentum. The *tongue* but little developed, oval, with tri-articulate feelers. *Eyes* moderate, sub-oblong or rounded, finely granulated, entire. *Antennæ* inserted on the forehead between the eyes, and at some distance from their inner margin, converging at their base, proceeding from the cavities of their orbits; generally filiform, and at least half the length of the body. *Prothorax* ordinarily narrower than the elytra, transversely quadrate, seldom oblong, with the lateral margins always distinct. *Scutellum* constantly visible, moderate, somewhat variable. *Elytra* elongate, oblong, briefly oval, sometimes abbreviated or slightly truncated at the end. *Prosternum* narrow, hardly perceptible between the coxæ, rarely wide, never becoming transverse; its episterna overlapping the cotyloid cavities. *Legs* long and slender, or shorter and robust; *femora* normal, or the posterior very much inflated and adapted for leaping; tarsal *claws* rarely simple, generally appendiculate or bifid. Anterior *coxæ* conical and rather prominent.

Adoxia.

Nov. gen.

This genus is founded for the reception of New Zealand insects, which, though closely allied to *Superus* and *Superodes*, do not exactly

accord with either of these genera in the form of the head and structure of the palpi and antennæ.

In the present genus the *head* is carinated in front, the carina extending backwards to the antennæ, and there are two obtuse inter-ocular elevations behind separated by an obvious groove; whilst the head itself is not quite immersed up to the *eyes*, which are large and prominent, subovate, and a little truncated inwardly in front. The *palpi* are stout, somewhat similar to those of the above cited genera, but with a very short, conical, terminal joint. The *antennæ* are of nearly the same length as the body, filiform; with a moderately elongate, sub-clavate basal joint not longer than the fourth; second shorter than third; fourth slightly longer than fifth; joints five to ten about equal, the last elongate-oval and pointed.

The chief structural characters assigned to Motschulsky's genus *Superodes* by Lacordaire *(Hist. des Ins. Coleop., Tom.* xi., *p.* 187*)* are as follows :—

Head moderate, rounded; second and third joints of maxillary palpi subequal, thickened, obconical. *Prothorax* transversal, nearly twice as broad as it is long, apex straight, the sides and base almost rounded, the angles obtuse, the anterior thickened, the posterior indicated by a slight projection, with the disc convex. *Scutellum* sub-equilaterally-triangular. *Elytra* oblong-oval, finely margined, regularly convex, irregularly punctured; *epipleuræ* rather wide, prolonged behind. *Pro-sternum* not elevated between the front coxæ; cotyloid *cavities* incomplete; metasternal *parapleuræ* large, plane, obliquely truncated behind. *Legs* moderate; *tibiæ* sub-cylindrical, mucronated, the posterior longer than the anterior; first joint of the posterior *tarsi* longer than the three following united, second and third subequal in length; claws appendiculated.

In the following species the *thorax* is margined; the *second tarsal joint* is longer than the third and almost triangular, the third is dilated and bilobed; the *tibiæ* are more or less arcuated and terminate in a small calcar.

These diagnoses, conjointly, define the New Zealand species.

1108. **A. vulgaris**, *n.s. Oblong*, moderately convex; head pale castaneous, thorax yellowish, elytra pallid, legs testaceous, antennæ fuscous inclining to black.

Head almost free, the frontal carina prominent, the inter-ocular elevations distinct; *eyes* large, prominent, subovate. *Thorax* broader than long, rather small, finely margined, convex, apex sub-truncate, base rounded, the sides not quite straight, being a little rounded, the front angles slightly prominent, the hind angles obtuse; its surface indistinctly punctulated. *Scutellum* sub-triangular. *Elytra* oblong, much broader than the thorax, widest behind, the apices obtusely rounded; they are transversely convex, a little depressed near each shoulder, and their whole surface is covered with a shallow rugose punctation. *Legs* moderately long, the two hind pairs of *tibiæ* a little arcuated, not attenuated, and terminated by a fine calcar; the posterior *tarsus* with its basal joint as long as the following three united, second obconical,

third shorter than second, expanded and bilobed, the last short and slender, with the claws appendiculated. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, slender, as long as the body, filiform; their basal joint nearly as long as the fourth, almost clavate; second shorter than third; fourth a little longer than fifth; five to ten about equal; the last elongate-oval and pointed. Third joint of maxillary *palpi* much larger than second, the fourth small, conical.

The *body* is almost destitute of pubescence, but the tibiæ are clothed with short grey hairs.

Length, 2–2⅓ lines; breadth, 1–1¼.

This is the species commonly found on the inflorescence of *Brachyglottis repanda*. Besides specimens in my own collection, I have numerous individuals from Mr. J. Buchanan, F.L.S., of the Colonial Museum, Wellington.

1109. **A. attenuata,** *n.s.* This species in structure and colouration very much resembles *L. vulgaris*; the *prothorax* is of nearly the same size and form, a trifle more oblique at the base near the hind angles; the *elytra*, however, are quite different; these are proportionally much narrower, not at all dilated behind; from the hind thighs they gradually separate, the apices being somewhat sharply rounded almost to a point, thus leaving a very evident gap near the apex, and if they be compressed so as to touch each other throughout, or nearly so, the outline is altered, so that they will appear widest at the base and gradually attenuated; their sculpture consists of a slightly rugose punctation. The two hind pairs of *tibiæ* are a little more arched, and the *eyes* a trifle narrower than in the typical species.

Length, 2–2⅓ lines; breadth, nearly 1 line.

I have two examples before me, both obtained near Whangarei Heads. There were others in bad condition (owing to the fragile nature of the insects and want of care in their preservation) in the collection sent to me by Mr. Buchanan, of Wellington.

1110. **A. thoracica,** *n.s.* Very similar to *L. vulgaris*, but a rather larger and broader insect, testaceous in colour, with the occiput and all but the three basal joints of the antennæ blackish, and the legs infuscate testaceous.

The front part of the *head* is pilose, with the *eyes* truncated inwardly. The *thorax* is much broader than long, its apex slightly but widely emarginate, the base hollowed in front of the scutellum and from thence rounded outwardly, the sides are somewhat rounded, indistinctly angulated in front of the middle, with a slight sinuation behind, the anterior angles are thickened, the margins rather large, and its surface is almost impunctate. *Elytra* oblong, widest behind, apices obtuse; their surface presents the same rugulosely punctured appearance observable in the preceding species. The middle *tibiæ* are nearly straight, and all bear short grey hairs.

Length, 2⅓; breadth, 1¼ line.

I found the two individuals now before me at Tairua. The species may be at once identified by its short broad thorax, which is differently formed from that of the two preceding species.

1111. **A. nigripes,** *n.s.* Not unlike *L. thoracicus:* the *thorax* somewhat similar, but less transverse, more convex and regularly rounded laterally, of a testaceous-yellow colour, with an almost smooth surface. Its *head* is black, with more pronounced sculpture, the eyes truncated inwardly and distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* and *palpi* black. *Elytra* oblong, rather convex, parallel-sided, very little widened behind, a little divergent near the apex, the apices almost obliquely truncated; their sculpture is rather finer and less rugose than usual, the intra-humeral depressions are well-defined, and, the more or less obvious, sutural and lateral depressions seen in the preceding species are, in this, entirely absent; the predominating colour is testaceous, but the base, suture, and apical margins are smoky-brown. The *legs* are blackish, the two hind pairs of tibiæ are distinctly hirsute and arcuated.

Length, 2½ lines; breadth, 1¼.

Described from one example found at Parua, near Whangarei Harbour. The insect, when set out and viewed laterally, is seen to be more convex than usual, the basal portion of the elytra, particularly, is more elevated.

1112. **A. nigricans,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, narrow, sub-depressed, sub-parallel, the elytra slightly wider behind than in front, where they are but little broader than the thorax; of a blackish colour, not much shining, with the legs and antennæ fuscous. *Thorax* transversely-quadrate, slightly narrowed anteriorly, nearly straight laterally, apex sub-truncate; the base with a somewhat sinuous outline, being a little truncated in the middle with a slight sinuation at each side; its front and hind angles are almost rectangular; the surface is a little uneven, there are some obsolete discoidal impressions, and it bears shallow punctures. *Scutellum* rather broad. *Elytra* narrow, sub-parallel, widest behind, depressed near the shoulders and along the middle, and obtusely rounded behind; their sculpture is indistinct, consisting of broad, almost imperceptible longitudinal elevations and shallow punctures, they are a little wrinkled near the shoulders, and less obviously elsewhere.

Legs moderately long, of normal structure, the tibiæ clothed with griseous hairs. The *head* is rather short, not deeply inserted; the last joint of the *palpi* is small, *eyes* moderately coarsely granulated, *antennæ* long. The elytra are finely but distinctly margined at the base as well as the sides.

Length, 2¼ lines; breadth, ⅝.

I found one individual only at Tairua. The insect may be easily recognised by its black colour, elongate outline, and subquadrate thorax.

1113. **A. nitidicolle,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, rather elongate, sub-depressed; head and thorax shining bronzy-brown, elytra testaceous with vein-like reticulations, legs testaceous, antennæ infuscate.

The *antennæ* are less slender than usual, but of normal structure. The *thorax* is much broader than it is long, widest in front, its base and apex subtruncate, almost impunctate, and rather glossy. *Elytra* oblong, elongate, widest behind, subdepressed, their surface presenting the usual rugulose punctate appearance; their suture is infuscate.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

My two specimens are from Otago; they were found by Professor Hutton at Lindis Pass and Oamaru, and are in bad condition, so that a perfectly accurate description can hardly be given.

The shining, bronzy thorax, a little curvedly narrowed behind, will lead to its identification. Another specimen, also from Oamaru, I refer to this species; it is much darker in colour, with a blackish thorax and pitchy-brown elytra; the examination, however, of other individuals in good condition may prove it to belong to an allied but distinct species.

1114. **A. æneum,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, rather elongate, sub-depressed, shining, of a greenish-bronze colour, with infuscate-testaceous legs and antennæ.

Thorax much broader than long, slightly convex, the base and apex nearly truncate, the sides almost straight but a little rounded behind, distinctly margined; its surface is distinctly but delicately punctured. The *elytra* are not very much broader than the thorax, widest behind, with obtusely rounded apices, and the sides a little incurved at the middle; they are margined, distinctly punctured, and slightly rugulose. The *eyes* are large, finely facetted, and subovate.

Length, nearly 2 lines; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$.

I have one example, which was found by Professor Hutton at Lindis Pass, Otago. It is allied to *L. nigricans*.

1115. **A. viridis,** *n.s.* *Oblong*, sub-depressed, elongate, shining, green, somewhat bronzed, tibiæ testaceous, antennæ fuscous. Occiput finely strigose. *Prothorax* transverse, strongly margined, much broader than long, widest in front, the apex a little emarginate, its base hollowed along the middle and slightly rounded near the angles; its surface is coarsely sculptured, with coarse punctures and rugosities, the latter most conspicuous near the middle, where it is more or less depressed. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* elongate, not very much wider at their base than the thorax, subparallel, widest behind, margined, with obtusely rounded apices; they are much more coarsely and rugosely sculptured than those of any of the previously described species, and are distinctly depressed near the shoulders. The *tibiæ* and *under-surface* are clothed with fine greyish hairs, and the *metasternum* is punctate.

Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines; breadth, 1.

My two specimens were found at Lindis Pass, by Professor Hutton.

Phyllotreta.

Chevrolat; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xi., *p.* 73.

Head small, free, the forehead with a short carina between the antennæ; *labrum* truncated, sub-sinuated; maxillary *palpi* sub-cylin-

drical, the terminal joint sub-conical, acute; *eyes* small, rather convex. *Antennæ* slender, filiform, half as long as the body, alike in both sexes in the majority of the species; in some the fourth and fifth joints are dilated among the males. *Prothorax* transversal, slightly narrowed in front, apex truncate, lateral edges a little convex, the angles obtuse, the anterior inflexed or bent inwards, the surface without depressions. *Scutellum* often broader than long, triangular, somewhat rounded. *Elytra* oblong-oval, more or less convex, sometimes oval and bulged, or much elongated and depressed, with the extremity obtuse, and irregularly punctured. *Prosternum* very narrow between the coxæ, almost dilated and prominent behind, leaving the cotyloid cavities incomplete. Posterior *femora* strongly dilated, and attenuated at their apex; *tibiæ* depressed on the outside, not grooved behind, slightly dilated at the extremity, which is rounded, and armed at the convex edge with a small spur; first joint of the *tarsi* measuring one-third the length of the tibia, second very short, third bilobed, the fourth terminated with simple claws.

The New Zealand species placed, for the present, with this genus, may be considered aberrant forms; they belong, I think, to three distinct genera, but I have not considered it advisable to make new generic names for them, especially as only one or two examples of each have been found as yet.

1116. **P. rugulosa,** *n.s.* *Oviform*, a little convex, testaceous-brown, rather dull. *Antennæ* inserted between the eyes, separated by a carinated interval; they are filiform, eleven-jointed, the basal joint almost pyriform; second about half the length of the first, oviform; third longer than second, thickened at apex; joints four to eleven each shorter but more dilated than its predecessor; the apical joints much darker in colour than the basal ones. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* transverse, moderately convex, finely margined laterally and a good deal rounded, base and apex truncate, its surface coarsely, closely, and somewhat rugosely punctured. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* margined, a little convex, oviform, widest behind the middle, a good deal narrowed in front, and regularly rounded; there is an obvious humeral elevation on each, and their whole surface is rather coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured. *Legs* moderate; the posterior femora moderately inflated; *tibiæ* straight, gradually dilated towards the apex, apical spur indistinct; *tarsi* not so long as the tibiæ, their basal joint scarcely a third of the length of the tibia (those of the two front pairs shorter), the second joint shorter than first, triangular; third bilobed.

The *body* is destitute of pubescence, but the tibiæ bear fine hairs.

Length, 1 line.

I found two examples only at Tairua.

1117. **P. nitida,** *n.s.* *Oval*, of a shining bronzy-black colour, the tibiæ brownish, antennæ infuscate, the basal joints paler than the apical; body convex.

Head pilose in front, the space between the antennæ not much elevated but shining, with a few punctures behind the eyes. *Antennæ*

pubescent. *Thorax* transverse, margined, the basal margin sinuated, moderately rounded laterally, convex, with the punctation distinct but not close. *Scutellum* small, broad. *Elytra* moderately convex, oviform, margined, almost striated, the punctures being disposed in regular rows. Posterior *femora* compressed, very much dilated, but narrowed towards the apex; the *tibiæ* bent, armed with a moderate apical spur, grooved behind, dilated at the extremity, not toothed or serrated externally, and near the apex presenting very much the appearance of those of a *Menius* or *Syagrus* in the *Typophorites;* the *tarsus* is about half the length of the tibia, the basal joint rather longer than the following two conjointly, and about one-third of the length of the tibia.

Length, 1 line.

Described from one mutilated individual sent me by Professor Hutton from Otago. The form is intermediate between *P. rugulosa* and *P. testacea*, but is not congeneric with either.

1118. **P. testacea,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately convex, testaceous, the head and thorax somewhat reddened, hind thighs reddish-brown, apical portion of the antennæ fuscous. *Antennæ* slender, inserted between but rather in front of the eyes, the intervening space not much elevated; their first joint bent, not very stout; second shorter than third; the last five joints a little expanded; the eleventh excised towards the apex, so as to appear furnished with a false terminal joint. *Head* impunctate, but with some transverse impressions between the eyes. *Prothorax* transversal, base somewhat rounded, the sides margined, not much rounded, its surface finely and remotely punctured. *Scutellum* small, hardly visible. *Elytra* oblong-oval, not very convex, margined, wider than thorax; their punctation moderate, coarser and closer than that of the thorax, and not arranged in rows. Hind *legs* long; their *femora* very much inflated; the *tibia* a little bent, dilated towards the apex, terminated by a stout spur, the outer edge armed with small teeth, these finer and much more closely placed near the apex, where they appear like short bristles; hind *tarsus* nearly as long as the tibia, the basal joint slender, quite half the length of the tibia; second about half as long as the first; third small, bilobed; the fourth small, with minute claws. The *body* is nude, but the hind thighs and all the tibiæ are finely hirsute.

This is a much narrower form than the preceding.

Length, 1 line.

I found two individuals at Tairua.

1119. **P. fuliginosa,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, of a smoky testaceous colour; the head, hind thighs, and last joints of the antennæ piceous, and the elytra behind marked with angular black lines. *Head* uneven, coarsely sculptured in front, rugose on the vertex, with the carina between the antennæ more prominent than in *P. testacea*, and with similarly formed *antennæ;* their basal joint, however, less curved, and the last, in one example, not distinctly cut away at the apex. *Thorax* transverse, margined, base rounded; its surface finely and sparingly punctured. *Scutellum* broad. *Elytra* oblong-oval, finely margined,

narrowed in front, shoulders obtuse and a little elevated above, moderately coarsely and closely punctured, the punctures not forming rows. Hind *legs* long; *thighs* strongly distended; *tibiæ* bent; *tarsi* long, not slender, their basal joint half as long as the tibia.

Length, 1 line.

This is closely allied to *P. testacea*, and neither seem to belong to any genus known to me; their hind tibiæ are grooved behind for the reception of the tarsus, and their eyes are rather large and prominent.

1120. **P. cyaneum**, *n.s.* *Shining*, dark purplish-blue; the head, legs, and antennæ blackish, the latter finely, the legs more distinctly, clothed with fine grey hairs.

Head narrower than thorax, elongated anteriorly, its labrum prominent; *eyes* oviform, longitudinal, distinctly facetted. *Antennæ* as long as the body, eleven-jointed, moderately slender, inserted between the eyes; first joint sub-pyriform; second short; third and fifth equal; fourth shorter than either of these two, all three nodose at their extremity; sixth and seventh equal, each shorter than fifth; joints eight to ten about equal, each shorter than seventh; eleventh ovate, pointed, a little longer than tenth.

Prothorax margined, transverse, rounded laterally, its front angles a little thickened, depressed and sub-acute, the posterior obtuse; the apex is truncate, the base feebly bisinuated, and its surface is a little uneven and moderately but rather distantly punctured. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* sub-ovate, moderately convex, widest behind the middle, a little wider than the thorax at the base and rounded behind; they are margined and rather closely punctured.

The *legs* are of moderate length; the posterior *femora* considerably dilated; *tibiæ* a little widened towards the extremity; the anterior longitudinally carinated along their front face; the basal joint of their *tarsi* rather longer than broad, obconical; second triangular; third short, bilobed; fourth elongate, with small thick claws; the tibiæ are apparently unarmed at the apex.

Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line; breadth, nearly 1.

I found a few specimens at Tairua. I have used *Phyllotreta* as part of its name for the present.

Group—CASSIDIDÆ.

Head small, sub-globose, partially visible, or completely hidden by the pronotum; forehead inflexed; *epistome* crescent-shaped. *Labrum* transversal, emarginate. *Mandibles* short and broad, inwardly concave, wide at their extremity, sub-truncate or denticulate. *Maxillæ* feeble, bilobed; the inner wide and membraneous; the external slender, bi-articulate, coriaceous, ciliated. Maxillary *palpi* four-jointed. *Under-lip* with sub-quadrangular under-chin, transversal; the *mentum* of similar form, a little wider, with tri-articulate feelers: the tongue small or moderate, obtuse in front. *Eyes* oblong-oval, seldom rounded, more or less prominent. *Antennæ* with eleven joints, contiguous, or converging at the

base; cylindrical, filiform, or attenuated towards the extremity, often slightly thickened. *Pronotum* constantly broader than long, of variable width; the front margin hollowed or not; the lateral margins foliaceously dilated, often confounded with the anterior in an even curvature; the posterior flexuose near the sides, lobed in the middle. *Scutellum* moderate or very small, triangular, rarely rhomboidal, sometimes partially covered. *Elytra* of very variable form, always more or less dilated laterally, completely covering the hind-body. *Prosternum* always visible between the coxæ; its front margin simple and arched, or more or less produced in its middle part so as to cover the organs of the mouth in an incomplete manner; dilated between the coxæ, rounded or truncated, and with the epimera closing the cotyloid cavities. *Mesosternum* variable, generally concave. *Metasternum* elongate, frequently concave; parapleuræ narrowed in the middle, obtuse behind. *Abdomen* plane, with five segments, the suture of the first two sometimes obsolete in the middle. *Legs* short, hidden under the elytral margins; the *femora* simple, sub-fusiform; *tibiæ* straight, slightly dilated towards the apex, where they are rounded or truncated; *tarsi* dilated, their fourth joint a little, or not, prominent between the lobes of the preceding one; armed with simple, appendiculate, or pectinate claws.

Canistra.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xi., *p.* 375.

Head immersed in the thorax beyond the posterior edge of the eyes, forehead concave, grooved down the middle; *labrum* not much developed, transversal, hollowed in the middle, the angles sometimes elongated. *Mandibles* sometimes furnished on the outside with a more or less apparent protuberance. *Eyes* moderate, oval, convex. Organs of the *mouth* concealed. *Antennæ* slender, filiform, very slightly dilated outwardly; their first five joints smooth, the others pubescent; first joint stout, oblong; second annular, broader than long; joints three to six elongated, increasing gradually in length; seventh shorter than the preceding two taken together; eighth to eleventh nearly equal, slightly thickened. The width of the *pronotum* double its length, the anterior and lateral edge with one curvature, very slightly sinuated at the middle; central basal lobe distinct and rounded, bisinuated towards the sides, with acute hind angles, bent backwards. *Scutellum* small, curvilinearly-triangular. *Elytra* rounded, much dilated laterally, their surface punctate or rugose, convex. *Prosternum* strongly produced in front in the middle, the projection angulated at each side, and more or less deeply hollowed, its surface nearly plane, almost dilated behind, and obliquely truncated at the base at each side; *mesosternum* very concave. *Legs* long and robust.

1121. **C. formosa**, *n.s. Head* deflexed in front, protected below by the chin-piece of prosternum, immersed up to the *eyes;* these are prominent and a little truncated behind so as to appear oviform; its surface with a coarse rugose sculpture. *Antennæ* inserted near front margin of the eyes, but, in my only specimen, entirely broken off.

Thorax transverse, not so wide as the elytra, rounded towards the front, where it is emarginated, and much narrower than behind; base with a central lobe, and sinuated towards each side, hind angles somewhat overlapped by the shoulders of the elytra; it is convex, with an excessively coarse, rugose punctation, the punctures, however, less congregated, but coarser, near the impressed dorsal line. *Elytra* broad, widest in front, gradually rounded; disc very convex, sloping gradually towards the moderately explanated sides; their sculpture even coarser than that of the thorax but less rugose, the punctures nearest the suture being almost arranged in rows; the suture and an elevated spot near each shoulder smooth, the sides impressed with transverse foveæ. Under-side rugose, the epipleuræ impressed in the same way as the sides above. The *prosternal process* of the same level throughout; *mesosternal* elevated, triangular, with a deep frontal cavity; *metasternum* longitudinally furrowed; first segment of the *abdomen* separating the hind coxæ; *epipleuræ* moderate.

The insect is of a bright almost emerald-green above, with reddish margins, the under-side is also metallic, being of a cupreous green.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The genus (owing to the entire absence of legs and antennæ) may be considered doubtful, but it undoubtedly belongs to a nearly allied form. The only specimen extant was sent to the Auckland Museum by Mr. T. Heale, as having been found by a surveyor near the Taupo district.

Group—EROTYLIDÆ.

Head small or moderate, ordinarily broader than long, more or less deeply sunk in the prothorax; the *epistome* generally ill-defined. *Labrum* truncated or emarginated on its free edge. *Mandibles* a little projecting, trigonal, obtuse or slit at the extremity. Internal lobe of the *maxillæ* unarmed, or having one or two corneous spines; the external small, attached to the preceding; palpi quadri-articulate, the apical joint of variable form. *Under-lip* with a developed mentum, transversal, tricuspidate in front, its surface divided into three parts. *Ligula* small, not distended, sinuated or emarginated on its free edge; furnished with paraglossæ, free or soldered. *Eyes* finely or coarsely facetted. *Antennæ* of moderate length, eleven-jointed, the last three or four dilated, and forming a loose or compact club. *Prothorax* sub-quadrangular, narrowed anteriorly, frequently transversal, as broad as the elytra, very seldom narrower. *Scutellum* usually moderate. *Elytra* oval or oblong, more or less convex, sometimes hemispherical. *Prosternum* convex, often carinated on the middle, with closed cotyloid cavities. *Metasternum* with linear parapleuræ; its epimera always distinct. *Legs* generally robust, terminating with sub- more rarely pentamerous *tarsi;* claws simple.

Cryptodacne.

Sharp.

This genus combines the characters of *Triplax*, *Dacne*, and *Cryptophagus;* the *antennæ* are those of a *Cryptophagus*, such as *C. lycoperdi*,

the three apical joints, though larger than the preceding ones, can scarcely be called a club; the form of the *head* and the insertion of the antennæ are as in *Triplax russica*, except that the width is not so great and the length is greater; the facets of the *eyes* are even coarser than in *Cryptophagus*. The apical joints of the *palpi* are dilated, that of the maxillary ones being hatchet-shaped. The structure of the *prothorax* and its relations to the mesothorax are but little different from *Triplax*, the space separating the coxæ is broad, especially in relation to the width of the body; the *prosternal process* is not margined at the sides, except in an obsolete manner. The *tarsi* are all five-jointed, and not flattened, being narrower than in *Triplax*, but not so slender as in *Dacne*, the three basal joints are sub-equal, the fourth, though smaller than the others, is quite distinct, and the fifth joint is large, being as long as the four others together; the structure of the tarsi is in fact just intermediate between *Triplax russica* and *Dacne californica*.

The insect may at present be classed among the *Erotylidæ*, though as it introduces into that family the antennæ of *Cryptophagus*, it tends to complete the union of *Erotylidæ* and *Cryptophagidæ*.

The chief characters by which it departs from *Triplax* are the less clavate antennæ, the very coarsely facetted eyes, and the decidedly pentamerous tarsi.

1122. **C. synthetica**, *Sharp; Ent. Mon. Mag., Sept.*, 1878, *p.* 82. *Sub-oblonga*, convexa, nitida, subglabra, fusco-ferruginea, elytrorum humeris apiceque ferrugineis, pedibus testaceis, antennis robustis, pilosellis, ferrugineis; *prothorace* elongato, sub-quadrato, parcius sat fortiter punctato; *elytris* parcius subtiliter seriatim punctatis.

Long., $4\frac{3}{4}$–5 mm; lat., 2 mm.

Antennæ robust, about as long as head and thorax, formed as in *Cryptophagus; eyes* convex, and with very coarse facets; front part of *head* much produced beyond insertion of antennæ. *Thorax* large, not quite so long as broad, the front margin depressed-emarginate on each side beyond the eyes, the sides nearly straight but slightly narrowed behind, the hind angles well marked and rectangular, the surface with distant but distinct punctures, which bear very short hairs. *Scutellum* moderately large impunctate. *Elytra* with series of fine, distant punctures, which bear excessively short setæ. *Legs* rather long.

The facies of this species is quite in accordance with its structural characters, for it suggests at a glance a relationship with *Dacne*, *Cryptophagus* and *Triplax*.

I have received two specimens from Capt. Broun, and am informed that he found about a dozen individuals of the species in fungus, at Tairua. I see no characters to inform me of the sex of the individuals.

1123. **C. lenis**, *n.s.* Very much like *C. synthetica*, but quite distinct; the *head* has a smooth inter-antennal depression; the *prothorax* is widest behind the middle, and a little narrowed anteriorly, its broad dorsal line is quite free from impressions of any kind, and its punctation is rather less coarse, but closer, than that of *C. synthetica*; the *elytra*

are obovate, their sculpture consists of excessively fine, almost imperceptible, rows of punctures with a minute hair proceeding from each, they are broader than the thorax, and proportionally longer.

The insect is of a pitchy-brown *colour*, moderately shining, with dark chestnut-red legs, the three apical joints of the antennæ are red, the others blackish.

The anterior *tibiæ* in the typical species are somewhat bent, but in the present one they are straight.

Length, 2 lines; breadth, nearly 1.

I found my specimen near Whangarei Harbour.

Triplax.

Paykull; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xii., *p.* 40.

Head rather wide, short; *epistome* not separated from the forehead, indistinctly emarginated; *labrum* short, ciliated; *mandibles* arched, the extremity bidentate, membraneous on the inner side; lobes of the *jaws* subequal in length, ciliated, the internal acuminate, the external almost trigonal; first joint of the maxillary *palpi* slender, arched, notably longer than the following two conjointly, these latter obconical, the fourth transversal, of variable form, triangular, securiform, or in the segment of a circle; *mentum* tricuspidate in front, the median point forming the extremity of a curvilinear triangle on a plane external to the lateral parts; *ligula* oblong, entire, furnished with small but distinct paraglossæ; first joint of the labial *palpi* slender, second shorter, third transversal, securiform, more or less dilated; *eyes* sub-globular, finely granulated. *Antennæ* rather robust, attaining the base of the pronotum; first joint stout, sub-cylindrical; joints two to eight sub-oblong or moniliform, the second often a little longer than third; joints nine to eleven dilated, forming a compressed club, pubescent, more or less elongate and perfoliate. *Prothorax* quadrangular, lateral margins almost straight, the posterior a little lobed in the middle. *Scutellum* transversal, curvilinearly triangular. *Elytra* oblong or oblong oval, parallel or almost narrowed behind, a little convex. *Prosternum* regularly convex, truncated behind; *mesosternum* transversely quadrate; metathoracic *parapleuræ* parallel. *Legs* short, rather robust; *femora* incrassated, almost canaliculate underneath; the *tibiæ* a little, or sensibly, widened near the extremity, almost prismatic, ciliated; *tarsi* rather wide, the three basal joints pubescent below, subequal, fourth rudimentary, fifth longer than the preceding joints taken together, armed with simple claws.

1124. **T. brounii,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Jany.*, 1876, *p.* 60. *T. obovata*, fusco-castanea, nitida, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, illis articulo ultimo apice obliquo, *palpis* maxillaribus articulo ultimo valde transverso; *capite* prothoraceque subtiliter, *elytris* fere obsolete punctatis; *tibiis* modice triangularibus; *prosterno* postice paulo bilobo.

Long., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Auckland.

Rather narrower than *T. ænea*, and the elytra more cuneate. The nearly allied Australian genus *Thallis*, Er., has filiform palpi. I have named this interesting species after Captain Broun, whose numerous discoveries are adding so much to our knowledge of the insect fauna of New Zealand.

Thallis.

Erichson; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xii., *p.* 27.

Head small, immersed in the prothorax as far as the hind margin of the eyes; *epistome* not well-defined behind; *labrum* transversal, rather large, rounded anteriorly; maxillary *palpi* filiform, first joint slender, longer than the following two conjointly, second and third about equal, the fourth almost as elongate as the preceding joints taken together, attenuated near the extremity, which is a little obtuse; *mentum* transversal, its front almost tricuspidate, the lateral parts sinuated; *ligula* horny; *paraglossæ* membraneous, a little projecting laterally; *eyes* almost rounded, rather convex, coarsely facetted.

Antennæ hardly attaining the base of the pronotum, moniliform, terminated by a three-jointed club, having its first two joints strongly transversal, the last almost orbicular or oval, attenuated at the apex.

Pronotum quadrangular, transversal, a little narrower than the elytra, the base sinuated at each side, with acute angles. *Scutellum* sub-pentagonal, broader than long. *Elytra* oblong-oval, slightly convex, rounded at the extremity, with punctured striæ.

Prosternum moderate, convex between the coxæ; *parapleuræ* of the metasternum narrow, obtuse behind; *epimera* feebly distinct behind.

Legs moderate, simple; *tarsi* elongate, not dilated, the four first joints ciliated, decreasing in length and breadth, the last robust, as long as the other four taken together, and terminated by simple claws.

1125. **T. polita**, *White; Crotch, Revn. Erot. Cistula Entomologica, p.* 400. *Oblonga*, nigro-subænea, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; *capite* thoraceque fortius punctato, hoc lateribus subtiliter marginatis, basi impresso, tenuiter marginato, ante scutellum late lobato; *elytris* tenuissime setosis, subtiliter seriato-punctatis, interstitiis punctulatis, circa scutellum confuse punctatis; *abdomine* subtus pubescente, vix punctulato, linea coxali tenui, valde abbreviato, *metasterno* punctulato, *mesosterno* transverse in medio depresso, *prosterno processu* quadrato, punctis paucis impresso.

Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Port Nicholson (Parry).

Antennæ with the third joint short, club loose, perfoliate, *eyes* not very coarse.

Note.—Syn. *Engis polita.* I found two specimens on the trunk of a tree at Tairua.

Group—COCCINELLIDÆ.

Head inflexed, short, very rarely free; *epistome* not separated from the forehead, its anterior margin of very variable form. *Labrum* short,

transversal, visible, or concealed by the epistome. *Mandibles* moderate, a little prominent, sometimes terminating in an acute point or fissile, sometimes with three or four stout teeth. *Maxillæ* corneous at the base, exhibiting two ciliated lobes; the inner the shorter and more slender, the external more variable, almost bi-articulate; *palpi* four-jointed, their basal joint very short, second and third of variable form, the fourth much developed, securiform, rarely oblong and truncated. *Under-lip* formed of a triangular or trapezoidal mentum, with a moderate tongue, oval or obtuse in front, seldom hollowed, with tri-articulate palpi, the terminal joint oval and truncated at the apex. *Eyes* lateral, moderate, oval or rounded, entire or emarginate. *Antennæ* inserted close to the front and inner margins of the eyes, their base uncovered or concealed; composed of eleven joints, sometimes of eight, nine, or ten, terminated by a variable club; they are ordinarily short and retractile. *Pronotum* transversal, generally narrower than the elytra, strongly convex, narrowed anteriorly, its anterior margin nearly always strongly hollowed. *Scutellum* triangular, moderate, or very small. *Elytra* semi-globose, oval or oblong-oval, convex; irregularly punctate or smooth, very seldom punctured in lines; their epipleuræ always apparent. *Wings* very much developed, very rarely absent. *Prosternum* always visible on the median line, and separating the anterior coxæ; *mesosternum* usually wider; its epimera irregularly triangular; *metasternum* notably longer, its episterna and epimera distinct; presenting at its front external angles a depression which is often limited by a carina. *Abdomen* composed of five, sometimes of six or seven, ventral segments, the basal generally most developed, hollowed at each side, with a more or less profound depression defined by a fine ridge. *Legs* short, rarely somewhat elongated, often retractile and invisible from above, their knees protruding a little beyond the margins of the body, the three pairs usually equidistant; *femora* always unarmed and almost compressed; *tibiæ* variable; *tarsi* sub-tetramerous, terminated by appendiculate, often bifid, very rarely simple claws.

Coccinella.

Linné; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xii., *p.* 178.

Head immersed in the prothorax beyond the hind margin of the eyes; *labrum* large, transversal, very slightly hollowed at the edge. *Eyes* wide, oval, often emarginated inwardly. *Antennæ* moderate, not reaching beyond the middle of the pronotum, with short compact club, formed of transversal joints, obtuse at the end. *Pronotum* transversal, narrower than the elytra, the front hollowed or sinuated behind the eyes, the sides margined, and converging anteriorly; hind margin arched, indistinctly sinuated in front of the shoulders, disc rather convex; anterior angles more or less projecting, blunt; posterior angles nearly straight. *Scutellum* moderate, of the form of an equilateral triangle. *Elytra* short, oval, rather convex, rounded at the shoulders, margined on the edges, and irregularly punctured; *epipleuræ* moderate, almost concave, the internal edge less raised than the external. *Prosternum* moderate, feebly convex between the coxæ; anterior edge of *mesosternum*

sometimes straight, sometimes emarginated. *Abdomen* with six ventral segments; projecting intercoxal space wide, rounded; pectoral laminæ apparent. *Legs* short and rather robust, tarsal *claws* appendicular.

1126. **C. tasmanii,** *White; Voy. Er. Terr., Ins., p.* 23. Very deep black, spotted with yellow; *head* black, with two small angular yellow spots between the eyes, one close to each eye; *thorax* with a large square yellow spot on each anterior angle; *elytra* with seven yellow spots, two at the base somewhat elongated, one on the shoulder, the other near the suture, next two before the middle, the outer close to the margin, almost divided into two, the inner near the suture and sharpish above, two beyond the middle, outer next the margin and sharpish below, the last at the tip; *under-side* and legs black.

Length, 2 lines.

New Zealand.

Note.—This species, I believe, occurs throughout New Zealand; but, so far as my experience goes, is by no means common.

1127. **C. concinna.**

Note.—This name is included in the list on the authority of Mr. Pascoe (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875); but I know nothing of the insect by literature or otherwise.

Leis.

Mulsant; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xii., *p.* 200.

Antennal club obtriangular, somewhat distinctly dented. *Pronotum* arcuated laterally, often sinuously at the base near the hind angles. *Elytra* rounded, or almost rounded behind, a little, or not at all, produced; *epipleuræ* rather large.

Allied to *Pelina* and *Cycloneda.*

1128. **L. antipodum,** *Mulsant; Ann. Nat. Hist., 2nd ser., vol.* i., *p.* 66, 1848. *C. ovata* glabra, *thoracc* luteo lineis duabus obliquis nigris, antice abbreviatis. *Elytris* virescenti-griseis, macula obtriangulari juxta scutellum, linea longitudinali antice et postice valde abbreviata, margineque inæqualiter, luteis; *pectore* rufo; *abdomine* nigro; *pedibus* luteis.

New Zealand (Rev. W. Colenso).

Note.—The species is very variable in colour; sometimes the dark greenish hue predominates, sometimes the yellow. It is $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines in length.

I found my specimens at Tairua.

Scymnus.

Kugelann; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xii., *p.* 213.

Head moderate, immersed in the thorax to beyond the posterior margin of the eyes; *epistome* joined to the cheeks, emarginated in front;

labrum short; *mandibles* robust, bifid at the extremity and furnished with a sharp tooth near the base; lobes of the *jaws* about equal, ciliated. *Palpi* four-jointed, the first very small, second and third obconical, fourth elongate, subquadrangular, truncated or rounded at the end, not securiform. *Under-lip* trapezoidal. *Ligula* short, truncated in front. *Eyes* rather large, entire, rather straight behind. *Antennæ* slender and short, not attaining the middle of the pronotum, eleven-jointed, the three last enlarged and forming an obtuse ovate club; sometimes they are apparently ten-jointed, owing to the two basal joints being indistinctly separated. *Pronotum* transversal, submarginate anteriorly, lateral margins slightly convex, a little convergent in front, posterior edge arcuated, or subrounded opposite the scutellum, sinuated at each side of the middle, hind angles nearly straight and not acute. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* short-oval, moderately convex, almost margined; *epipleuræ* moderate. *Mesosternum* large, wide, sub-sinuate in front. *Abdomen* composed of five segments; abdominal plates variable. *Legs* short, tibiæ sub-compressed, almost arcuated externally. Tarsal *claws* with large appendicles.

1129. **S. eximius,** *n.s.* *Oblong-oval*, moderately convex, sparsely pilose, reddish-testaceous, the head and middle of thorax infuscate, antennæ testaceous, legs and palpi yellowish. Last joint of *palpi* thick, obliquely truncate at apex. *Eyes* transversal, moderately facetted. *Head* with a depression between the eyes, punctate, and clothed with rather long yellowish hairs. *Prothorax* much broader than long, base bisinuated (*i.e.*, lobed in the middle and obliquely truncated beyond), sides rounded and considerably narrowed anteriorly, margined, apex very little emarginated; its surface is finely and irregularly punctured, and clothed with pale yellow hairs. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* ovate and convex, margined, widest behind the middle; their surface finely and rather closely punctured; on each elytron there is a small fuscous, transverse spot near the middle, and beyond this, just at the declivous portion of the side of the disc, there is a curved series of irregularly-formed fuscous spots which extend towards the apex, meeting the corresponding series at the suture, so as to form the letter **U** on the elytra, but the spots are not dark enough in colour to be very conspicuous; their anterior portion is principally clothed with short fuscous hairs, but intermingled with others of a pale yellow colour, these latter indeed not very obvious, except near the apex, where they occupy an obliquely-curved space.

Tibiæ pilose, nearly straight externally, but a little arcuated on the inner side; the *claws* with a large tooth near the base. The *antennæ* nearly attain the base of the prothorax.

Length, nearly 2 lines.

I found my unique specimen at Tairua.

1130. **S. flavihirtus,** *n.s.* *Ovate*, convex, clothed with yellow hairs, head, thorax, legs, and antennæ yellowish, elytra bluish. *Head* punctate. *Prothorax* transverse, margined, base bisinuated, apex emarginated, rounded laterally and narrowed in front; its surface is rather

finely and sparingly punctured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* rather convex, obovate, wider than thorax, widest near the middle, the apex a little pointed; they are rather coarsely punctured, much more so than the thorax, and their clothing is more scanty on the front part of the disc than elsewhere. The *tibiæ* are externally arcuated and the claws are dentate at their base. *Palpi* thick, the terminal joint obliquely truncated at the apex.

Length, 1½ line.

There is a variety in which the body is wholly testaceous-yellow. I found the species in different localities.

1131. **S. acceptus,** *n.s.* *Ovate*, convex, moderately shining piceous; the thoracic margins near the front, a large angular humeral spot, and an apical one on each elytron, the legs and antennæ, except the club of the latter and an infuscate mark on the tibiæ, testaceous; it is sparingly clothed with short pallid hairs. *Head* rather closely punctured. *Prothorax* transverse, margined, bisinuate at the base, emarginated at the apex, rounded laterally and narrowed anteriorly; its surface very finely and indistinctly sculptured. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* margined, convex, widest near the shoulders, finely punctulated, with the humeral and apical spots almost united by an interrupted lateral testaceous space, and with their pubescence more sparing than that of the thorax. *Tibiæ* nearly straight, claws dentate; last joint of the *palpi* somewhat pointed, not so stout as in the preceding species.

Length, 1¼ line.

Not uncommon in the North Island.

1132. **S. consors,** *n.s.* This species so much resembles *S. acceptus*, that it may be readily mistaken for it, but on a careful examination it will be observed that the *thorax* is only slightly narrowed in front, the sides consequently present a straight rather than rounded outline, and the *elytra* are not so wide at the shoulders, being widest near the middle, and more obtusely rounded at the apex. The thoracic and elytral punctation is more distinct, and there are differences in colouration.

The thorax is reddish but obscure, the suture of the elytra is infuscate red, the legs and antennæ are entirely yellow; the humeral spot is very large and well limited, being angulated towards the suture, and at the side extending considerably beyond the middle; the apical spot is lunate, and just in front of it, extending across the elytra, there is another, but smaller, lunate spot or fascia.

Length, 1 line.

There is a variety in which the darker portions of the body are pale fuscous instead of piceous, with the spots correspondingly paler.

I found the species in several localities.

1133. **S. tristis,** *n.s.* *Body* rather dull, fuscous, somewhat pitchy, legs and antennæ testaceous, the latter more or less infuscate. The form of the *thorax* most nearly resembles that of *S. consors*, being transverse and very little rounded laterally, but the *elytra* are shorter,

broader, more convex, and less obtusely rounded behind. The sculpture of the body is similar to that of *S. consors*, but the clothing consists of grey hairs only.

Length, 1⅓ line.

Found at Tairua.

1134. **S. pallidiceps**, *n.s.* Of the same *form* as the preceding, the thorax but little rounded laterally, and the elytra widest near the middle.

Head pale yellow, distinctly punctate. *Thorax* yellowish, with a large triangular spot on the disc not quite reaching the apex, and a small spot at each side near the middle, of the same dark colour as the elytra; its surface is finely and sparingly punctured, and clothed with pale yellow hairs. *Elytra* piceous, rather closely and distinctly, but not at all coarsely punctured, and sparsely clothed with pallid, almost grey, hairs. *Legs* and *antennæ* testaceous.

Length, 1 line.

I found a few specimens at Tairua and near Whangarei Harbour.

1135. **S. fagus**, *n.s.* *Body* rather convex, of a short oval, almost rounded form, shining black, clothed with semi-erect greyish hairs, with infuscate legs, and yellowish tarsi and antennæ, the latter shorter and more slender than those of the previously described species.

Prothorax strongly transverse, strongly bisinuated at the base, widely but not deeply emarginated in front, and very little rounded laterally; it is margined, very distinctly but finely punctured, and sparingly pubescent. *Elytra* rather short and convex, widest near the middle, more coarsely punctured than the thorax, with the discoidal portion less densely pilose than the rest of their surface.

Under-side reddish.

Length, 1⅓ line.

I found this species frequenting the beech trees at Tairua and elsewhere.

1136. **S. terrenus**, *n.s.* *Elliptical*, somewhat elongate-oval, moderately convex, sparingly pilose, variegated.

Head and thorax of a dark brownish-red, the basal portion of the elytra reddish-testaceous, the apical portion a little darker, with a dark, curved fascia behind the middle, legs and antennæ testaceous.

Antennæ stout, with a rather large, obtuse club. *Head* distantly punctulated. *Thorax* transversely quadrate, obviously broader than it is long, base bisinuated, apex sub-truncate, with its sides distinctly margined and nearly straight; its surface finely and remotely punctured, and sparingly clothed with semi-erect pallid hairs. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* obovate, rounded at the shoulders, near which they are widest, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; they are wider than the thorax, not much elevated, finely and distantly punctured, with the yellowish pubescence most conspicuous behind the dark fascia. *Legs* stout.

Length, 1¼ line.

A rather narrow form. I found one example only, under a stone on Mount Manaia, near Whangarei Heads. The genus is somewhat doubtful.

1137. **S. rarus,** *n.s.* This species is somewhat similar to *S. terrenus*, but is larger, with a larger and more obtuse antennal club, the elytra are only moderately narrowed posteriorly, and not at all at the shoulders as in that species; the body is oblong-oval, only moderately convex, and sparingly clothed with fine yellowish hairs. It is of a dark rich brown *colour*, with the elytral base and suture reddish, and two spots on each elytron testaceous; the smaller not far from the shoulder, the larger, near the apex, is transverse, and almost reaches the suture so as to form an interrupted fascia; legs and antennæ testaceous.

Head punctulate. *Prothorax* rather large, sub-quadrate, but quite transverse, base bisinuated, apex sub-truncate, a little rounded laterally, finely and rather closely punctured, much more closely than that of *S. terrenus*, with erect pubescence. *Elytra* broader than thorax, and, like it, distinctly margined, oviform, very regularly and gradually rounded laterally, and distinctly but neither very closely nor coarsely punctured.

Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Described from one example found at Tairua.

1138. **S. suffusus,** *n.s.* Moderately *convex*, elongate-oval, pilose, fuscous, somewhat piceous, with the suture and a large suffused space on the middle of the elytra reddish-testaceous, legs and antennæ yellowish.

Head rather distinctly punctured. *Thorax* rather large, broader than long, base bisinuate, apex sub-truncate, the sides margined and but little rounded; its surface is very distinctly yet not coarsely punctured, and clothed with fine pallid hairs. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* broader than thorax, rather long, obovate, and a good deal narrowed posteriorly; their surface is rather closely and coarsely punctured, much more so than the thorax, and clothed with fine, erect, pallid pubescence.

Length, 1 line.

Found at Auckland and surrounding districts.

1139. **S. minutulus,** *n.s.* *Ovate*, convex, piceous, with greyish pubescence and testaceous legs and antennæ, the club of the latter infuscate. *Thorax* rather large, broader than long, margined, rounded laterally, rather distinctly and closely punctured, and sparingly clothed. *Elytra* obovate, widest near the middle, very coarsely and closely punctured, with the pubescence chiefly confined to the sides and apex.

It is allied to *S. suffusus*; but its small size and coarse elytral sculpture will lead to its recognition.

Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ line.

I found my specimens at Tairua and Whangarei Heads.

1140. **S. picinus,** *n.s.* This species is very much like *S. flavihirtus* in general outline, though rather broader, and, consequently, less

oval; the *head* is finely but distinctly punctured; the *thorax* is transverse, nearly straight at the sides behind and rounded in front, the base is obliquely truncated towards each side, the apex emarginated, and its surface is sparingly punctulated and clothed with pallid hairs. The *elytra* are obovate, convex, moderately finely and closely punctured, with fine greyish hairs proceeding from the punctures.

The insect is of a moderately shining, greenish-black *colour*, with the apex and side margins of the thorax castaneous, and the legs and antennæ reddish-testaceous.

Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$; breadth, 1 line.

My specimen, in bad condition, was sent me by Professor Hutton, who found it at Lindis Pass, Otago. I have a second individual, received some two or three years ago from Mr. C. M. Wakefield, which I refer to this species, though the punctation is rather coarser than in the one from Otago.

Cranophorus.

Mulsant; Lacord. Hist. des Ins. Coléop., Tom. xii., *p.* 218.

Head small, quite invisible from above; *labrum* feebly rounded in front; last joint of the maxillary *palpi* a little longer than broad, obliquely truncated at the extremity. *Eyes* not very obvious, and only seen underneath. *Antennæ* rather long, terminated by a slender elongate-oval club, formed of three or four joints, cylindrical, not compressed. *Pronotum* not quite so wide as the elytra, of a rather regular semicircular form, the anterior and lateral margins with an even curvature; base slightly arcuated, posterior angles straight, anterior obsolete; somewhat convex behind. *Scutellum* triangular. *Elytra* oval, a little convex, widest at the middle, finely margined; *epipleuræ* moderate, plain, with a slight depression opposite the posterior femora, and effaced a little beyond. *Prosternum* a little elevated on the middle line, sub-depressed and furrowed at each side; the *mesosternum* very short, sub-sinuous in front. *Abdomen* with five segments. *Legs* slender, tibiæ almost arched externally; *tarsi* with single claws.

1141. **C. venustus,** *Pascoe; Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept.*, 1875. *C. elliptico-ovatus*, modice convexus, villosus, niger, supra sat confertim punctulatus; *prothorace* utrinque late flavo-marginato; *elytris* singulis margine externo maculisque duabus magnis flavis.

Long., $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Waikato (Captain Hutton).

Cranophorus, Muls., is easily recognised by the prolongation of the anterior part of the prothorax completely covering the head (not emarginate as in the generality of the *Coccinellidæ*). Two species only from the Cape were known hitherto. I have but a single specimen of the species before me; but a minute examination might show structural peculiarities requiring its generic separation from the Cape species, which have certainly a somewhat different aspect. Only four members

of the family are known from New Zealand, viz., *Coccinella tasmanii*, *C. concinna*, *Lais antipodum*, and the above; Captain Broun has sent two or three species of *Scymnus*, not yet determined, and possibly introduced.

Note.—I found some specimens at Auckland and Tairua, so the species may be widely distributed though apparently rare.

Colonial Museum and Geological Survey Department.

JAMES HECTOR, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.,
DIRECTOR.

MANUAL

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND COLEOPTERA.

BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROUN.

PART II.

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PREFACE.

This Part concludes Captain Broun's work on the New Zealand Coleoptera, as submitted by the author, and describes additional species which have been discovered during the period occupied in the publication of the First Part of the work.

For convenience of reference the paging has been made consecutive throughout both Parts, and the families and genera referred to in the Second Part have had affixed to each the page at which they are described in the early portion of the work.

The alphabetical Index has been prepared for the work as if it were in one volume, and it is intended to issue a series of plates giving figures of a typical specimen of each family, as an additional facility for reference.

JAMES HECTOR,
Director.

Colonial Museum, Wellington,
20th May, 1881.

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